

**Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100 Marks****PATHOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1027****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**LONG ESSAYS****2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 50 year male with history of chronic alcohol consumption, presented with distended abdomen. Ultrasound scan show reduced size of liver
  - a) What is your diagnosis?
  - b) Describe the pathogenesis and progression of this condition
  - c) Complications of this condition
2. A chronic smoker with history of exertional dyspnoea and weight loss, died of road accident. On autopsy his both lungs is voluminous with rib markings on its surface.
  - a) What is your diagnosis?
  - b) Describe its different types
  - c) What are its complications

**SHORT ESSAYS****8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis.
4. Gross and microscopic features and Acute post infectious Glomerulo nephritis.
5. Enumerate etiology and types of cardiomyopathies.
6. Germ cell tumours of Testis.
7. Morphological types of carcinoma cervix.
8. Gross and microscopy of Hydatidiform mole.
9. Benign fibroepithelial neoplasms of Breast.
10. Pathogenesis of simple and multinodular goiter.

**SHORT ANSWERS****10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Berry aneurysm.
12. Malignant Nephrosclerosis.
13. Tumour markers of carcinoma breast.
14. Mention three types of renal stones.
15. Morphology of basal cell carcinoma.
16. Aneurysmal bone cyst.
17. Oligodendroglioma.
18. Microscopic picture of Adenomyosis.
19. Pleomorphic adenoma of salivary glands
20. Name three thyroid malignancies.

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## Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Causes of Hypercalcemia
- Graves disease
  - Primary hyper parathyroidism
  - Carcinoid
  - Medullary carcinoma
- 21 ii) Mucin seen in
- Lobular carcinoma breast
  - Comedo carcinoma breast
  - Colloid carcinoma breast
  - Fibrocystic disease breast
- 21 iii) Granulomas seen in all **EXCEPT**
- Tuberculosis
  - Crohn's disease
  - Ulcerative colitis
  - Sarcoidosis
- 21 iv) Epulis is
- Localised swelling of gums
  - Benign breast lesion
  - Benign skin tumour
  - Benign thyroid tumor
- 21 v) Desmoids is most likely to arise from
- Ovary
  - Cervix
  - Scar
  - Endometrium
- 22 i) Marfans syndrome
- Disorders of connective tissue
  - Disorders of thyroid
  - Disorders of calcium metabolism,
  - Vit-D deficiency
- 22 ii) Cryptorchidism
- Hydrocele
  - Thyroid deficiency
  - Adrenal deficiency
  - Undescended testis
- 22 iii) Malignancy, most commonly arising from renal pelvis is
- Renal cell carcinoma
  - Transitional cell carcinoma
  - Melanoma
  - Adeno carcinoma
- 22 iv) Osteoid seen in
- Enchondroma
  - Osteogenic sarcoma
  - Osteoclastoma
  - Paget diseases of bone
- 22 v) Markers of Epithelial carcinoma
- Desmin
  - Vimentin
  - Cytokeratin
  - S-100

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