

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets; for example: - 1. (a) 2. (c)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind of repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as malpractice, such answers will not be counted in marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of university.
- Subjective answer should be answered in up to 30 words per marks. For example, if a question having 2 marks should answered in up to 60 marks.

Q1. Total MCQs: 10

10 x 1 = 10

1. Medullary carcinoma in Thyroid is associated with increase in			
(a) Calcitonin	(b) Thyroglobulin	(c) T3	(d) T4

2. Most common germ cell tumor of ovary is			
(a) Dysgerminoma	(b) Benign teratoma	(c) Immature teratoma	(d) Endodermal sinus tumor

3. Most common soft tissue sarcoma is			
(a) Fibrosarcoma	(b) Rhabdomyosarcoma	(c) Liposarcoma	(d) Malignant fibrous histiocytoma

4. Bronchogenic Carcinoma has increased incidence in the following Pneumoconiosis			
(a) Coal Worker Pneumoconiosis	(b) Silicosis	(c) Asbestosis	(d) Berylliosis

5. Macronodular cirrhosis is considered once nodule diameter is greater than -			
(a) 1 mm	(b) 2 mm	(c) 3 mm	(d) 4 mm

6. The most frequent form of primary glomerular disease in children is:			
(a) Minimal change disease	(b) Acute glomerulonephritis	(c) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis	(d) Membranous glomerulonephritis

7. Dystrophic calcification is seen in			
(a) Rheumatic heart disease	(b) Renal Osteodystrophy	(c) Atheroma	(d) Milk Alkali Syndrome

8. Neuroendocrine lesion of lung is			
(a) Carcinoid tumor	(b) Alveolar carcinoma	(c) Hamartoma	(d) Asthma

9. Tamm-Horsfall protein is produced by			
(a) Ureter	(b) Collecting duct	(c) Loop of Henle	(d) Distal tubule

10. Microdeletion lead to instability of DNA, causing the cell to undergo degeneration is seen as marker in which cancer?			
(a) Colon Cancer	(b) Breast cancer	(c) Small cell lung cancer	(d) Melanoma

- a. A 12 Years old girl was brought with complaints of fever and joint pains of 5 days duration. She had pain and swelling of left knee and also had a history of sore throat 3 weeks ago. On examination patient have tachycardia and apical pansystolic murmur. (2+7+7+5)
- What is your probable diagnosis?
 - Describe the etiopathogenesis of above condition.
 - Write about the cardiac lesion and lab findings seen in this case?
 - List the complications of this Disease.
- b. A 50 years old male presents to General Surgery Outpatient with complaints of gross painless hematuria and pain in right flank. There is also history of loss of 10 kg weight in the last 6 months. On physical examination, a right-sided flank mass is palpable on bi-manual examination.
- What is the probable diagnosis?
 - Discuss the clinical correlation with pathogenesis of the features.
 - How will you investigate and confirm the diagnosis?

Q3. Brief Answer Questions

6 x 05 = 30

- CIN
- List the causes of nephrotic syndrome with its pathophysiology.
- Write down about pathogenesis underlying Diabetes with its complication?
- Describe the gross and microscopic findings in patient with lobar pneumonia with likely complication.
- Describe the contrasting features of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's Disease.
- How do you investigate a case of Myocardial Infarction?

Q4. Short Answer Questions

10 x 2 = 20

- Asbestos bodies.
- Seminoma.
- Carcinoid syndrome.
- Goodpasture syndrome.
- Enumerate four gross and microscopic findings of bronchiectasis.
- Write four differences between typhoid ulcer and tubercular ulcer of intestine.
- Write four differences between unconjugated and conjugated bilirubin.
- Enumerate four liver function tests.
- Enumerate four gross and microscopic findings of leiomyoma of uterus.
- Enumerate four CSF findings of tubercular meningitis.