

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. Which virus is not transmitted parenterally -			
(a) Hepatitis B	(b) Hepatitis C	(c) Hepatitis G	(d) Hepatitis E
2. In which condition are Aschoff bodies seen -			
(a) Rheumatoid arthritis	(b) Tuberculosis	(c) Rheumatic heart disease	(d) Sarcoidosis
3. Which of the following is the most common primary site for bone metastasis -			
(a) Prostate	(b) Breast	(c) Lung	(d) Kidney
4. Most Common type of Renal stone is -			
(a) Calcium Oxalate	(b) Uric acid	(c) Phosphate	(d) Cystine
5. In which of the following conditions is Reed-Sternberg cells seen -			
(a) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	(b) Hodgkin lymphoma	(c) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	(d) Multiple myeloma
6. The most common primary sites for the origin of Paget's disease is -			
(a) Nipple	(b) Anal canal	(c) Liver	(d) Penis
7. Diabetes Insipidus is -			
(a) Excess ADH	(b) Excess cortisol	(c) Decrease Cortisol	(d) Decreased ACTH
8. Ulcerative colitis is characterized by -			
(a) Inflammation of the small intestine	(b) Chronic inflammation of the colon	(c) Autoimmune disorder affecting the esophagus	(d) Malabsorption syndrome
9. Multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease that affects the -			
(a) Brain	(b) Spinal cord	(c) Peripheral nerves	(d) Muscles
10. Most common cause of Nephrotic syndrome in children is -			
(a) RPGN	(b) PSGN	(c) Minimal change disease	(d) Focal GN

Q2. Long Answer Questions

- a. A 68-year-old man complains of cramping abdominal pain, recent change in bowel habits and significant weight loss. Hematological investigations show microcytic hypochromic anemia. Colonoscopy reveals a circumferential growth in the sigmoid colon.
- What is the diagnosis in this case? (5marks)
 - Discuss briefly the etiopathogenesis of this condition. (5marks)
 - Describe the morphology of this condition. (5marks)
 - Premalignant condition associated with this disease. (5marks)
- b. A middle-aged known smoker presented with persistent cough with expectoration and evening raise in temperature in the last two weeks. Chest x ray identified consolidation in the lower portion of the upper lobe of right lung. Hilar lymphadenopathy was noted. Sputum examination detected acid fast bacilli.
- What is the most probable diagnosis? (5marks)
 - Discuss briefly the etiopathogenesis of this condition. (5marks)
 - Describe the gross and microscopic findings. (5marks)
 - Describe two complications. (5marks)

Q3. Brief Answer Questions**6 x 05 = 30**

- What are the common causes of anemia, and how are they classified based on their morphology and etiology?
- Discuss the diagnostic pathologic criteria of rheumatic heart disease.
- How does pneumonia lead to consolidation?
- Discuss the renal changes in diabetes mellitus.
- Mention four important differences between Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis.
- Enumerate the CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis.

Q4. Short Answer Questions**10 x 2 = 20**

- Wilms Tumor.
- What is peptic ulcer.
- Describe bronchitis.
- Carcinoid tumor.
- Paraneoplastic Syndrome.
- Write the gene involved in retinoblastoma.
- Enlist histopathological features of Papillary of Carcinoma thyroid.
- Mention four causes of Congenital Hyperbilirubinemia.
- Polyps of intestine.
- Basal cell carcinoma.