

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. All of the following are features of complicated atheromatous plaque except:			
(a) calcification	(b) ulceration	(c) thrombosis	(d) gelatinous lesions

2. Development of Kernicterus is seen in Following Hereditary hyperbilirubinemia.			
(a) gilbert syndrome	(b) criggler-najjar syndrome type 1	(c) dubin johnson syndrome	(d) rotor syndrome

3. Following are serum markers of RPGN except:			
(a) serum C3 levels	(b) anti GBM antibody	(c) ANCA	(d) AECA

4. Chocolate cyst of the ovary is			
(a) hemorrhagic corpus luteum	(b) ruptured luteal cyst	(c) endometriotic cyst	(d) ruptured follicular cyst

5. Astrocytoma in children is commonly			
(a) fibrillary	(b) pilocytic	(c) anaplastic	(d) glioblastoma

6. Which of the following red cell abnormalities is most indicative of hemolysis?			
(a) target cells	(b) acanthocytes	(c) schistocytes	(d) basophilic stippling

7. Deletion of all four normal a-globin genes will most likely produce			
(a) hydrops fetalis	(b) alpha thalassemia minor	(c) hemoglobin H disease	(d) beta thalassemia minor

8. An abnormality that inhibits the normal functioning of the ATPase containing dynein arms of cilia is most likely to produce			
(a) asthma	(b) bronchiectasis	(c) emphysema	(d) steatosis

9. Deletion of both Rb (retinoblastoma) genes in the same developing cell is most characteristically associated with the development of			
(a) subluxed lens	(b) yellow sclera	(c) no iris	(d) white pupil

10. Treatment with steroids would most likely produce a beneficial response in a young child with			
(a) acute cystitis	(b) acute pyelonephritis	(c) focal segmental glomerulonephritis	(d) minimal change disease

- a. Define COPD & Describe its types write etiopathogenesis of asthma.
- b. Define cirrhosis. Describe in detail its etiopathogenesis, morphological & etiological classification and complications.

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

- a. Differentiate between autosomal dominant (adult) polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) and autosomal recessive (infantile) polycystic kidney disease. (ARPKD)
- b. A 75-year-old man admitted to hospital with complaints of high-grade fever, chills, breathlessness and productive cough for 3 days. Chest X ray shows right lower lobe consolidation.
 1. What is your differential diagnosis
 2. How will you investigate this case
 3. What would be the complications
- c. Differences between ulcerative colitis and crohn's disease
- d. Define and classify pneumoconiosis. Discuss etiopathogenesis, gross and microscopic findings in coal workers pneumoconiosis.
- e. Classify different types of meningitis
- f. Write pathogenesis of complications of diabetes mellitus

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

- a. Aschoff nodules/Bodies.
- b. Ameloblastoma
- c. Cryptorchidism.
- d. Enumerate 1) pes of thyroid tumours.
- e. Cardiac troponins.
- f. Berry aneurysm
- g. Pap smear.
- h. Site of Ewing sarcoma.
- i. What is hydatid cyst?
- j. Immunology of diabetes mellitus