2406000102020601
EXAMINATION JANUARY 2024
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)
PATHOLOGY (PAPER - I) (NEW) (OMR)

[Time: As Per Schedule] **[Max. Marks: 100]**

Instructions:
1. **Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**
   a. Name of the Examination : **BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)**
   b. Name of the Subject : **PATHOLOGY (PAPER - I) (NEW) (OMR)**
   c. Subject Code No : **2406000102020601**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Each question carries one mark
6. Write correct Answer (A/B/C/D in adjacent box).

Seat No:

Student's Signature

SECTION-I

Q.1 Multiple choice questions (* no negative markings) **20**

1) Which is not a Tumor suppressor gene
   A WT-1. B. Rb.
   C. P53. D. BRCA1.

2) Most common vascular Tumor in AIDS patient is
   A Chondrosarcoma B. Kaposi sarcoma
   C. Lymphangiosarcoma D. Lymphoma.

3) Grave's disease is an example for which hypersensitivity reaction
   A. Type-l B. Type-II
   C. Type-III D. Type-IV.

4) Which of the following pigment's presence is a telltale sign of free radical injury.
   A. Lipofuscin B. Melanin
   C. Billirubin D. Hematin.

5) Dystrophic calcification occurs in
A. Hyperparathyroidism B. Vitamin D Intoxication
C. Necrotic tissue D. Renal Failure.

6) Interstitial fluid collection during Congestive cardiac failure is called
A. Cystic collection B. Exudate
C. Edema D. Effusion

7) Haematoxylin body represents:
A. Nuclear chromatin material B. RNA
C. Cytosolic components. D. Cell membrane components.

8) Most Important Antigen initiating graft rejection.
A. P24 Ag B. Polysaccharide
C. HLA antigen D. TCR.

9) Father of cellular pathology is:
A. Carl Rokitansky B. Rudolf Virchow
C. G.Morgagni D. FT Schwann

10) Which of the following organs are heart failure cells seen in:
A. Myocardium B. Lungs
C. Liver D. Spleen

11) White Infarct is seen in all Except
A. Lung B. Spleen
C. Kidney D. Heart

12) Correct sequence of Cell cycle is
A. G_0-M-G2-S-G1 B. G_0-G1-G2-S-M
C. G_0-G1-S-G2-M D. G_0-G1-S-M-G2

13) All are pigments stainable by Prussian Blue except
A. Hemosiderin B. Haematin
C. Ferritin. D. Melanin.

14) Histopathology specimen are fixed in
A. Glutaraldehyde B. 10% Ethyl alcohol
C. 10% picric acid D. 10% buffered neutral formalin

15) Father has Blood group "B", Mother has "AB"; Childrens are not likely to have following blood group.
A. "B" B. "AB"
C. "O" D. "A".

16) Bombay Blood group is characterized by
A. Absence of A gene
B. Absence of B gene
C. Absence of Both A & B gene
D. Absence of H gene

17) All are germ cell Tumor except
A. Seminoma B. Embryonal Carcinoma
C. Leydig cell tumor D. Yolk sac Tumor.

18) Most Effective Antigen presenting cell is
A. Dendritic cells B. Neutrophils
C. Lymphocytes D. NK cells.

19) Tumor marker useful in diagnosis of Liver Cancer is
A. Beta HCG B. AFP
C. CEA D. CA-125

20) All of the following is Autosomal Recessive disorder except.
A. Hemophilia B. Cystic Fibrosis
C. Sickle cell Anemia D. Phenylketonuria.

Section- II

Q.2 Case based long essay questions **13**

20 year female admitted with high grade fever and hypotension. Blood culture show Gram negative bacteria. She died due to multiorgan failure.

1) What is your Diagnosis based on above findings? **2**
2) Enumerate four laboratory tests and its findings required for early diagnosis and to rule out other differential diagnosis of this condition. **4**
3) Describe its etiopathogenesis. **3**
4) Describe its morphology. **4**

Q.3 Long essay questions. (Attempt any three)

1) Enumerate viral and chemical carcinogenic agents. Describe their etiopathogenesis with example (tumours). **9**
2) Define and classify Amyloidosis. Describe morphological features of Amyloidosis of spleen and kidney. **9**
3) Define Granuloma. Describe pathogenesis of Granuloma formation and morphology of Granuloma. Enumerate its examples. **9**
4) Define Hypersensitivity reactions. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, and examples of Type- 4 Hypersensitivity reactions. **9**

Section- III

Q.4 Short notes (Attempt Any 8) **40**

1) Exfoliative cytology
2) Describe laboratory investigations in case of female Infertility
3) A 19-year-old female presented with primary amenorrhea. She has short Stature and widespread nipples. Write the diagnosis, describe genetic aspects and clinical features of disease.
4) Wound healing
5) Cross matching in Blood bank.
6) Enumerate the serological Test and Test method used in blood bank.
7) Chemical mediators of Inflammation.
8) Define Necrosis. Type of necrosis with examples.
9) Dysplasia Vs Metaplasia.
10) Three opportunistic infection and two Tumours Associated with AIDS.

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