

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Second Professional Examination June-2023

Paper Code- 23AM0000100512

Subject- Pathology (New Scheme)

Paper II

Time : 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks :100

Instructions:

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- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book.
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice. Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to CFM rules of University

Q. 1 MCQs

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 hyperbilirubinaemia.

- a. Gilbert syndrome
- b. Crigler-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. Haemorrhagic
- b. Ruptured luteal cyst corpus Luteum
- c. Endometriotic cyst
- d. Ruptured follicular cyst

5. Astrocytoma occurring 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. Histocytes
- d. Basophilic stippling

7. Deletion of all four normal α -globin genes will most likely produce

- a. Hydrops fetalis
- b. α thalassemia minor
- c. Hemoglobin H disease
- d. β 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. Stearosis

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 glomerulosclerosis
- d. Minimal change disease

Q.2 Long Answer Questions

2x20=40

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

Q.3 Brief Answer Questions

6x5=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. X-ray chest 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 pneumoconioses. Discuss etiopathogenesis, gross and microscopic findings in coal-worker's pneumoconiosis.
- e. Classify different types of meningitis

f. Write pathogenesis of Complication of diabetes mellitus .

Q.4 Short Answer Questions

10x2=20

- a. Aschoff Nodules/Bodies.
- b. Ameloblastoma.
- c. Cryptorchidism.
- d. Enumerate types of thyroid tumors.
- e. Cardiac Troponins.
- f. Berry Aneurysm.
- g. Pap smear.
- h. Site of Ewing sarcoma .
- i. What is hydatid cyst
- j. Immunology of diabetes mellitus
