2106000102010102
Examination February – March 2024
SECOND MBBS
PATHOLOGY (PAPER - II) - LEVEL 1

[Time: Three Hours] **[Max. Marks:100]**

Instructions:
1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
   a. Name of the Examination : **SECOND MBBS**
   b. Name of the Subject : **PATHOLOGY (PAPER - II) - LEVEL 1 (OMR)**
   c. Subject Code No : **2106000102010102**
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. No negative marks

Seat No:

Student's Signature

SECTION – I

Q.1 Multiple choice questions (MCQs). **20*1=20**
(Instruction: Encircle the correct answer)

1. Erythropoietin is produced by
   a) Liver b) Lungs
   c) Bone marrow d) Kidney

2. Which is NOT SEEN in Megaloblastic anaemia?
   a) Hyper segmented neutrophil b) MCV < 80
   c) Evidence of dyserythropoesis d) Giant metamyelocytes

3. Howell Jolly bodies in red cells seen in:
   a) Hereditary Spherocytosis b) Lead Poisioning
   c) Post Splenectomy d) Iron deficiency anemia

4. Thepathognomic abnormality in β-thalassaemia minor is:
   a) marked rise in HbA2
   b) marked rise in HbF
   c) marked unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia
   d) marked anaemia

5. Small warty vegetations along the lines of closure of Valves on mitral and aortic valves are obserevedin :
   a) Infective endocarditis
   b) Rheumatic fever
   c) Libman -Sach's endocarditis
   d) Non-Bacterial thrombotic endocarditis

6. The commonest vessel involved in Myocardial Infarction:
   a) Right Coronary artery
   b) Left Circumflex artery
   c) Left Anterior Descending artery
   d) Posterior Descending artery

7. Which of the following is associated with the development of bronchogenic carcinoma and mesothelioma?
   a) Silicosis b) Asbestosis
   c) Siderosilicosis d) Anthracosis

8. Patients are designated as pink puffers in:
   a) Chronic Bronchitis b) Bronchiectasis
   c) Emphysema d) Pneumoconiosis

9. Essential diagnostic criteria for nephrotic syndrome in adults is :
   a) Anasarca with orbital puffiness
   b) 24hrs urinary excretion of protein 3.5 gm or greater
   c) Hypoalbuminemia
   d) A constellation of hypertension, hyperlipedemia and lipiduria

10. Typical "Grain Leather" appearance of kidney is seen in :
    a) Benign nephrosclerosis b) Malignant nephrosclerosis
    c) Nephrocalcinosis d) Necrotising Papillitis

11. Toxic Megacolon is complication of:
    a) Crohn's Disease b) Ulcerative Colitis
    c) Necrotising Enterocolitis d) Pseudomembranous Colitis

12. The most common site for hydatid cyst is
    a) Liver b) Lungs
    c) Spleen d) Brain

13. The most common mechanism in pathogenesis of chronic pyelonephritis is
    a) Ascending infection b) Reflux nephropathy
    c) Obstructive nephropathy d) Haematogenous infection

14. Cirrhosis in Wilson's disease is related to:
    a) Zinc b) Copper
    c) Mercury d) Iron

15. Ovarian tumour arising from Stromal cells is :
    a) Dysgerminoma
    b) Brenner tumour
    c) Granulosa theca cell tumour
    d) Krukenberg Tumour

16. Giant cell tumour arises from:
    a) Diaphysis b) Metaphysis
    c) Articular cartilage d) Epiphysis

17. Gout is characterised by deposition of crystals of
    a) Uric acid b) Hydroxy apatite
    c) Pyrophosphate d) Urate

18. Mutation characteristic of polycythaemia vera
    a) JAK2 b) Bcr-abl
    c) p53 d) RAS

19. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid arises from:
    a) C-cells of thyroid
    b) Follicular cells
    c) Parathyroid cells
    d) Primitive pluripotent cell of thyroid

20. Which type of Nevus most commonly progresses to Malignant Melanoma:
    a) Blue cell Nevus b) Spindle cell Nevus
    c) Dysplastic Nevus d) Compound Nevus

SECTION – II

Q.2 Case based Question (Compulsory to attempt) 13

1. A 50year male with history of chronic alcohol consumption presented with distended abdomen .ultrasound scan show reduced size of liver.

    a. What is the probablediagnosis? **1**

    b. Describe the pathogenesis of this condition **5**

    c. Describe gross and microscopic findings. **4**

    d. Enumerate three Complications of the condition. **3**

Q.3 Long Essay Questions: (Attempt any 3 out of 4) 9*3=27

1. Describe the Clinical features, pathogenesis and Lab findings in β Thalassemia Major. **3+3+3**

2. Describe etiopathogenesis, gross and microscopy & complications of ulcerative colitis. **4+3+2**

3. Describe the Pathogenesis and stages of lobar pneumonia. **3+6**

4. Describe etiopathogenesis of Hypertension vascular Disease. Write About Benign and Malignant Nephrosclerosis. **4+5**

SECTION – III

Q.4 (Attempt any 8 out of 10) (5 marks each) **40**

1. Describe clinical findings, inheritance in von Willebrand disease.
2. Classify germ cell Tumour. Describe Morphological features of Seminoma.
3. Describe Major and Minor criteria to diagnose Rhematic Heart disease.
4. Write the staging Classification of Hodgkin Lymphoma.
5. Giant cell Tumour of Bone
6. Atherosclerosis
7. Squamous cell carcinoma
8. Lab findings in Megaloblastic Anaemia
9. Describe morphologic features of Fibroadenoma.
10. Describe the Pathogenesis and morphology Of Bronchiectasis.

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