



RAN - 2106000102010101

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Second Year M.B.B.S. Examination January - 2023

Pathology: Paper -1 (CBME New course)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Second Year M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :

Pathology: Paper -1 (CBME New course)

Subject Code No.: 2106000102010101

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) Each question carries one mark.
(3) Encircle ○ the correct answer

SECTION-I

Q-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings)

20

1. A 60-year male presented with pain in chest, radiating to left arm. Treating cardiologist found occlusion of coronary vessels during angiography. Which type of necrosis is seen in heart this condition?
a) Fat necrosis c) Coagulative necrosis
b) Caseous necrosis d) Colliquative necrosis
2. Bradykinin causes:
a) Vasoconstriction c) Bronchodilatation
b) Pain at the site of inflammation d) Decreased vascular permeability
3. Brown atrophy is due to:
a) Fatty necrosis c) Lipofuscin
b) Hemosiderin d) Ceruloplasmin
4. HLA is present on:
a) All nucleated cells c) Only on B cell
b) Only on cells of immune system d) Only on T cell

5. If both parents are carrier of sickle cell anaemia, then the likelihood of offspring having disease is:
 - a) 10%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 25%
 - d) 100%
6. All the following about tumor markers are properly matched except:
 - a) Prostate cancer-PSA
 - b) Colon cancer-CEA
 - c) Ovarian cancer-CA-125
 - d) Cholangiocarcinoma -AFP
7. Best marker for SLE is
 - a) Anti Sm antibody
 - b) Anti- dsDNA antibody
 - c) Anti- histone antibody
 - d) Anti-chromatin antibody
8. A 48 Year female presented with bone pain had Hepatosplenomegaly. Biopsy of Spleen showed Crumpled paper appearance. Which product is likely to have accumulated:
 - a) Glucocerebroside
 - b) Sphingomyelin
 - c) Sulfatide
 - d) Ganglioside
9. Which is not a tumour suppressor gene:
 - a) WT-1
 - b) P53
 - c) Rb
 - d) Ras
10. lack of differentiation is called:
 - a) Anaplasia
 - b) Dysplasia
 - c) Metaplasia
 - d) Hyperplasia
11. Which one is not the precancerous condition?
 - a) Crohn's disease
 - b) Ulcerative colitis
 - c) Leukoplakia
 - d) Xeroderma pigmentosum
12. Oedema occurs when protein level is below :
 - a) 8mg/dl
 - b) 2 mg/dl
 - c) 5 mg/dl
 - d) 10 mg/dl
13. Urine pH normally ranges from:
 - a) 4.0 to 9.0
 - b) 4.5 to 7.0
 - c) 4.5 to 8.0
 - d) 5.0 to 6.0
14. Chicken fat clot is:
 - a) Post-mortem clot
 - b) Thrombus
 - c) Infarct
 - d) All the above
15. The characteristic features of apoptosis on light microscopy is:
 - a) Cellular swelling
 - b) Nuclear Condensation
 - c) Intact cell membrane
 - d) Cytoplasmic eosinophilia
16. Which of the following regarding Bombay blood group is false :.
 - a) Lack of H, A and B antigen on RBC
 - b) Lack of H, A and B substance in saliva
 - c) Lack of antigen of several blood group system
 - d) H, A and B antibodies will always be present in serum.

17. Pale infarct is seen in all except:
a) Lung c) Spleen
b) Kidney d) Heart
18. Lardaceous spleen is due to deposition of amyloid in:
a) Sinusoids of red pulp c) Pencillary artery
b) White pulp d) Splenic trabeculae
19. Most common viral antigen used for diagnosis of HIV in blood before transfusion is:
a) p24 c) p17
b) p7 d) p14
20. Lipid in tissue detected by:
a) PAS c) Myeloperoxidase
b) Oil red O d) Mucicarmine

SECTION- II (40 Marks)

Q-2 Case based long essay questions

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A 65-year-old lady with a known case of Diabetes mellitus brought to the clinic in an unconscious state. She had high grade fever and haematuria for the past 2 days. On examination her blood pressure was 70 /30 mm Hg and the temperature was 100.5° F with tachypnoea. Laboratory study revealed WBC count of 30,000 / μ L with 90% neutrophil and shift to left. Platelet count was 50,000/ μ L. Urine analysis revealed many gram-negative organisms.

1. What is the most likely diagnosis? 2 Marks
2. Enumerate various types of the given condition 2 Marks
3. Describe the pathophysiology of the given condition 4 Marks
4. Describe morphological features of the given condition 5 Marks

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

27

- 1) Describe etiology of Cell injury. Describe morphology of Cell injury.
- 2) Define Hypersensitivity reactions. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, and examples of Type-1 Hypersensitivity reactions.
- 3) Define and classify Amyloidosis. Describe pathogenesis and methods of demonstration of Amyloid.
- 4) Define Inflammation and write cardinal signs of Inflammation. Describe vascular and cellular events of Acute Inflammation.

SECTION- III (40 Marks)**Q-4 Short notes (Attempt Any 8)****40**

- 1) Enumerate Blood components and mention their uses and storage
- 2) Exfoliative cytology.
- 3) Describe CSF picture in Tuberculous meningitis.
- 4) Down's syndrome.
- 5) Viral oncogenesis.
- 6) Pathological calcification.
- 7) Describe factors affecting Wound healing.
- 8) Granulomatous inflammation.
- 9) Etiopathology and sequel of Obesity.
- 10) Compare gross and microscopic features of Benign and Malignant tumours.