



RAN-2106000102010102

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

Pathology: Paper -II (Set - I)

(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 -II (Set - I) (CBME New course)
- Subject Code No.: 2106000102010102

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

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

Time: 20 Min.]

[Total Marks: 20

SECTION-I

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

- Barrett's oesophagus shows:
a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia
b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia
- Councilman bodies are seen in:
a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis
b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis
- Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm:
a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor
b) Yolk sac tumor d) Teratoma
- Red cell distribution width (RDW) used for estimation of:
a) Poikilocytosis c) Hypochromia
b) Anisocytosis d) Macrocytosis

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5. A patient presented with osteomyelitis with sickle cell anemia. What will be the most common causative organism?
 - a) Salmonella
 - b) Staphylococcus aureus
 - c) H. influenza
 - d) Enterobacteria
6. All are decreased in iron deficiency anemia except:
 - a) Serum ferritin
 - b) TIBC
 - c) Transferrin saturation
 - d) Hepcidin
7. An epiphyseal bone lesion is:
 - a) Osteogenic sarcoma
 - b) Chondroblastoma
 - c) Osteoma
 - d) Chondromyxoid fibroma
8. Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary arises:
 - a) From cystic teratoma
 - b) From surface coelomic epithelium
 - c) From sex cord stromal cells
 - d) From ectopic mucin secreting glands
9. Most common carcinoma of breast is:
 - a) Intraductal carcinoma
 - b) Colloid Carcinoma
 - c) Lobular Carcinoma
 - d) Sarcoma phyllodes
10. A 65-year-old male presented with fatigue. His fasting sugar was 110 mg %, post prandial sugar was 180 mg %, HBA1C was 6.1 %. Diagnosis will be
 - a) Prediabetes
 - b) Stress induced
 - c) Impaired glucose tolerance
 - d) Diabetes mellitus
11. Transverse ulcers are seen in:
 - a) Typhoid
 - b) Tuberculosis
 - c) Amebiasis
 - d) Ulcerative colitis
12. Flea bitten appearance of kidney is seen in:
 - a) Malignant hypertension
 - b) Benign hypertension
 - c) Chronic pyelonephritis
 - d) Diabetes mellitus
13. Which of the following is associated with destruction of valves?
 - a) Acute infective endocarditis
 - b) Libman sacks endocarditis
 - c) Rheumatic heart disease
 - d) All the above
14. All are obstructive lung disease except:
 - a) Emphysema
 - b) Interstitial fibrosis
 - c) Asthma
 - d) Bronchiectasis
15. Verocay bodies are seen in:
 - a) Meningioma
 - b) Glioma
 - c) Medulloblastoma
 - d) Schwannoma
16. Most common site of artery of atherosclerosis:
 - a) Left anterior descending artery
 - b) Right coronary artery
 - c) Left circumflex artery
 - d) Diagonal branch of left anterior descending artery

17. Pleural mesothelioma is associated with:
 - a) Asbestosis
 - b) Berylliosis
 - c) Silicosis
 - d) Bagassosis
18. Subepithelial humps are characteristic of
 - a) Minimal change disease
 - b) Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - c) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
 - d) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
19. A 70-year-old male has abdominal pain with a mass in abdomen. Angiography reveals an aneurysm of the aorta. Most likely cause is:
 - a) Syphilis
 - b) Trauma
 - c) Atherosclerosis
 - d) Congenital
20. Smudge cells in the peripheral smear are characteristic of:
 - a) Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - b) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
 - c) Acute myelogenous leukemia
 - d) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes]
[Total Marks: 80
SECTION- II (40 Marks)
Q-2 Case based long essay questions [13×1=13]

A 40-year-old male patient presented with history of chronic alcoholism, distended abdomen, and hematemesis. Liver function test showed reversed A/G ratio.

1. What is possible diagnosis? 2 marks
2. Write pathogenesis of the disease 4 marks
3. Write gross and microscopic morphologic changes in the affected organ. 4 marks
4. Enumerate other clinical sequelae. 2 marks
5. List four etiological conditions other than alcohol causing this pathology 1 marks

Q-3 Long essay questions. (Attempt any three) [9×3=27]

1. Define Atherosclerosis. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, and morphological features of Atherosclerosis. 1+2+3+3
2. Define Nephrotic syndrome. Write its causes and describe pathogenesis of glomerular injury. 1+3+5
3. Define emphysema. Describe etio-pathogenesis and morphology of various types of emphysema 1+3+5
4. Define and classify Anemia. Write laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anaemia 1+3+5

Q-4 Short notes (Attempt Any 8)**[8×5=40]**

1. Describe morphological changes in Diabetic nephropathy.
 2. Write morphological difference between Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis.
 3. Describe gross and microscopic features of Colloid Goitre.
 4. Miliary tuberculosis.
 5. Giant cell tumor of the bone.
 6. Squamous cell carcinoma.
 7. Serum cardiac marker.
 8. Hodgkin's lymphoma.
 9. Enumerate Plasma cell disorder. Write laboratory diagnosis of Multiple myeloma.
 10. Classify Germ cell tumour. Describe morphological features of Seminoma
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