



RAN-2106000102010102

S.Y. M.B.B.S. Examination March - 2023

Pathology: Paper II (Set - 3)

(CBME New Course)

Time: 3 Hours] [Total Marks: 100				
સૂચના : / Instructions				
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	Nam	e of the Examination:		
	•	S.Y. M.B.B.S.		
	Nam	e of the Subject :		
	•	Pathology: Paper II (Set - 3) (CBME New	v Course)	
	Subje	ct Code No.: 2106000102010102	Student's Signature	
(2)	Eacl	question carries one mark.		
(3)	Enci	rcle O the correct answer.	~	
			-01	
Tim	e: 20	Minutes]	[Total Marks: 20	
		Section	 n - I	
		200		
1.		Multiple choice questions (*no ne	egative markings) 20	
	1.	Barrett's oesophagus can result from	m:	
		 a) H. pylori infection 	 Gastroesophageal reflux 	
		b) H. simplex infection	d) Varices	
	2.	Incubation period of hepatitis B is:		
		a) 6 weeks to 6 months	c) 6 months to 6 years	
		b) 6 days to 6 weeks	d) More than 6 years	
	3.	Endodermal sinus tumor is characte	erised by:	
		 a) Schiller-Duval body 	c) Call - Exner body	
		b) Psammoma body	d) Homer-wright rosette	

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4.	Extravascular naemolysis causes:					
	a)	Hemoglobinemia	c)	Jaundice		
	b)	Hemosiderinuria	d)	Hemoglobinuria		
			_			
_		· A . I.A				
5.		ni A and Antoni B regions are s				
	a)	Meningioma	c)	Medulloblastoma		
	b)	Glioblastoma	d)	Schwannoma		
6.	Best test for assessment of iron status is:					
	a)	Transferrin	c) Se	erum iron		
	b)	Ferritin	d) He	emoglobin		
			,			
7	Clain	lariana ana asan inc				
7.		lesions are seen in:	- \	Cii-11		
	a)	Ulcerative colitis	c)	Carcinoid syndrome		
	b)	Crohn's disease	d)	Whipple's disease		
8.	Call	-Exner bodies are seen in:				
	a)	Dysgerminoma	c)	Teratoma		
	b)	Granulosa cell tumor	d)	Theca cell tumor		
9.	A 11 +1	ha fallowing are investive carei	noma l	proact aveant:		
9.		he following are invasive carcii Comedocarcinoma	c)	Lobular carcinoma		
	a)	Colloid carcinoma	,			
	b)	Colloid carcillollia	d) (Medullary carcinoma		
		11	0,			
10.	Whic	ch one of these thyroid cancers	canno	t be diagnosed by FNAC:		
	a)	Papillary carcinoma	c)	Follicular carcinoma		
	b)	Medullary carcinoma	d)	Anaplastic carcinoma		
11.	11. Ewing's sarcoma arises from:					
	a)	G cell	c)	Neuroectodermal cells		
	b)	Totipotent cells	d)	Neurons		
	U)	Totipoteiricens	u)	Neurons		
12.	A 40-year-old hypertensive male admitted to hospital with sudden onset					
	of headache and altered sensorium. On examination his blood pressure					
	was observed to be 220/110 mm hg and the patient died 4 hours later.					
	What is pathological finding in kidneys?					
	Small kidney with granular surface					
	b) Small kidney with petechial haemorrhage c) Large kidney with waxy appearance					
	d)	Large kidney with granular su	rface			
		_				

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15.	Diagnostic feature in medinatic heart disease is.					
	a)	Aschoff nodule	c)	Bread and butter pericarditis		
	b)	Mc Callum's patch	d)	Shaggy vegetation		
14.	Fern	Ferruginous bodies are seen in:				
	a)	Silicosis	c)	Asbestosis		
	b)	Byssinosis	d)	Bagassosis		
	-,		,			
15.	'Popcorn cells' are seen in which type of Hodgkin's disease:					
10.	a)	Lymphocytic dominant		Vodular sclerosis		
	b)	Lymphocytic depleted	d)	Mixed type		
	0)	Zymphocytic depicted	ω,	made type		
16	Cells seen in myocardial infarction at 48 hours are:					
10.	a)	Polymorphs	c)	Lymphocyte		
	b)	Fibroblast	d)	Macrophage		
	0)	Tiorodast	u)	Macrophage		
17.		cer for small cell cancer of lung				
	a)	Cytokeratin	c)	Desmin		
	b)	Chromogranin	d) •	Vimentin		
18.	Most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in adult:					
	Membranous glomerulonephritis					
	b)	Minimal change disease	cQ			
	c) Acute glomerulonephritis					
	d) Focal segmental glomerulonephritis					
		200				
19.	Ascending aorta involvement is the commonest site of which aneurysm?					
	a)	Syphilitic	c)	Mycotic		
	b)	Atherosclerotic	d)	None of the above		
		and the same of th				
20.	AML with gum infiltration, hepatosplenomegaly is most likely to be					
	a)	Ml	c)	M3		
	b)	M2	d)	M4		
	0)		u)	****		

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Section- II (40 Marks)

Q-2 Case based long essay questions

[13*1=13]

A 70-year-old male presented with changes in bowel habit, bleeding per rectum, loss of weight, fatigue, and weakness of six-month duration. Endoscopy was suggestive of large polypoidal lesion in descending colon and biopsy done.

Biopsy of lesion showed marked pleomorphism of glandular epithelial cells with many atypical miosis and necrosis

After endoscopic biopsy of colon, left sided hemicolectomy was done

1)	What is your probable diagnosis?	2 Marks
2)	Describe etiopathogenesis of it.	5 Marks
3)	Describe the gross and microscopic features of the	6 Marks
	resected colon.	

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

[9*3=27]

1)	Describe etiology and morphology of Myocardial Infarction.	3+6
2)	Classify glomerular disease. Describe etiopathogenesis,	3+3+3
	morphological features Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis.	

 Define and classify Jaundice. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Jaundice.

1+3+5

 Define Pneumoconiosis. Classify Pneumoconiosis and describe Coal-worker's pneumoconiosis.

Section-III (40 Marks)

Q-4. Short notes (Attempt Any 8)

[8*5=40]

- Peripheral smear finding of Chronic Myeloid leukaemia.
- Describe etiopathogenesis and morphological features of Bronchiectasis.
- Gross and microscopic features of Chronic pyelonephritis.
- Sickle cell anaemia.
- Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- 6) Enumerate and explain the causes of Splenomegaly
- Basal cell carcinoma.
- Describe aetiopathogenesis and morphological features of Infective endocarditis.
- Hydatidiform Mole
- Immune thrombocytopenic purpura

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