



RAN - 2106000102010102

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

Name of the Examination:

S.Y. M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :

Pathology : Paper II (Set - 3) (CBME New Course)

Subject Code No.: 2106000102010102

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

(2) Each question carries one mark.

(3) Encircle ○ the correct answer.

Time: 20 Minutes]

[Total Marks: 20

Section - I

1. Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings)

20

1. Barrett's oesophagus can result from:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) H. pylori infection | c) 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 characterised by:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Schiller-Duval body | c) Call - Exner body |
| b) Psammoma body | d) Homer-wright rosette |

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[P.T.O.]

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4. Extravascular haemolysis causes:
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Hemoglobinemia | c) Jaundice |
| b) Hemosiderinuria | d) Hemoglobinuria |
5. Antoni A and Antoni B regions are seen in:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) Meningioma | c) Medulloblastoma |
| b) Glioblastoma | d) Schwannoma |
6. Best test for assessment of iron status is:
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Transferrin | c) Serum iron |
| b) Ferritin | d) Hemoglobin |
7. Skip lesions are seen in:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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. All the following are invasive carcinoma breast except:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Comedocarcinoma | c) Lobular carcinoma |
| b) Colloid carcinoma | d) Medullary carcinoma |
10. Which one of these thyroid cancers cannot be diagnosed by FNAC:
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Papillary carcinoma | c) Follicular carcinoma |
| b) Medullary carcinoma | d) Anaplastic carcinoma |
11. Ewing's sarcoma arises from:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) G cell | c) Neuroectodermal cells |
| b) Totipotent cells | d) 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?
- | |
|--|
| a) Small kidney with granular surface |
| b) Small kidney with petechial haemorrhage |
| c) Large kidney with waxy appearance |
| d) Large kidney with granular surface |

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 mitosis 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 resected colon. 6 Marks

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, morphological features Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis. 3+3+3
- 3) Define and classify Jaundice. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Jaundice. 1+3+5
- 4) Define Pneumoconiosis. Classify Pneumoconiosis and describe Coal-worker's pneumoconiosis. 1+3+5

Section- III (40 Marks)

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

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