

**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF  
HEALTH SCIENCES  
WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE - 506 002  
MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JULY,  
2024  
PATHOLOGY  
PAPER -I  
(NEW SCHEME)**

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

**Multiple Choice Questions: 10 X 1=10**

1. Dystrophic calcification is most closely associated with
    - a) Hypercalcemia
    - c) Chronic irritation
    - b) Necrosis
    - d) Diminished blood flow
  2. Localized area of ischaemic necrosis is mostly associated with:
    - a) Ascites
    - c) Infarction
    - b) Petechiae
    - d) Emboli formation
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3. Which of the following is a reversible
- a) Karyorrhexis.
  - c) Karyolysis
  - b) Pyknosis.
  - d) Medi Circle
4. After initiation of an acute inflammatory process third in a sequence of changes in
- a), Vasoconstriction
  - ✓ Leukocytic migration,
  - b) Redness
  - d) Vasodilation
- Swelling of endoplasmic reticulum.
5. Caseous necrosis is most characteristic of:
- a) Acute myocardial infarction
  - c) Acute pancreatitis
  - b) Tuberculosis
  - d) Cerebral infarct
6. Which of the following is the most frequent site of venous thrombosis?
- a) Veins of lower extremity
  - c) Active process leading to increased volume of blood
  - b) Pelvic veins,
  - d) Hepatic vein
7. In a state of shock there is:
- a) A decreased hydrostatic pressure and increased osmotic pressure
  - c) Active process leading to increased volume of blood

- b) Cardiovascular collapse  
d) Decreased pulse rate
8. Oedema of nephrotic syndrome is due to:  
a) Increased hydrostatic pressure  
c) Lymphatic obstruction  
b) Decreased plasma osmotic pressure  
d) Increased plasma osmotic pressure
9. Which of the following antibody is virtually diagnostic of SLE?  
a) Anti ds DNA antibody  
c) APLA  
b) Anti histone antibody  
Anti Rho antibody
10. Type of hypersensitivity reaction in Erythroblastosis fetalis?  
a) Type I  
c) Type III  
b) Type II  
d) Type IV

### **Essay/ Long Answer Questions: 2 X 15=30**

11. Define Neoplasia. List the differences between Benign and Malignant Tumours. Mention the modes of Spread of malignant Tumours with examples. (2+7+6)
12. Classify Haemolytic Anaemia. Discuss the etiopathogenesis and lab diagnosis in Hereditary Spherocytosis. (5+6+4)
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## Short Answer Questions: 7 X 6=42

13. Healing of a Fracture.
14. Apoptosis.
15. Types of Emboli.
16. Chemical Carcinogens.
17. Von Willebrand Disease.
18. Paraneoplastic Syndromes.
19. Peripheral Blood Picture in Acute Myeloid Leukaemia.

## Very Short Answer Questions: 6 X 3 = 18

20. Fatty Liver.
21. Rickets.
22. Stains for Amyloid.
23. Phagocytosis.
24. Bone marrow findings in Multiple Myeloma.
25. Define Chemotaxis. Name some Chemoattractants.

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