

QP CODE : 1027

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 21-Nov-2025

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PATHOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4, RS-5 & RS-6)**Q.P. CODE: 1027****(QP contains two pages)**Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary**LONG ESSAYS****2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A middle-aged female presented with migratory polyarthrits, weak heart sound, tachycardia, pericardial friction rub following recurrent attacks of Pharyngitis.
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Describe the pathophysiology and morphology of this condition.
 - c) List the complications associated with this condition
2. A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman presented with hard lump of 8x8 cm in the lower outer quadrant of left breast. Fine needle aspiration cytology showed groups and clusters of ductal epithelial cells with cellular and nuclear atypia.
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Discuss the morphology and list the types of the above condition.
 - c) Enumerate the prognostic factors of the disease.

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Differences between Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease
4. Discuss the gross, microscopy, X ray appearance of Osteoclastoma
5. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphological types of Emphysema
6. Describe the pathogenesis and morphological findings in Hashimoto's thyroiditis
7. Describe the etiopathogenesis and complications of Acute Pyelonephritis
8. Describe the morphology of acute and chronic hepatitis. Add a note on outcome of chronic hepatitis
9. Cryptorchidism
10. Endometriosis

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Krukenberg tumor
12. Gout
13. Pheochromocytoma
14. Basal cell carcinoma
15. Enumerate the glial neoplasms of brain
16. Warthin's tumour
17. Diabetic kidney
18. List the complications associated with lung cancer
19. **Types of Reed Sternberg Cells**
20. Complications of cirrhosis

Multiple Choice Questions**10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Which of the following is most reliable feature of malignant transformation of pheochromocytoma?
 - A. Presence of mitotic figures
 - B. Presence of metastasis to other organs
 - C. Vascular/ capsular invasion
 - D. All of the above

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- 21 ii) A pediatrician performing an ophthalmoscopic examination on a four-year-old boy, notices several small pigmented nodules in his irises. He also notices six light brown macules on the trunk of the child of variable sizes. This boy may have a propensity to develop tumors in which of the following structures?
- Bladder
 - Colon
 - Peripheral nerve
 - Skin
- 21 iii) Paget's disease of the bone is also called
- Osteitis deformans
 - Brittle bone disease
 - Fibrous dysplasia
 - Osteomalacia
- 21 iv) Hematuria with red cell cast and dysmorphic RBC are seen in:
- Acute glomerulonephritis
 - Renal TB
 - Renal Calculi
 - Chronic renal failure
- 21 v) Inflammatory Causes of pleural effusion include all **EXCEPT**
- Tuberculosis
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Lung infarct
 - Renal failure
- 22 i) Choriocarcinoma is characterized by all **EXCEPT**
- Primarily trophoblastic tumor
 - It can occur following hydatidiform mole
 - Villi present
 - It can metastasize to lungs
- 22 ii) In an individual with suspected myocardial infarction of 24 hours duration, the serum enzyme estimation of choice is
- Lactate dehydrogenase
 - Myoglobin
 - Creatine phosphokinase-MB
 - Oxaloacetate transaminase
- 22 iii) Myasthenia gravis is associated with
- Hypergammaglobulinemia
 - Thymoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Hepatic adenoma
- 22 iv) Chronic ulcerative colitis usually starts in the:
- Hepatic or splenic flexure
 - Rectosigmoid area
 - Transverse colon
 - Terminal ileum
- 22 v) Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia results from
- Gilberts jaundice
 - Dubin Johnson syndrome
 - Physiological jaundice
 - Decreased hepatic uptake
