

QP CODE : 1026

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

## MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 19-Nov-2025

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4, RS-5 & RS-6)****Q.P. CODE: 1026****(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**

- 30-year female admitted to emergency with high grade fever, hypotension, weak, rapid pulse, tachypnea and cold, clammy, cyanotic skin. Blood culture showed gram negative bacteria. She succumbed due to dysfunction in multiple organs.
  - What is the likely diagnosis?
  - Discuss the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
  - Describe the morphology of organs involved.
- 30-year male vegetarian and chronic gastritis patient was evaluated for the pallor, paresthesia of extremities.
  - What is the type of anemia?
  - Discuss the etiopathogenesis and pathology associated with this condition
  - Add a note on laboratory investigations in the work up of this patient.

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

- Laboratory diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus**
- Differences between necrosis and apoptosis.
- Describe the sequential steps in cutaneous wound healing.
- List the actions of Arachidonic acid metabolites in inflammation.
- Role of Exfoliative cytology.
- Paraneoplastic syndromes.
- Opportunistic infection associated with AIDS.
- Discuss the pathophysiology of sickle cell anemia.

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

- Sputum findings in Bronchial asthma.
- Cytochemical stains used in Acute leukemia.
- Qualitative platelet defects.
- Aplastic anemia.
- Enumerate the blood products available for transfusion.
- List six examples for metaplasia
- Amyloid spleen.
- Rickets.
- List the causes associated with variation in urine specific gravity
- List the manifestations of syphilis.

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

- 21 i) Which of the following is DNA repair defect?
- Retinoblastoma
  - Neurofibromatosis
  - Xeroderma pigmentosum
  - MEN-I

## Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

- 21 ii) Type III Hypersensitivity reaction is seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Post streptococcal Glomerulonephritis
  - B. Good Pasteur's syndrome
  - C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- 21 iii) Nut meg liver is seen in all conditions **EXCEPT**
- A. Hepatic venous congestion.
  - B. Right heart failure
  - C. Budd chiari syndrome
  - D. Reye's syndrome
- 21 iv) Dystrophic calcification is seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Old healed tuberculosis
  - B. Damaged heart valves
  - C. Fat necrosis
  - D. Chronic kidney failure
- 21 v) In Marfan's syndrome there is defect in protein
- A. Dystrophin
  - B. Spectrin
  - C. Fibrillin
  - D. Ankyrin
- 22 i) Which of the following is a feature of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)?
- A. Normal prothrombin time
  - B. Reduced plasma fibrinogen
  - C. Normal platelet count
  - D. Normal clotting time
- 22 ii) Carcinoembryonic antigen is elevated in all, **EXCEPT**
- A. Carcinoma pancreas
  - B. Carcinoma colon
  - C. Carcinoma stomach
  - D. Carcinoma prostate
- 22 iii) 7-year-old girl presents with haematoma in the thigh. She has prolonged APTT, normal PT and platelet count. This is due to deficiency of any of the factor **EXCEPT**
- A. Factor IX
  - B. Factor VIII
  - C. Factor VII
  - D. Factor XI
- 22 iv) Which of the following is **NOT** a poor prognostic factor in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia?
- A. Presence of t (9:22)
  - B. Age < 2 years
  - C. Hyperploidy
  - D. Peripheral blood blast count >1 lakh
- 22 v) Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is seen in:
- A. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
  - B. Acute Myeloblastic Leukemia
  - C. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
  - D. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

\*\*\*\*\*