

2106000102010101-S
EXAMINATION MARCH-APRIL 2024
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND
BACHELOR OF SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)
PATHOLOGY (PAPER - I) - LEVEL 1 OMR

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks: 100]

Instructions:

1. **1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**
 - a. Name of the Examination : **BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)**
 - b. Name of the Subject : **PATHOLOGY (PAPER - I) - LEVEL 1 OMR**
 - c. Subject Code No : **2106000102010101-S**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

SECTION-I**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.****20****(Instruction: Encircle the correct answer.)**

1. The main cell in chronic inflammation:
 - a) B-lymphocyte
 - b) Plasma cell
 - c) Macrophage
 - d) Fibroblast
2. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy showing Non caseating granulomas is most characteristic of:
 - a) Tuberculosis
 - b) Sarcoidosis
 - c) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
 - d) Leprosy
3. Earliest event in acute inflammation is :
 - a) Vasodilatation
 - b) RBC Rouleaux formation
 - c) Increased vascular permeability
 - d) Margination
4. The most specific stain for demonstration of amyloid is :

- a) Methyl violet with metachromasia
 - b) PAS stain
 - c) Thioflavin S under fluorescence
 - d) Congo red with examination in polarized light
5. Apoptosis is :
- a) Cell death due to exogenous stimuli
 - b) Due to activation of internally controlled programme
 - c) Necrosis associated with putrefaction
 - d) Subcellular level changes without any morphologic alterations.
6. In granuloma, epithelioid and giant cells are derived from:
- a) T lymphocytes
 - b) Mac cells
 - c) B lymphocytes
 - d) Monocyte-macrophages
7. HLA B 27 is associated with increased risk of development of:
- a) Osteoarthritis
 - b) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c) Ankylosing spondylitis
 - d) Reiter's Syndrome
8. Bence - Jones Proteins are :
- a) Light chains of immunoglobulins
 - b) Heavy chains of immunoglobulin
 - c) Fc portion of immunoglobulin
 - d) Microglobulin
9. Type of hypersensitivity reaction in Erythroblastosis Fetalis:
- a) Type I
 - b) Type II
 - c) Type III
 - d) Type IV
10. Oedema in Nephrotic Syndrome is due to :
- a) Increased hydrostatic Pressure
 - b) Decreased Plasma Osmotic Pressure
 - c) Lymphatic Obstruction
 - d) Increased Plasma Osmotic Pressure
11. What minimum percentage of sudden loss of blood volume causes death :
- a) 20%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 33%
 - d) 75%
12. What is **FALSE** about Lyon Hypothesis?

- a) Only one X chromosome is genetically active
b) There is random inactivation of other chromosome
c) Inactive X chromosome is seen as Barr body
d) Barr bodies are easily demonstrated in any epithelial cells.
13. Gaucher's disease is caused by deficiency of:
a) Hexosaminases b) Sphingomyelinase
c) Pyruvate Kinase d) Glucocerebrosidase
14. Replacement of one adult cell type by another cell type is called:
a) Metaplasia b) Hyperplasia
c) Anaplasia d) Dysplasia
15. Bombay Phenotype are the individuals who:
a) Lack of H genes and therefore H substance.
b) Possess A and B antigen
c) Secrete excessive amount of H substance
d) Lack C,D,E antigens
16. Osteogenic sarcoma of femur usually metastasizes to:
a) Inguinal lymphnodes b) Liver
c) Lungs d) Para-aortic lymphnode
17. Amyloidosis in long term hemodialysis is due to:
a) Transthyretin b) β_2 Microglobulin
c) Amyloid associated protein. d) B amyloid protein
18. All are cardinal signs of inflammation except :
a) Pain b) Redness
c) Swelling d) Cyanosis
19. Oliguria implies 24 hrs urine output less than:
a) 200ml b) 400ml
c) 600ml d) 800ml
20. "Tombstone" appearance of cells is seen in which type of Necrosis?
a) Fibrinoid b) Coagulative
c) Liquefactive d) Fat

SECTION-II**40**

Q.2 Case based question (compulsory to attempt) 13

20 yrs female presented with fatigue, rashes on bridge of nose and both cheeks, joint pain and blood picture showed pancytopenia,

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) What is the probable diagnosis? | 1 |
| b) Describe the etiopathogenesis of the disease. | 4 |
| c) Describe the first lab diagnostic test which was done earlier in patients Diagnosed with this disease. | 3 |
| d) Write the immunofluorescence patterns seen in blood of such patient. | 1 |
| e) Describe the morphology of major lesions seen in this disease. | 4 |

Q.3 Long Essay Questions 27 (Attempt any 3 out of 4) (9 Marks Each)

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|--|-------|
| 1) Define Metastasis. Write three different routes of Metastasis. Describe Cell biology of Invasion and Metastasis Cascade. | 1+3+5 |
| 2) Describe various types of Cellular and plasma Blood components prepared from whole blood. Mention clinical use of each blood component. | 5+4 |
| 3) Describe the Vascular and cellular events of acute inflammatory response. | 5+4 |
| 4) Enumerate urine and blood investigations in diagnosis of Diabetes. | 3+6 |

SECTION-III 40

Q.4 (Attempt any 8 out of 10) (5 marks Each)

- 1) Define Neoplasia. Difference between benign and malignant tumour.
- 2) Describe clinical features and underlying cytogenetic abnormalities of klinefelter's Syndrome.
- 3) Describe the etiopathogenesis of intracellular accumulation of Neutral fat in Liver.
- 4) Describe Free radical mediated cell injury.
- 5) Define Necrosis. Describe types of necrosis with their morphology.
- 6) Describe the structure of HIV Virus. enumerate the genes that code for Respective viral proteins.

- 7) Define Hypersensitivity. Describe the pathogenesis of Type I hypersensitivity reaction with 2 examples.
- 8) Difference between Kwashiorkor and Marasmus.
- 9) Difference between Transudate and Exudate.
- 10) Describe the Mechanism and effects of three stages of Shock.

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