

2106000102010102-S
EXAMINATION MARCH-APRIL 2024
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY
(SECOND YEAR)
PATHOLOGY (PAPER - II) - LEVEL 1 OMR

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks: 100]

Instructions:

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 – II) – LEVEL 1 OMR**
 - c. Subject Code No: **2106000102010102-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. Neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells is known as:
 - a) Melanoma
 - b) Myeloma
 - c) B cell Lymphoma
 - d) Polycythemia Vera
2. The most common soft tissue sarcoma
 - a) fibrosarcoma
 - b) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - c) liposarcoma
 - d) Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
3. Most frequently affected joint in acute gouty arthritis in the beginning is
 - a) Knee
 - b) Elbow
 - c) Shoulder
 - d) Great toe
4. Thyroidization of the tubules in renal biopsy is seen in:
 - a) Chronic glomerulonephritis
 - b) Acute pyelonephritis
 - c) Chronic pyelonephritis
 - d) Multiple Myeloma

5. Kidney biopsy of RPGN shows:
- a) Crescents in majority of glomeruli
 - b) Membranous proliferation with some crescents
 - c) Focal segmental proliferative pattern
 - d) Endo capillary proliferation
6. The following complication is almost exclusively for type 1 diabetes mellitus
- a) Hyperosmolar nonketotic coma
 - b) Ketoacidosis
 - c) Atherosclerosis
 - d) Nephropathy
7. There is considerable depletion of colloid in the follicles in the following thyroid disease
- a) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - b) Nodular goitre
 - c) Follicular adenoma
 - d) Graves' disease
8. Pulmonary surfactant is secreted by :
- a) Type I pneumocyte
 - b) Type II pneumocyte
 - c) Bronchiolar epithelium
 - d) Clara cell
9. The commonest cause of Aortic Aneurysm is :
- a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Syphilis
 - c) Marfan syndrome
 - d) Idiopathic Cystic Medionecrosis
10. Concentric hypertrophy of left ventricle i.e increased wall thickness with normal to reduced cavity diameter observed in:
- a) Pulmonary hypertension
 - b) Mitral stenosis
 - c) Systemic hypertension
 - d) Tricuspid incompetence
11. Prostatic hyperplasia affects most often
- a) Peripheral prostate
 - b) Periurethral prostate
 - c) Capsule of prostate
 - d) Entire prostate
12. The most common form of glomerulonephritis (GN) in adult is
- a) Minimal change disease
 - b) Membranous GN
 - c) Membranoproliferative GN
 - d) Focal segmental GN
13. The following hepatotropic virus is a DNA virus
- a) HAV
 - b) HCV
 - c) HDV
 - d) HBV

14. The most suitable anticoagulant for haemogram is:
 - a) Sodium Citrate
 - b) Double Oxalate
 - c) EDTA
 - d) Heparin
15. Which Virus is **Not** transmitted parenterally?
 - a) Hepatitis B Virus
 - b) Hepatitis E Virus
 - c) Hepatitis C Virus
 - d) Hepatitis G Virus
16. Leukemic stage of cutaneous T cell lymphoma is called
 - a) Hairy cell leukemia
 - b) Adult T cell leukemia
 - c) Mycosis fungoides
 - d) Sezary syndrome.
17. Leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) scores are elevated in
 - a) AML
 - b) CML
 - c) Myeloid leukaemoid reaction
 - d) Myeloid Metaplasia
18. Skip lesions of intestine are characteristic of:
 - a) Tuberculosis
 - b) Adenocarcinoma
 - c) Ulcerative colitis
 - d) Crohn's disease
19. Commonest site of Peptic ulcer disease is :
 - a. 1st part of Duodenum
 - b. 2nd part of Duodenum
 - c. Body of Stomach
 - d. Fundus of Stomach
20. In hereditary spherocytosis the most common mutation is seen in:
 - a. Band 3 protein
 - b. Glycophorin
 - c. α Spectrin
 - d. Glycolipid

SECTION-II

Q.2 Case based Question (Compulsory to attempt)

13

1. 45-year-old male presents with history of chest pain radiating to left arm and jaw. ECG was done and showed ST segment elevation.
 - a) What is the probable diagnosis? 1
 - b) Enumerate the investigations to prove the diagnosis. 5
 - c) Describe the etiopathogenesis of this condition. 5
 - d) Enumerate four complications that occur due to this condition. 2

Q.3 Long Essay Questions: (Attempt any 3 out of 4)**9*3=27**

- 1) Describe the Etiopathogenesis, morphology and complications of Chronic Peptic ulcer. **4+3+2**
- 2) Classify hemolytic anaemias. Describe the Pathogenesis, clinical features and Lab findings in sickle cell anaemia. **3+2+2+2**
- 3) Describe the Pathogenesis and stages of lobar pneumonia. **3+6**
- 4) Describe etiopathogenesis of Hypertension vascular Disease. Write About Benign and Malignant Nephrosclerosis. **4+5**

SECTION-III**40****Q.4 (Attempt any 8 out of 10) (5 marks Each)**

1. Giant cell Tumour of Bone
2. Describe the pathogenesis of benign prostatic hyperplasia.
3. Describe gross appearance and microscopy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
4. List the differences between leukemoid reaction and chronic myeloid leukemia.
5. Write Laboratory findings of Iron Deficiency anaemia.
6. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Crohn's disease.
7. Describe pathogenesis of Alcoholic Cirrhosis.
8. Discuss classification and pathogenesis of Rapid progressive glomerulonephritis.
9. Describe the distinguishing features of vegetations in major forms of endocarditis.
10. Prothrombin Time,
