

2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 213001

Reg. no.:

Second Professional MBBS Degree Regular Examinations February 2022**Pathology - Paper I****(General Pathology and Hematology including Clinical Pathology)****Time: 3 Hours****Total Marks: 100**

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

Long Essays**(2x15=30)**

1. A 60-year-old man presents to the medical OPD with complaints of easy fatigability, bone pain and decreased urination. On examination, he has pallor. Systemic examination is normal. Hemogram shows Hb- 8gm%, TLC of 6500/mm³ and platelet count of 1,60,000/mm³. The differential leucocyte count is normal. Peripheral smear shows increase in Rouleaux formation. ESR is 110mm/first hour. Serum Creatinine of 3.8gm%. A bone marrow examination was ordered the next day.
 - What is the most likely possibility in such a situation
 - What are the findings expected in a bone marrow examination
 - What are the laboratory investigations you will do to arrive at a diagnosis and what are the expected results
 - What are the complications of this disease
2. (a) Define neoplasia. (2+3+6+4)
- (b) Enumerate the four classes of normal regulatory genes, with one example each, that are the principal targets of genetic damage leading to carcinogenesis.
- (c) Write a note on how viruses are implicated in carcinogenesis with examples. (2+4+4+5)
- (d) Tabulate the salient differences between benign and malignant tumors. (5x8=40)

Short essays

3. Name the different types of giant cells. How does a foreign body giant cell differ from tumor giant cell
4. Apoptosis in pathologic conditions
5. Biologic mechanism of Type II hypersensitivity reaction. Give examples of four diseases with type II hypersensitivity as the mechanism of pathologic injury
6. Laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anaemia
7. Define edema and describe the various pathogenetic mechanisms involved in different clinical situations associated with edema.

Short answers**(5x4=20)**

8. Differences between tuberculoid and lepromatous leprosy
9. Laboratory diagnosis of acute promyelocytic leukemia.
10. Differential diagnosis of pancytopenia.
11. Various adverse reactions of blood transfusion.
12. Nephrotic range proteinuria – Definition and common causes

Objective type questions**(10x1=10)**

13. Name the type of necrosis seen in infarcts.
14. Name a stain to demonstrate fungi in tissue.
15. What is Direct Coomb's test.
16. The fixative used for surgical biopsy specimen is _____
17. What is the cytogenetic abnormality seen in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia _____
18. Low and fixed specific gravity of urine is seen in _____
19. Name two opportunistic viral infection seen in AIDS. _____
20. The genetic defect in Gaucher disease is _____
21. Name two common causes for thrombocytopenia. _____
22. What is Barrett esophagus. _____
