

**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE – 506 002
MBBS FINAL YEAR PART-I DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JANUARY, 2025**

PATHOLOGY

PAPER – II

Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions: $10 \times 1 = 10$

- 1) In Barrett's oesophagus, there is:
 - a) Hyperplasia of epithelium
 - b) Metaplasia of squamous epithelium
 - c) Neoplasia of lower third of oesophagus
 - d) Dysplasia of oesophageal lining
- 2) Tree bark-like calcification in chest X-ray is seen in:
 - a) Progressive tuberculosis
 - b) Secondary tuberculosis
 - c) Miliary tuberculosis
 - d) Primary tuberculosis
- 3) The commonest type of pericarditis in acute rheumatic fever is:
 - a) Serous
 - b) Fibrinous
 - c) Purulent
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Features of complete hydatidiform mole except:
 - a) Karyotype 46,XX
 - b) Serum HCG is markedly increased
 - c) Trophoblastic proliferation is focal
 - d) Atypia is often present
- 5) Fibroadenoma, the aetiology is:
 - a) Increased estrogen
 - b) Increased progesterone
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above
- 6) Which of the following is not seen in Cushing's syndrome?
 - a) Central obesity
 - b) Buffalo hump
 - c) Glucose intolerance
 - d) Hyperpigmentation
- 7) All true about pyogenic meningitis except:
 - a) Increase CSF protein

- b) Markedly decreased CSF glucose
 - c) Pleocytosis
 - d) Decreased C-reactive protein
- 8) Modifiable major risk factors for atherosclerosis include:
- a) Obesity
 - b) Hypertension
 - c) Cigarette smoking
 - d) None of the above
- 9) A 50-year-old man had progressive dyspnoea on exertion and fatigue since 2 years. On auscultation of his chest he has a prominent pulmonary component of S2, a systolic murmur of tricuspid insufficiency, and bruits over peripheral lung fields. Laboratory investigations show antiphospholipid antibodies. CT angiography shows excentric occlusions of pulmonary arteries and mosaic attenuation of pulmonary parenchyma. What is the most likely disease process causing his pulmonary disease?
- a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Pneumonitis
 - c) Thromboembolism
 - d) Sarcoidosis
- 10) The most common tumor of the appendix is:
- a) Adenocarcinoma
 - b) Benign carcinoid tumor
 - c) Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
 - d) Lymphoma

Essay / Long Answer Questions: $2 \times 15 = 30$

11. Classify Cirrhosis. Describe the pathogenesis and pathology of Alcoholic Cirrhosis.
12. Classify Ovarian Tumours. Describe the gross and microscopy of Mature Cystic Teratoma.

Short Answer Questions: $7 \times 6 = 42$

13. Discuss the causes and morphology of Acute Pancreatitis.
14. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Atheroma.
15. Discuss the types and pathology of Emphysema.
16. Discuss the pathogenesis of Cholelithiasis.
17. Discuss the complications of Diabetes Mellitus.
18. Describe the gross and microscopy of Ewing's Sarcoma.

19. Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma.

Very Short Answer Questions: $6 \times 3 = 18$

20. Tophus.

21. Three precancerous lesions of Skin.

22. Three types of Renal Cell Carcinoma.

23. Phyllodes Tumour.

24. Cryptorchidism.

25. Tuberculoma of Brain.

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