



03/22

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 2nd Professional Examination (New Regulation) May 2022

Subject : Pathology
Paper : II

Full Marks : 100
Time : 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 46 year old male presented with epigastric burning pain usually occurs 2-3 hrs after meal in day and is worse at midnight. 2+5+5+3
 - i) What is your provisional diagnosis ?
 - ii) Write about the risk factors and pathogenesis of this disorder.
 - iii) Describe in short about the morphology of the disease.
 - iv) Mention complications of the disease.
- b) A 55 year old female presented with painless, hard fixed lump over breast. On examination, left axillary lymph nodes are palpable. 2+5+5+3
 - i) What is your provisional diagnosis ?
 - ii) Enumerate the risk factors of this disease.
 - iii) Write about the classification of this disease
 - iv) Describe the morphology of various types in short.
2. a) Write down the pathogenesis of cirrhosis of liver in a alcoholic patient. 10
- b) Enumerate the histopathology of lung lesions in pneumococcal pneumonia . 10
- c) What are the immunological mechanisms of glomerular injury? 10
3. Write short notes on following: 2 x 5
 - a) Long term complications of diabetes Mellitus.
 - b) Morphology of teratoma of ovary.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) Renal cell carcinoma can be associated with raised haematocrit.
 - b) Explain how a colonic polyp can lead to colonic carcinoma.
 - c) Ewing sarcoma and primitive neuroectodermal tumors are unified into a single category.
 - d) Pulmonary tuberculosis in HIV infected persons is usually sputum negative.
 - e) Dihydroxy testosterone plays a critical role in the pathogenesis of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

P.T.O

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10 x 1

1. All are precursor lesions of lung carcinoma except
 - a) Squamous metaplasia
 - b) Squamous dysplasia
 - c) Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia
 - ☒ d) Diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia
2. Majority of carcinoma of oropharynx harbors oncogenic variant of HPV; Particularly
 - a) HPV-11
 - b) HPV-16
 - c) HPV-18
 - ☒ d) HPV-21
3. Most characteristic finding of Glomerulonephritis is
 - a) Proteinuria
 - b) Edema
 - c) Oliguria
 - ☒ d) Red cell casts in urine
4. All are the features of ulcerative colitis; except
 - a) Pseudopolyps
 - b) Ulcers
 - c) Toxic megacolon
 - ☒ d) Strictures
5. Which of the following is not a premalignant condition ?
 - a) Sessile serrated adenoma
 - b) Hyperplastic polyp
 - c) Juvenile polyposis syndrome
 - ☒ d) Tubular adenoma
6. Renal transplant patients are prone to get infection with :
 - a) Adenovirus
 - b) EB virus
 - c) Cytomegalovirus
 - ☒ d) Cox Sackie virus
7. Rosette's are found in -
 - ☒ a) Neuroblastoma
 - b) Lipo sarcoma
 - c) Fibro sarcoma
 - d) Leiomyoma
8. The tumour marker CA 125 is raised in which ovarian tumor :
 - a) Papaillary serous cystadenocarcinoma
 - b) Malignant Brenner tumour
 - ☒ c) Granulosa cell tumour
 - d) Dysgerminoma
9. Tram track appearance is found in-
 - a) IgA nephropathy
 - b) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
 - ☒ c) Membranoproliferative disease
 - d) Good pasture syndrome
10. Krukenberg tumour can be caused by all except
 - a) Colon carcinoma
 - b) Carcinoma of breast
 - c) Carcinoma of gall bladder
 - d) Choriocarcinoma