



Note: Attempt all questions. Answer PART- A and PART - B in separate answer books. All part of a question should be answered together.

PART - A

PAPER CODE: 2212130004

Q.1 Long Answer Question

(8 + 4 + 3 = 15)

A 65 year old male presented with altered bowel habits, pain in left lower quadrant of abdomen, loss of appetite and weight loss. The stool examination, revealed presence of occult blood. He was diagnosed to be suffering from carcinoma colon.

- Discuss the etiopathogenesis of the disease.
- Describe the gross and microscopic features of this tumor.
- Mention its various methods of investigations

Q.2 Short Notes Questions (within 500 words)

(5 x 3 = 15)

- Classification of lung tumors.
- Ewings Sarcoma.
- Alcoholic Liver Disease.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions (within 100 words)

(2 x 5 = 10)

Explain the following in brief why:

- Aneurysm develop secondary to syphilis infection.
- Periorbital edema occurs in Nephrotic syndrome.
- Spider angioma arise in cirrhosis patients.
- Obesity is the most important risk factor for diabetes.
- Exophthalmos develop in Graves' Disease.

Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions

(1 x 10 = 10)

- IgA depositions in mesangial cells are seen in:
 - Berger disease
 - Alport syndrome
 - Crescentic glomerulonephritis
 - Goodpasture's syndrome
- Most common type of emphysema clinically is:
 - Panacinar
 - Centriacinar
 - Paraseptal
 - Segmental
- ANCA is associated with:
 - Henoch-Schonlein Purpura
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Goodpasture syndrome
 - Wegener's granulomatosis
- Carcinoma colon is associated with all except:
 - High fibre diet
 - Polyps
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Streptococci bovi infection
- Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is associated with:
 - Dubin-Johnson syndrome
 - Gilbert syndrome
 - Rotor syndrome
 - Gall stones
- Bronze diabetes is seen in:
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Wilson's Disease
 - Amyloidosis
 - Hemachromatosis
- Gleason's classification is used for which cancer:
 - Breast
 - Rectum
 - Prostate
 - Pancreas
- Risk factors for endometrial carcinoma are all except:
 - Smoking
 - Obesity
 - Infertility
 - Tamoxifen
- Most common CNS tumor is:
 - Astrocytoma
 - Meningioma
 - Meduloblastoma
 - Oligodendroma
- Aschoff's bodies is seen in:
 - SABE
 - SLE
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Rheumatic Fever

PART – B
PAPER CODE: 2212230004

(2 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 15)

Q.1 Long Answer Question

A 50 year old male after morning jog complained of left sided chest pain radiating to the left arm. He was immediately rushed to the emergency, where an ECG showed ST wave depression. However, the patient died before any further intervention could be made.

- What is the probable diagnosis?
- Discuss the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
- Describe its laboratory diagnosis.
- Describe the morphological changes on autopsy of such a case.

Q.2 Short Notes Questions (within 500 words) (5 x 3 = 15)

- Diabetic Nephropathy.
- Risk factors and Prognostic predictors of carcinoma breast.
- Emphysema lung.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions (within 100 words) (2 x 5 = 10)

Explain the following in brief why:

- Kayser-Fleischer rings develop in a patient with Wilson disease.
- Pigmented stones are formed in gall bladder.
- Metaphysis of the bone is involved in pyogenic osteomyelitis.
- Dysgerminoma ovary has a good prognosis.
- Aspirin induce asthma.

Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions (1 x 10 = 10)

- All are parts of MEN-I except:
 (a) Pituitary tumor (b) Medullary carcinoma thyroid (c) Pancreatic tumor (d) Parathyroid tumor
- An epiphyseal bone lesion is:
 (a) Chondroblastoma (b) Ewing's sarcoma (c) Chondromyxoid fibroma (d) Osteogenic sarcoma
- Rodent ulcer is due to:
 (a) Burns (b) TB (c) Basal cell carcinoma (d) Syphilis
- Uterine leiomyoma is least likely to undergo:
 (a) Malignant change (b) Calcification (c) Red degeneration (d) Hyaline change
- Tumor markers in testicular tumors are all except:
 (a) HCG (b) LDH (c) AFP (d) CEA
- Incubation period of Hepatitis B is:
 (a) 5 weeks to 6 months (b) 6 days to 6 weeks (c) 6 months to 6 years (d) More than 6 years
- All are complications of typhoid ulcers except:
 (a) Perforation (b) Stricture (c) Sepsis (d) Haemorrhage
- In pernicious anaemia, antibody are formed against:
 (a) G-cell (b) Stem cell (c) Parietal cell (d) Paneth cell
- All are true about renal cell carcinoma except:
 (a) Arises from PCT (b) Invades renal vein (c) Haematuria can occur (d) More common in females
- Glomus tumor is seen in:
 (a) Soft tissue (b) Retroperitoneum (c) Digits (d) Eye