

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

## MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Dec-2024

**Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100 Marks****PATHOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1027****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**LONG ESSAYS****2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

- 60 year old chronic alcoholic reports to emergency room with one bout of hematemesis. On examination the patient is drowsy and not oriented. Icterus is present. Per abdominal examination reveals Ascites.
  - What is your diagnosis?
  - Describe the gross and microscopy of the organ involved
  - List the complications of the above condition
- 55 year old male presented history of chest pain of acute onset. Pain radiating to left shoulder and arm. ECG shows ST segment elevation and T wave inversion.
  - What is your diagnosis?
  - Describe the etiopathogenesis of this condition
  - What are the immediate complications?

**SHORT ESSAYS****8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

- Tabulate differences between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis
- Discuss pathogenesis and morphology of Bronchiectasis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Hydatidiform mole
- Morphology of malignant melanoma
- Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- Prognostic factors in breast cancer
- Aortic dissection

**SHORT ANSWERS****10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

- Classify gall stones
- Multicystic renal dysplasia
- Premalignant lesions of penis
- Endometriosis
- Microscopy of pleomorphic adenoma
- Renal lesions in diabetes mellitus
- Labelled microscopic diagram of osteosarcoma
- Complications of Lobar pneumonia
- Labelled microscopic diagram of Schwannoma
- Tetralogy of fallot

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## Multiple Choice Questions

**10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Atherosclerosis is predominantly a disease of  
A. Intima  
B. Media  
C. Adventitia  
D. Entire wall
- 21 ii) Most common congenital anomaly of heart is  
A. VSD  
B. ASD  
C. PDA  
D. Tetralogy of fallot
- 21 iii) Serum Ig E levels are elevated in all **EXCEPT**  
A. Intrinsic bronchial **asthma**  
B. Extrinsic bronchial **asthma**  
C. Bronchopulmonary Aspergillosis  
D. Tuberculosis of lungs
- 21 iv) Barrett's oesophagus predisposes to development of  
A. Reflux oesophagitis  
B. Oesophageal varices  
C. Squamous cell carcinoma  
D. Adenocarcinoma
- 21 v) Acute viral hepatitis by the following hepatotropic virus is characterized by fatty change in the liver  
A. HAV  
B. HBV  
C. HCV  
D. HDV
- 22 i) The most frequent form of primary glomerular disease in children is  
A. Minimal change disease  
B. Acute glomerulonephritis  
C. Membranous GN  
D. Membranoproliferative GN
- 22 ii) The following type of carcinoma of breast is characterized by Indian file pattern  
A. Infiltrating duct cell carcinoma  
B. Invasive lobular carcinoma  
C. **Medullary** carcinoma  
D. Tubular carcinoma
- 22 iii) The most aggressive ovarian germ cell tumor is  
A. Malignant teratoma  
B. Embryonal carcinoma  
C. Endodermal sinus tumor  
D. Dysgerminoma
- 22 iv) All are immunohistochemical stains for melanoma **EXCEPT**  
A. HMB 45  
B. S 100  
C. Melan A  
D. SMA

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22 v) Paget's disease of bone has following features **EXCEPT**

- A. Affects older age past 50 years
- B. Elevation of serum alkaline phosphatase
- C. There is generally hypocalcemia
- D. Role of virus in etiology

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