

MEDICAL**[MBBS 0325]****MARCH 2025****Sub. Code :6064****M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS****(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)****SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)****PAPER II – PATHOLOGY*****Q.P. Code: 526064*****Time: 20 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions****Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen****SET - A****III. Multiple Choice Questions:****(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Crushmann's spirals are seen in
 - A) Bronchial Asthma
 - B) Bronchial carcinoid
 - C) Chronic bronchitis
 - D) Emphysema
2. Hard collagenous scars are typically seen in
 - A) Coal worker's pneumoconiosis
 - B) Asbestosis
 - C) Silicosis
 - D) Bagassosis
3. Major criteria of rheumatic fever includes
 - A) Fever
 - B) Polyarthralgia
 - C) ECG finding of prolonged PR interval
 - D) Polyarthritis
4. Which of the following produce Right ventricular hypertrophy?
 - A) Coarctation of Aorta
 - B) Aortic Stenosis
 - C) Pulmonary hypertension
 - D) Systemic hypertension
5. Monckeberg's calcific sclerosis affects the medium sized arteries by involving the structure of
 - A) Intima
 - B) Media
 - C) Adventitia
 - D) All the above
6. Klatskin tumor is
 - A) Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma
 - B) Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma
 - C) Gallbladder carcinoma
 - D) Hepatocellular carcinoma
7. Nutmeg liver is seen in
 - A) Right sided heart failure
 - B) Left sided heart failure
 - C) Increased pulmonary pressure
 - D) Decreased pulmonary pressure
8. Most common salivary gland tumour in smokers
 - A) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - B) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - C) Warthin's tumour
 - D) Mixed tumour

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9. True about Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is
A) Malignant tumour
B) Highly vascular tumour
C) Seen in adolescent females
D) Mostly seen in dark skinned people
10. The most frequently altered oncogenes in pancreatic cancer
A) KRAS (Chromosome 12p)
B) CDKN2A (Chromosome 9p)
C) SMAD4 (Chromosome 18 q)
D) TP 53 (Chromosome 17 p)
11. Crohn's disease is characterized by the following histopathologic features
A) Non caseating granulomas
B) Superficial mucosal ulceration
C) Caseating granuloma
D) Toxic megacolon
12. Feature of Collapsing Glomerulopathy
A) Tuft necrosis
B) Mesangiolysis
C) Visceral epithelial proliferation
D) Necrosis of visceral epithelium
13. Renal Papillary necrosis most commonly seen in
A) Thalassemia
B) Diabetes mellitus
C) Wegener's granulomatosis
D) Hypercalciuria
14. Onion Peel appearance and fibrinoid necrosis are seen
A) Hyaline degeneration
B) Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis
C) Glomerulosclerosis
D) Fibrillary glomerulosclerosis
15. The most common testicular malignancy in elderly men is
A) Yolk sac tumour
B) Choriocarcinoma
C) Teratoma
D) Spermatocytic Seminoma
16. Peri-vascular structures seen in Yolk sac tumour
A) Call Exner bodies
B) Russel bodies
C) Schiller Duval bodies
D) Psammomatous bodies
17. Most common CNS tumour in adult is
A) Astrocytoma
B) Medulloblastoma
C) Meningioma
D) Oligodendroglioma
18. Hypothyroidism is seen in
A) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis
B) Graves disease
C) Toxic multinodular goiter
D) Struma ovarii
19. Numerous giant cells are a feature of
A) Giant cell tumours
B) Chondroblastoma
C) Chondroma
D) Osteitis fibrosa cystica
20. HER 2/neu gene causes breast carcinoma due to
A) Overexpression
B) Suppression
C) Mutation
D) Translocation
