Date: 29-04-2022
0422 E129
Second Year MBBS Examination
II MBBS Pathology Paper 1
Time: 3 hours
Max Marks: 100

1. Answer to the points.
2. Figure to the right indicates marks.
3. Use separate answer books for each section.
4. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
5. Write legibly.

Section 1

1. Structured Long Question (Any 1 out of 2) (10)

a) Define necrosis describe various types of necrosis, causes & pathology of each type with Examples. Add a note on wet gangrene. (1+3+4+2)

b) List out the chemical mediators of inflammation. Discuss in detail the role of chemical mediators in acute inflammation. Write differences between acute and chronic inflammation. (2+5+3)

2. Case based scenario/Applied short Notes (Any 2 out of 3) (12)

a) A 42 year old man had history of persistant cough and evening rise of temperature over a period of 6 months with associated loss of appetite and weight. On physical examination matted cervical lymphnodes were found. X-ray chest reveals a small radio opaque shadow in apex of upper lobe of right lung. a) What is your probable diagnosis? b) Describe pathogenesis & microscopic picture

seen with thislesion. c) Enumerate the complications associated with this lesion.

b) A F/55 yr was brought to the emergency room unconscious. Her blood pressure was very low, pulse was weak and rapid. Her skin was warm & flushed her blood culture revealed growth of gram positive bacteria. a) What is the possible diagnosis? b)Describe the pathogenesis and stages of this condition.

c) Chemotaxis

3. Write short notes (Any 3 out of 4) (18)

a) Write differences between benign and malignant tumours.

b) Name morphological types of inflammation. Write in detail about fibrinous inflammation.

c) Describe the fate of thrombus. Write differences between antemortem thrombi and postmortem clots.

d) A 55yr male had history of chest pain for he which was admitted in hospital, treated and discharged. At second attack he was advised stents after angiogram for which he was afraid. His father died because of Myocardial infarction at 60 yrs of age. a) Discuss the extent of patient autonomy. b) Write the conflict between autonomy and beneficiance.

4. Answer only in 2-3 sentences (Any 5 out of 6) (10)

a) Write four examples of hyperplasia.

b) Name four clinical features of Turner syndrome.

c) Describe four modes of tumour spread with examples.

d) Name four special stains to demonstrate amyloid.

e) Morphological changes of apoptosis.

f) Give four examples of immune complex mediated type-reaction

Section 2

5. Structured long question (Any 1 out of 2) (10)

a) Classify hemolytic anemias. Write in

detail about (3 thalassemia. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of thalassemia. (2+5+3)

b) Define and classify lymphoma. Discuss in detail about Hodgkin lymphoma. Write differentiating features of Hodgkin's and Non Hodgkin's lymphoma. (3+5+2)

6. Case based scenario / Applied short notes (Any 2 out of 3) (12)

a) A 35 year old male was admitted with history of progressive weakness with dragging sensation in left side of the abdomen. His Hb is 9.3 grams%; TLC is 2,50,000 and platelet count is 3.8 lakhs/cumm.a)What is the probable diagnosis.? b)What is the blood picture and molecular

abnormality in this disease? c)Give four causes of massive splenomegaly.

b) Write indications for blood transfusion, What are blood components? Write in brief about single donor platelets.

c) FAB classification of Acute myeloblastic leukemia. Write peripheral smears findings of acute myeloblastic leukemia.

7. Write short notes (Any 3 out of 4) (18)

a) Peripheral smear and bone marrow picture of megaloblastic anemia with diagram.

b) Causes of pancytopenia and write in brief about aplastic anemia.

c) Urinary casts.

d) Pathogenesis of viral carcinogenesis.

8. Answer in 2-3 sentences (only 5 out of 6) (10)

a) Osmotic fragility test

b) Mention four effects of radiation.

c) Name four inherited cancer syndromes.

d) Name four autosomal dominant diseases.

e) Mention four causes of Disseminated intravascular coagulation.

f) Name any four myeloproliferative disorders.