Date: 12-12-2024

Second Year MBBS Examination

II MBBS Pathology Paper 1

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

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 one out of two): 1x10=10

a) Define inflammation. Describe the cardinal features of chronic inflammation. Add a note on granuloma. (2+5+3)

b) Define and enumerate types of shock.

Describe the salient features of septic shock. (2+2+6)

2. Case based scenario/Applied short notes (Any 2 out of 3): 2x6=12

a) A 50 year old female presented in surgical OPD with H/O painless breast lump since 3 months. On examination the lump was found to be hard in consistency. Axillary lymph nodes were palpable. (i) What is the likely diagnosis? (ii) Enumerate 2 investigations and likely findings.

b) A 60 years old male, known case of hypertension and IHD presented with breathlessness at rest, and was found to have bilateral pedal oedema. O/E JVP was raised and RS auscultation revealed basal crepitations. (i) What is the likely diagnosis? (ii) What is the pathogenesis of oedema? Describe findings in the lung in this case.

c) Systemic effects of inflammation.

3. Write short notes (any three): 3x6=18

a) Spread of malignant neoplasms

b) Lab diagnosis of beta thalassaemia

c) Causes of cell injury

d) Describe the role of doctor in the health care team.

4. Write short answers in 2-3 sentences (any 5 out of 6): 5x2=10

a) Enumerate the stages of phagocytosis.

b) What is metaplasia? Give 2 examples.

c) What is the fate of acute inflammatory response?

d) Name 2 disorders with alteration in number of X chromosomes.

e) Fate of thrombus.

f) Enumerate 4 factors which influence

wound healing.

Section 2

5. Structured long question (any one out of two): 1x10=10

a) Define leukaemia. Describe the salient features and lab. findings in chronic myeloid leukaemia. (2+4+4)

b) Define anaemia. Describe the important features of haemolytic anaemia. Add a note on lab diagnosis of sickle cell anaemia. (2+5+3)

6. Case based scenario/Applied short notes (Any 2 out of 3): 2x6=12

a) A case of severe anaemia admitted in the medical ward was advised blood transfusion. A few minutes after blood transfusion was started, patient was restless and breathless. O/E there was tachycardia and hypotension with reduced urine output. (i) What is the likely diagnosis? (ii) What further

investigations are necessary?

b) A 15 years old boy, with H/O fall 2 days back reported with swelling in the left kneejoint. Clinician suspected Hemarthrosis. His platelet count is normal, PT-14 seconds, APTT-55 seconds. Similar problem was reported in his maternal uncle. (i) What is the likely diagnosis? (ii) How will you confirm the diagnosis and what is the treatment?

c) Screening of blood donor.

7. Write short notes (any three): 3x6=18

a) Role of tumour markers in lab diagnosis of cancer.

b) Archidonic acid metabolites in inflammation.

c) Types of infarct

d) Chemotaxis.

8. Write short answers in 2-3 sentences (any 5 out of 6): 5x2=10

a) Hallmarks of coagulative necrosis.

b) Enumerate two antioxidants.

c) Sago spleen

d) Bronze diabetes

e) Four examples of dystrophic calcifications.

f) Mechanism of renal oedema.