

**D 23836**

(Pages : 1 + 2 = 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**SECOND PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION  
MARCH 2012**

PATHOLOGY—Paper II

(2007 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all the questions.**Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs to be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A****I. Multiple Choice Questions.**

(16 × ½ = 8 marks)

Single response type-16 (separate sheet attached).

**II. Male 5 years presented pain and swelling in right thigh. H/O rapid increase in size. O/E x-ray revealed an onion shell appearance shaft of femur.**

- (a) What is your diagnosis ?
- (b) Mention two relevant investigations.
- (c) What is the reason for the radiological appearance of this lesion ?
- (d) Describe the microscopy of the lesion.

(1 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 8 marks)

**Section B****III. (a) Define anemia.**

- (b) Describe the blood picture and bone marrow findings in iron deficiency anemia.
- (c) Mention two other conditions with similar blood picture.

(1 + 4 + 1 = 6 marks)

**IV. Write short notes on :**

- (a) Nodular hyperplasia of prostate.
- (b) Burkitt's lymphoma.
- (c) Precancerous lesions of skin.

(3 × 6 = 18 marks)

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## PATHOLOGY—Paper II

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Note.**—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.

(2) Write your register number on the answer-sheet provided.

(3) Select **one** most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question in the answer-sheet provided.

1. A characteristic features of agranulocytosis is :  
(A) Infection. (B) Bleeding.  
(C) Petechiae. (D) Purpura.
2. Auer rods all numerous in the following type of acute myeloid leukemia :  
(A)  $M_0$ . (B)  $M_2$ .  
(C)  $M_3$ . (D)  $M_4$ .
3. Monoblasts are stained by :  
(A) Peroxidase. (B) PAS.  
(C) Sudan III. (D) Non specific esterase
4. Polycythemia vasa is neoplasm arising from :  
(A) Committed erythroid stem cell. (B) Multipotent myeloid stem cell.  
(C) Pluripotent stem cell. (D) Committed lymphoid cell.
5. Tartrate resistant acid phosphatase is positive in :  
(A) Managerial zone lymphoma. (B) Mantle cell lymphoma.  
(C) Hairy cell leukemia. (D) Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma.
6. The proliferation and survival of myeloma cells dependant on :  
(A) IL-6. (B) IL-2.  
(C) Serotonin. (D) TNF  $\alpha$ .
7. Schilling test is positive in :  
(A) Iron deficiency anemia. (B) Thalassemia.  
(C) Megaloblastic anemia. (D) Hereditary spherocytosis.
8. The protein that binds spectrin to glycophorin A in RBC is :  
(A) Protein 4.1. (B) Ankyrin.  
(C) Spectrin. (D) Band 4.
9. GIT Malignancies are not associated with :  
(A) H pylori infection. (B) Epstein Barr virus.  
(C) Familial polyposis coli. (D) Wernicke-Korsakow syndrome

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10. The most common lung tumour in non smokers is :  
(A) Adenocarcinoma. (B) Squamous cell carcinoma.  
(C) Small cell carcinoma. (D) Large cell carcinoma.
11. Libman-Sach's endocarditis occurs in :  
(A) Rheumatic heart disease. (B) Carcinoid.  
(C) SLE. (D) Bacterial endocarditis.
12. Oval fat bodies in urine are hallmark of:  
(A) Chyluria. (B) Nephrotic syndrome.  
(C) Multiple myeloma. (D) Obstructive Jaundice.
13. Which type of Carcinoma breast is likely to be bilateral ?  
(A) Schirrous. (B) Ductal.  
(C) Medullary. (D) Lobular.
14. The commonest site of genital tuberculosis is :  
(A) Cervix. (B) Uterus.  
(C) Fallopian tube. (D) Ovaries.
15. Which is NOT a germ cell tumour of testes ?  
(A) Semenoma. (B) Teratocarcinoma.  
(C) Choriocarcinoma. (D) Sertolie Leydig cell tumour.
16. The most common site of metastasis of renal cell carcinoma is :  
(A) Spleen. (B) Lungs.  
(C) Liver. (D) Brain.