

MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2014-15

Course Code:MBS201

Paper ID: 0322403

Pathology-II

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max Marks: 30

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part 'B'

1. Define pathophysiology and causes of nephrotic syndrome. Discuss in detail minimal change disease. (7)
2. Define Atherosclerosis. Discuss its causes, pathogenesis, clinical features and complications. (7)
3. Write short notes on: (4+4)
 - a) Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - b) Bronchial asthma
4. Write short notes on the following: (4+4)
 - a) Chron's disease
 - b) Renal cell carcinoma

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Roll No.

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Student's Signature

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Course Code:MBS201

Student's Name

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Invigilator's Signature

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Paper ID: 0322403

Pathology-II

Part 'A'

Time: 20 Minutes

Max Marks: 10

- Note:**
1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.
 2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
 3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

- Q.2 Most common cause of abdominal aortic aneurysm is:
a) Trauma
b) Syphilis
c) Atherosclerosis
d) Congenital disorder
- Q.3 ANCA is associated with:
a) Henoch-Schonlein purpura
b) Goodpasture syndrome
c) Rheumatoid arthritis
d) Wegener's granulomatosis
- Q.4 Aschoff's nodules are seen in:
a) Subacute bacterial endocarditis
b) Libman-Sacks endocarditis
c) Rheumatic carditis
d) Atherosclerosis
- Q.5 Charcot-Leyden crystals and Curschmann's spirals are seen in:
a) Chronic bronchitis
b) Bronchial asthma
c) Bronchiectasis
d) Tuberculosis
- Q.6 Increased Reid index seen in:
a) Bronchiectasis
b) Bronchial asthma
c) Chronic bronchitis
d) Emphysema
- Q.7 Most common renal stone:
a) Calcium oxalate
b) Uric acid
c) Pigment
d) Triple stone
- Q.8 Urinometer measures:
a) Ph
b) Specific gravity
c) Hematuria
d) Proteinuria
- Q.17 Most common CNS tumor:
a) Astrocytoma
b) Meningioma
c) Medulloblastoma
d) Oligodendroma
- Q.18 Hurthle cells seen in:
a) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
b) Carcinoma thyroid
c) Granulomatous thyroiditis
d) Acute thyroiditis
- Q.19 Hypothyroidism seen in:
a) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
b) Grave's disease
c) Toxic multinodular goiter
d) All of above
- Q.20 Giant cells seen in:
a) Osteoclastoma
b) Chondroblastoma
c) Chordoma
d) All of above

Q.10 Most common site of carcinoid tumor is:
a) Stomach
b) Jejunum
c) Distal ileum
d) Appendix

- Q.11 Piecemeal necrosis seen in:
a) Alcoholic liver disease
b) Chronic active hepatitis
c) Toxic hepatitis
d) Wilson disease

- Q.12 Which HPV show high risk for carcinoma cervix:
a) HPV 2,3
b) HPV 11,13
c) HPV 16,18
d) HPV 17,19

- Q.13 Most common germ cell tumor of testis:
a) Teratoma
b) Choriocarcinoma
c) Seminoma
d) Sertoli cell tumor

- Q.14 Benign prostatic hyperplasia originates from:
a) Transitional zone
b) Peripheral zone
c) Central zone
d) None of the above

- Q.15 Which of following ovarian tumor is bilateral:
a) Teratoma
b) Krukenberg's tumor
c) Germ cell tumor
d) Endometroid CA

- Q.16 Damaged neurological tissue is replaced by:
a) Fluid
b) Neuroglia
c) Axons
d) Blood vessels

P.T.O

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