

MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2016-17

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. Describe the etiopathogenesis and pathological features of peptic ulcer. (7)
2. Differentiate between lobar pneumonia and broncho pneumonia. (7)
3. Write short notes on the following: (8x2=16)

a) Leiomyoma

b) Renal cell carcinoma

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code:MBS201

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.1 Krukenberg’s tumor is a type of:

a) Epithelial tumor

b) Stromal tumor

c) Metastatic tumor

d) Germ cell tumor

Q.2 Renal threshold of glucose is:

a. 120 mg/dl

b. 160 mg/dl

c. 180 mg/dl

d. 170 mg/dl

Q.3 What is not true about bronchial asthma:

a) Basement membrane is thickened

b) Atopic asthma begins in old age & is mediated by IgG A6

c) Protein of eosinophil causes epithelial damage

d) Histamine and PGD2 causes bronchospasm

Q.4 Patchy consolidation of lung is seen in:

a) Lobar pneumonia

b) Interstitial pneumonia

c) Broncho pneumonia

d) Bronchial asthma

Q.5 Isoenzyme CPR—MB is raised in:

a) Rheumatic fever

b) Myocardial infarction

c) Viral myocarditis

d) Viral hepatitis

Q.6 Heart failure cells in lung alveoli denote:
- Q.7 Aschoff’s module is the characteristic feature of:

a) Libman sacks endocarditis

b) Rheumatic carditis

c) Infective endocarditis

d) Non bacterial thrombotic

Q.8 Major consequences of atherosclerosis include all except:

a) Myocardial infarction

b) Stidic

c) Aortic aneurysm

d) Infective embolism

Q.9 Nephrotic syndrome includes:

a) Microalbuminuria

b) Microscopic haematuria

c) Hyperlipidemia

d) Enlarged kidney

Q.10 PNH is associated with a deficiency of:

a) DAF

b) MIRL

c) GPI anchored protein

d) All of the above

Q.11 The commonest childhood leukemia is :

- a) AML
- b) ALL
- c) CML
- d) CLL

Q.12 All of the following are germ cell tumors except:

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Dysgerminoma
- c) Brenner's tumor
- d) Teratoma

Q.13 Which type of breast cancer is likely to be bilateral:

- a) Scirrhous carcinoma
- b) Ductal carcinoma
- c) Medullary carcinoma
- d) Lobular carcinoma

Q.14 Simple hyperplasia of endometrium is due to:

- a) Low activity of estrogen and progesterone
- b) prolonged continuous activity of estrogen
- c) Excursive progesterone activity
- d) Sheehan's syndrome

Q.15 Adenomyosis is defined as the presence of endometrial tissue in:

- a) Ovary
- b) Myometrium
- c) Fallopian tube
- d) Vagina

Q.16 Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of:

- a) Adrenal Medulla
- b) Adrenal cortex
- c) Parathyroid
- d) Pituitary

Q.17 Giant cell tumor arises from:

- a) Diaphysis
- b) Epiphysis
- c) Metaphysis
- d) Articular cartilage

Q.18 Which of the following is a malignant tumor of bone:

- a) Chondroma
- b) Osteoma
- c) Osteosarcoma
- d) Chondromyxoid fibroma

Q.19 What is false about basal cell carcinoma:

- a) Most frequent site is head and neck
- b) Metastasizes to regional lymph nodes
- c) Arises in patients of xeroderma pigmentosa
- d) Peripheral palisading in nests of tumor cell

Q.20 Highest bacillary index is seen in:

- a) Tuberculoid leprosy
- b) Borderline lepromatous leprosy
- c) Histoid leprosy
- d) Borderline tuberculoid leprosy

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