

**MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2018-19**

Course Code:MBS201

Paper ID: 03218202

**Pathology-II**

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max Marks: 30

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

**Part 'B'**

1. Write briefly on etiopathogenesis, pathology and complications of peptic ulcer. (7)
2. A 48 years old man presents with nausea, sweating, vomiting and substernal pain not relieved by nitroglycerin.
  - a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (2)
  - b) Write briefly on the laboratory diagnosis and complications of this condition. (5)
3. Differentiate between: (4+4)
  - a) Nephritic and Nephrotic Syndrome
  - b) Chronic bronchitis and emphysema
4. Discuss briefly: (4+4)
  - a) Immature Teratoma
  - b) Alcoholic cirrhosis

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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: 03218202

**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.

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FirstRanker's choice
- d) All of the above  
 2. Fetus-specific protein ( $\alpha$ -fetoprotein) is raised in:  
 a. Hepatocellular carcinoma  
 b. Carcinoid  
 c. Metastatic liver disease  
 d. Angiosarcoma
- Q.3 The D cells of the endocrine pancreas produce:  
 a) Insulin  
 b) Glucagon  
 c) Somatostatin  
 d) Gastrin
- Q.4 Complications of pancreatitis include all the following except:  
 a) Disseminated intravascular coagulation  
 b) Fat necrosis  
 c) Shock  
 d) Myocarditis
- Q.5 Which of the following is not a germ cell tumor:  
 a) Brenner's tumor  
 b) Dysgerminoma  
 c) Embryonal carcinoma  
 d) Endodermal sinus tumor
- Q.6 High risk types of HPV include all of the following strains except:  
 a) 16, 18  
 b) 6, 11  
 c) 31, 33  
 d) 52, 58
- Q.7 Infants and children with congenital adrenal hyperplasia may manifest:  
 a) Hyponatremia  
 b) Hypokalemia  
 c) Hypercalcemia  
 d) Hypertension
- Q.8 The commonest cause of hyperthyroidism in the world is:  
 a) Grave's disease  
 b) Toxic nodular goitre  
 c) Toxic diffuse goitre  
 d) Metastatic tumor
- Q.16 BRCA gene is located on:  
 a) Chromosome 13  
 b) Chromosome 19  
 c) Chromosome 17  
 d) Chromosome 11
- Q.17 The most common site of osteogenic sarcoma:  
 a) Around knee joint  
 b) Around shoulder joint  
 c) Wrist region  
 d) Around ankle
- Q.18 Schwannomas arise from:  
 a) Nerve tissue  
 b) Nerve sheath  
 c) Ganglion cells  
 d) Glial tissue
- Q.19 The antibody Leucocyte Common Antigen (LCA) is a marker of which of the following type of tumors:  
 a) Epithelial tumors  
 b) Mesothelial tumors  
 c) Lymphoid tumors  
 d) Melanomas
- Q.20 Malignant salivary gland tumor that spreads along nerve is:  
 a) Malignant mixed tumor  
 b) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma  
 c) Acinic cell carcinoma  
 d) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- stimulated by all except:  
 a) Hyperphosphatemia  
 b) Hypocalcemia  
 c) Hypoparathyroidism  
 d) Vitamin D deficiency
- Q.10 Which one of the following is the most common tumor affecting lymph nodes in an adult:  
 a) Hodgkin's Lymphoma  
 b) Low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma  
 c) High-grade non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma  
 d) Metastatic tumors
- Q.11 Peripheral palisading is a feature of:  
 a) Squamous cell carcinoma  
 b) Basal cell carcinoma  
 c) Adenocarcinoma lung  
 d) Carcinoid tumor
- Q.12 Mostly affected joint in gout:  
 a) Knee  
 b) Hip  
 c) Temporomandibular  
 d) Big toe
- Q.13 The most common neoplasm of the eyelid is:  
 a) Squamous cell carcinoma  
 b) Basal cell carcinoma  
 c) Sebaceous carcinoma  
 d) Malignant melanoma
- Q.14 The most common site for genital tract tuberculosis in male is:  
 a) Prostate  
 b) Testis  
 c) Epididymis  
 d) Seminal vesicles
- Q.15 Which of the following is the most common type of testicular tumor:  
 a) Nonseminomatous germ cell tumor  
 b) Seminoma  
 c) Lymphoma