

MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2015-16

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. Discuss Rheumatic heart disease. (7)
- 2. Define Cirrhosis and discuss the pathogenesis. (7)
- 3. Define broncietais, classify and describe different types. (8)
- 4. Write short notes on the following: (2x4=8)
 - a) Pagets disease of breast
 - b) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - c) Osteosarcoma
 - d) Ulcerative colitis

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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 Necrotizing lymphadenitis is seen in:

- Kimuras disease
- Kikuchi disease
- Hodgkins disease
- Castleman disease

Q.3 Which of the following is most commonly used fixative in diagnostic pathology:

- Formaldehyde
- Ethyl alcohol
- Mercuric chloride
- Picric acid

Q.4 All of the following are autoimmune disease except:

- SLE
- Grave's disease
- Myasthenia gravis
- Sickle cell anemia

Q.5 Most characteristic feature of Acute inflammation is:

- Vasoconstriction
- Vascular stasis
- Vasodilation and increased vascular permeability
- Margination of Leukocytes

Q.6 All of the following are Neuronal tumors except:

- Gangliocytoma
- Ganglioglioma
- Neurocytoma
- Ependymoma

Q.7 The characteristic feature of apoptosis on light microscopy is:

- Cellular swelling
- Nuclear compaction
- Intact cell membrane
- Cytoplasmic eosinophilia

Q.8 Caspases are involved in:

- Cell division
- Necrosis
- Apoptosis

d) None of the above

Q.17 Auer rods are found in:

- AML
- ALL
- CML
- CLL

Q.18 All of the following conditions are associated with granulomatous pathology except:

- Wegner's Granulomatosis
- Takayasu Arteritis
- Polyarteritis Nodosa
- Giant cell arteritis

Q.19 Hypercoagulation in Nephrotic syndrome is caused by:

- Loss of Antithrombin III
- Decreased Fibrinogen
- Decreased metabolism of Vitamin K
- Increase in protein C

Q.20 Males are commonly affected than females in:

- Autosomal dominant
- Autosomal recessive
- X Linked Dominant
- X Linked recessive

- Meningioma
- Thalassemia
- Dengu fever

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Q.10 PNH is associated with a deficiency of:

- DAF
- MIRL
- GPI anchored protein
- All of the above

P.T.O

Q.11 Burkitt's Lymphoma is associated with:

- t(8:14)
- t(11:14)
- t(15:17)
- t(14:18)

Q.12 Plasmacytoid Lymphoma may be associated with:

- Ig G
- Ig M
- Ig A
- Ig E

Q.13 Which of the following has most friable vegetation:

- Infective endocarditis
- Libman Sack endocarditis
- Rheumatic heart disease
- SLE

Q.14 Which of the following markers is specific for Gastrointestinal stromal tumor:

- CD117
- CD 34
- CD 23
- S 100

Q.15 Down syndrome is most commonly caused by:

- Maternal nondisjunction
- Paternal nondisjunction
- Translocation
- Mosaicism

Q.16 Mycosis fungoides is:

- Fungal infection
- Viral infection
- Cutaneous T cell lymphoma