

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**MBBS 2nd Professional Examination (New Regulation) March - April 2023**

**Subject : Pathology**  
**Paper : II**

**Full Marks : 100**  
**Time : 3 hours**

*Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1.a) A 6 year old boy developed puffiness of face, oliguria and mild hypertension two weeks after an attack of sore throat. 2+5+5+3

- i) What is the provisional diagnosis?
- ii) What is the pathogenesis of the condition?
- iii) What laboratory investigations to be done to confirm the diagnosis?
- iv) Mention the fates of this condition.

b) A 65 year old male smoker developed cough, occasional hemoptysis and marked weight loss in 4-6 weeks. Chest X-ray shows an opacity in right upper lobe. On examination one moderately enlarged, firm lymph node was found over the neck. 1+5+6+3

- i) What may be the provisional diagnosis?
- ii) How will you proceed for a quick confirmation of your suspicion?
- iii) How will you classify this condition histologically?
- iv) What may be the complications in this case?

2. Answer the following: 3×10

- a) Describe the pathogenesis of carcinoma of cervix.
- b) Describe the pathogenesis of peptic ulcer.
- c) Discuss the pathogenesis of nodular hyperplasia of prostate.

3. Write short notes on: 2×5

- a) Leiomyoma of uterus.
- b) Pleomorphic salivary adenoma.

4. Explain the following statements: 5×4

- a) Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis have macroscopic and microscopic differences.
- b) Phyllodes tumor of breast is not always benign in behaviour.
- c) Alcoholism is not always a pre-requisite for cirrhosis.
- d) Diagnostic features of carcinoid tumour are specific.
- e) Sequestrum leads to involucrum formation.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following: 10×1

- i) The cardinal features of Tetralogy of Fallot include all of the followings except:
  - a) Atrial septal defect.
  - b) Ventricular septal defect.
  - c) Obstruction to right ventricular outflow tract.
  - d) Right ventricular hypertrophy.

ii) Which of the following statements is true for renal cell carcinoma:

- a) It is not related to cigarette smoking.
- b) Clear cell type of RCC is usually hereditary.
- c) Most likely arise from glomerular epithelial cells.
- d) Its characteristic tendency is to invade the renal vein.

**P.T.O**



iii) In Rheumatoid Arthritis, bone resorption is contributed by which cytokine?

- a) IFN-gamma.
- b) IL-17.
- c) RANKL.
- ☒ d) TNF.

iv) Modified macrophages of brain are:

- a) Schwann cell.
- ☒ b) Microglia.
- c) Astrocytes.
- d) Ganglion.

v) Emphysema associated most with alpha I antitrypsin deficiency is:

- ☒ a) Panacinar.
- b) Centriacinar.
- c) Distal acinar.
- d) Irregular.

vi) Long standing cases of Crohn's disease may develop the following complications except:

- a) Malabsorption.
- ☒ b) Toxic megacolon.
- c) Fistula formation.
- d) Stricture formation.

vii) Arias stella reaction occurs in:

- a) Ectopic tubal gestation only.
- b) All ectopic gestations.
- c) Uterine gestation.
- d) Uterine as well as ectopic gestation.

viii) Astrocytoma occurring in children is commonly:

- a) Fibrillary.
- ☒ b) Pilocytic.
- c) Anaplastic.
- d) Glioblastoma multiforme.

ix) Krukenberg's tumour may have all primary tumours listed below except:

- a) Breast.
- b) Stomach.
- ☒ c) Liver.
- d) Pancreas.

x) In an undescended testis, the following tumor develops most often :

- ☒ a) Seminoma.
- b) Teratoma.
- c) Choriocarcinoma.
- d) Yolk sac tumor.