

**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**  
**MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 23-Feb-2022**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1026**

**(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

**LONG ESSAYS**

1. 20 year female was admitted with high grade fever and hypotension. Blood culture showed gram negative bacteria. She died due to multi-organ failure.
  - a) What is the diagnosis?
  - b) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of the condition
  - c) Describe the morphological changes of lung and kidney in this disease
2. 45 year old female presents to OPD with easy fatigability and breathlessness from two months. She complains of menorrhagia since 6 months. On examination she has pallor and koilonychia
  - a) What is your diagnosis?
  - b) Describe the peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in this case
  - c) Discuss RBC indices with reference to this case

**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

**SHORT ESSAYS**

3. Microbial carcinogenesis.
4. Mechanism of metastasis.
5. Classification of amyloidosis.
6. Pathological calcification.
7. Pigments in health and disease
8. Microscopy of Tuberculoid and Lepromatous leprosy.
9. Multiple myeloma
10. Describe the wound healing by primary intention.

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

**SHORT ANSWERS**

11. Discuss any two tests for proteinuria.
12. Blood transfusion transmitted diseases.
13. Opportunistic infections in AIDS
14. Bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia
15. Type I hypersensitivity reaction.
16. Advantages of fine needle aspiration cytology.
17. Write about any three red blood indices
18. Draw a labelled diagram of an example of acute inflammation.
19. Fate of thrombus
20. Difference between transudate and exudate.

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## Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Venous emboli most often lodge in  
A. Intestine  
B. Lungs  
C. Kidney  
D. Heart
- 21 ii) Hepar Lobatum is seen in  
A. Primary syphilis  
B. Tertiary syphilis  
C. Secondary syphilis  
D. Congenital syphilis
- 21 iii) Mucormycosis is caused by  
A. Fungus  
B. Anaerobic bacteria  
C. Gram negative bacteria  
D. Acid fast bacteria
- 21 iv) Plasmodium Falciparum causes  
A. Cerebral malaria  
B. Babesiosis  
C. Leshmaniasis  
D. Dengue fever
- 21 v) Basement membrane consists of  
A. Type I collagen  
B. Type II collagen  
C. Type III collagen  
D. Type IV collagen
- 22 i) Basophilia is most likely to be seen in  
A. Bronchial asthma  
B. CML  
C. Angioneurotic edema  
D. Corticosteroid therapy
- 22 ii) Rate of sickling in sickle cell anemia is increased in all **EXCEPT**  
A. Higher concentration of HbS  
B. A decrease in intracellular pH  
C. Higher concentration of HbF  
D. Higher deoxygenation
- 22 iii) Denatured globin chains are known as  
A. Heinz bodies  
B. Gamna gandy bodies  
C. Pappenheimer bodies  
D. Russel bodies
- 22 iv) Atrophic glossitis is seen in  
A. Sideroblastic anemia  
B. Megaloblastic anemia  
C. Sickle cell anemia  
D. Thalassemia
- 22 v) Philadelphia chromosome is  
A. T (8:14)  
B. T (22:9)  
C. T (9:22)  
D. T (14:8)

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