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QP CODE: 1026

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka MBBS Phase - II (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Feb-2023

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

LONG ESSAYS

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

A 12 year boy presented with sudden onset of fever and vomiting with abdominal pain. On palpation there is tenderness at MC Burney's point

a) What is the probable diagnosis?

b) Define inflammation? Enumerate cellular events of inflammation

c) acute inflammation - outcomes

A 20 year male patient presented with swelling of both knees and pain for the past one week. He gives history of similar episodes earlier. He also gives history of excessive bleeding after minor injuries. His maternal uncle has similar complaints and has been treated by repeated blood transfusions following excessive bleeding episodes

a) What are the probable differential diagnosis?

- b) What are the laboratory investigations required for the diagnosis?
- c) What is the etiopathogenesis of these disorders? d) How will you make the final specific diagnosis?

SHORT ESSAYS

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- Opportunistic infections in AIDS
- Define Amyloidosis? Write the physical and chemical nature of Amyloid and note on special 4. stains
- Describe the morphology of different types of infarcts with examples 5.
- Peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia 6.
- Describe different types of cellular adaptations to stress with examples 7.
- Type III hypersensitivity reactions with examples 8.
- Define and classify anaemia according to aetiology 9.
- Describe the mechanism and modes of spread of malignant neoplasms with Eq. 10.

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

SHORT ANSWERS

- Differences in CSF findings between pyogenic and Tuberculous meningitis 11.
- Gaucher's disease 12.
- Virchow's triad 13.
- Advantages of fine needle aspiration cytology 14.
- Name three conditions with raised ESR 15.
- Primary wound healing 16.
- Bence-Jones proteins 17.
- Peripheral smear findings in accelerated phase of chronic myeloid leukemia 18.
- Mandatory serological test in screening of blood donors 19.
- Immediate complications of blood transfusion 20.

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ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	oice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks
21 i)	Which of the following pigment's presence is a telltale sign of free radical injury A. Lipofuscin B. Melanin C. Bilirubin D. Hematin
21 ii)	Diapedesis is
	A. Movement of leucocytes in the extra vascular compartment B. Immigration of the leucocytes through the vessel wall at the site of inflammation C. Aggregation of lymphocytes at the site of bleeding
227 102	D. Autodigestion of the cells
21 iii)	Which of the following organs are heart failure cells seen in A. Myocardium B. Lungs C. Liver D. Spleen
21 iv)	White infarct is seen in all EXCEPT
21 117	A. Lungs B. Spleen C. Kidney D. Heart
21 v)	Correct sequence of cell cycle is A. G ₀ -M-G ₂ -S-G ₁ B. G ₀ -G1-G2-S-M C. G ₀ -G ₁ -S-G2-M D. G ₀ -G ₁ -S-M-G ₂
22 i)	All of the following are examples of tumour markers EXCEPT A. Human chorionic Gonadotropin B. Alpha Fetoprotein C. Prostate specific antigen D. Cyclin D1
22 ii)	Antigen presenting cells present in skin are called
	A. Langerhans cells B. Kupffer cells C. Microglia
	D. Melanocytes
22 iii)	Which of the following is not true about innate immunity A. It is present prior to antigenic exposure B. It is relatively non-specific C. Memory is seen D. It is the first line of defence
22 iv)	Autoimmune haemolytic anemia is most likely to be associated with which of the
22 (4)	following conditions A. Acute lymphoid leukemia B. Acute myeloid leukemia C. Chronic Myelogenous leukemia D. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
22 v)	Hypersegmented neutrophils are seen in A. Iron deficiency anaemia B. Megaloblastic anaemia