(This paper is consists of 2 pages)

18-01-2022

01221 A1+01221 A2

II-MBBS

Second M.B.B.S. (Main) Examination (New Scheme)
January - 2022
PATHOLOGY
Paper-First
Time: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 100
Attempt all questions in both sections
(Use separate answer book for each section)

Section-A

1. Fill in the blanks: 6 x 1 = 06

a) In Pyroptosis, cell death is due activation of _____.

b) Alkaptonuria is characterized by excretion of _____ in urine.

c) An elongated alpha chain variant of HbH is termed as _____.

d) Most frequent paraprotein seen in about 50% cases of multiple myeloma is _____.

e) Hypergranular promyelocytes with multiple Auer Rods is a feature of _____.

f) Shortened red cell survival is best tested by _____ labelling.

2. Answer the followings (Multiple Choice Questions): 4 x 1 = 04

i) Caseous Necrosis is not found in-

a) Tuberculosis b) Histoplasmosis

c) Cytomegalovirus infection d) Syphilis

ii) The ratio of CD4+ cells to CD8+ cells in circulation is-

a) 1:1 b) 3:1 c) 2:1 d) 1:2

iii) Haemoglobin appears in Red blood cells at which stage of erythropoiesis-

a) Early erythroblast b) Late erythroblast

c) Intermediate erythroblast d) Reticulocyte

iv) DIC is characterizes by all except-

a) Thrombocytopenia b) Reduced fibrinogen

c) Prolonged Prothrombin time d) Absence of FDP's

3. A 30 year old male is admitted due to High grade fever from 6-7 days. The laboratory investigations reveal Total Leucocyte count of 75000/cumm with Neutrophils 96%, Haemoglobin-9.0 gm% and platelet count of 5.6 lacs/cumm. Neutrophils show toxic granulation and presence of immature cells. NAP score is also elevated.

a) What is the probable diagnosis and why? 05

b) Which other blood disorder has very high total leukocyte count with marked neutrophillia? 05

c) How will you differentiate these two conditions? 05

4. Write short notes on (Any five): 5 x 2 = 10

a) Primary amyloidosis
b) Gas gangrene
c) Caseous necrosis
d) Erythropoietin
e) Decompression sickness
f) Hyaline change

5. Explain briefly (Any three): 3 x 5 = 15

a) Free radical cell injury
b) Septic shock
c) FAB classification of AML
d) Diagnostic criteria for multiple myeloma

Section-B

6 Classify bleeding disorders. Discuss their differential diagnosis with special reference to bleeding time, Prothrombin time, platelet count, fibrin degradation products, factor VIII and factor IX levels. 20

7. Write short notes on (Any five): 5 x 2 = 10

a) Causes of splenomegaly
b) Dysplasia
c) Granuloma
d) Fate of thrombus
e) Cryoprecipitate
f) Reticulocyte count

8. Explain briefly (Any four): 4 x 5 = 20

a) Tumour markers
b) Schilling test
c) Causes of Pancytopenia
d) Protein energy malnutrition
e) Red cell indices