

Subject-Pathology Paper-II

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) MCQ question paper should be conducted and completed in first 30 min.
- 3) Fill (dark) the appropriate empty circle against the question number once only.
- 4) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 5) Each MCQ carries half mark.
- 6) Students will not be allotted mark if he/she overwrites/ strikes or put white ink on the cross once marked on MCQ.

Time : 30 Minutes

7

Total MCQs : 16

Maximum Marks : 8

16 X ½ = 8

Q. 1

Aphthous ulcers are also known as:-

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Canker sore | b. Marjolin's ulcer | c. Curling ulcer | d. Cushing ulcer |
| 2. Polyps in Peutz-Jegher's syndrome seen in :- | | c. Hamartomatous polyp | d. Pseudopolyps |
| a. Adenomatous polyp | b. Hyperplastic polyp | | |
| 3. Mallory bodies are seen in except :- | | c. biliary cirrhosis | d. Wilson dis |
| a. Alcoholic cirrhosis | b. Cardiac cirrhosis | | |
| 4. Bence Jones protein found in :- | | c. Ewing's sarcoma | d. Giant cell tumor |
| a. Multiple myeloma | b. Osteosarcoma | | |
| 5. Which one of following is not a histological feature chronic bronchitis | | c. Smooth muscle hypertrophy | d. Mucus gland hyperplasia |
| a. Calcification of bronchial cartilages | b. Goblet cell metaplasia | | |
| 6. Which one of following compound is not associated with pulm fibrosis :- | | c. Fleomycin | d. Paraquat |
| a. Asbestosis | b. Stilboestrol | | |
| 7. Which one of the following is not a cause of vitamin B12 deficiency :- | | c. Intrinsic factor deficiency | d. Resection of ascending colon |
| a. Blind loop syndrome | b. Dietary Deficiency | | |
| 8. Which one of following is not a predisposing factor in peptic ulcer :- | | c. Cigarette smoking | d. Ingestion of aspirin |
| a. Achlorhydria | b. O blood group | | |
| 9. Which one of the following is an example of primary malabsorption syndrome | | c. Coeliac disease | d. Crohn's disease |
| a. Beta lipoproteinemia | b. Blind loop syndrome | | |
| 10. Oesophageal varices are caused by which one of the following:- | | c. Systemic hypertension | d. Tumor metastases in portaehepatis |
| a. Portal hypertension | b. Pulmonary hypertension | | |
| 11. Which one of the following is not a common site of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage | | c. Cerebellum | d. Occipital Poles |
| a. Basal ganglia | b. Internal capsule | | |
| 12. Which one of the following is the commonest intracerebral neoplasm | | c. Ependymoma | d. Secondary carcinoma |
| a. Astrocytoma | b. Meningioma | | |
| 13. Which one of the following is not a feature of clear cell carcinoma of kidney | | c. Haematuria | d. Renal vein invasion |
| a. Bony secondaries | b. Childhood tumor | | |
| 14. Which one of following is commonest type of bladder tumor:- | | c. Squamous carcinoma | d. Transitional cell papilloma |
| a. Adeno Carcinoma | b. Transitional cell carcinoma | | |
| 15. Which one of the following is not a feature of rheumatoid arthritis:- | | c. Necrosis of subcutaneous collagen | d. Perioris formation |
| a. Foreign body giant cell reaction | b. Inflamed synovium | | |
| 16. Which one of the following is not true of prostatic carcinoma :- | | c. Metastases are osteoplastic | d. Microacinar adenocarcinoma |
| a. Acid phosphatase level increase | b. Alk. phosphatase detected in tumor cells | | |