Max. Marks: 100 Marks



Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase - II Degree Examination - JULY 2015

Time: Three Hours Pathology - Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)

O.P. CODE: 1081

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

LONG ESSAYS $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

What is Neoplasia? Classify different Carcinogenic agents with examples. Add a note on Viral (2+4+4 = 10 marks)Carcinogenesis.

- A five year old boy presented with Pallor, Jaundice and Failure to Thrive. His Hb was 5gm%, 2. peripheral smear showed Microcytic Hypochromic RBCs and many target cells and Reticulocyte count 8%.
 - a) What is your most probable diagnosis and why?
 - b) What is the etiopathogenesis of this condition?
 - c) Add a note on laboratory investigations in this case.

(2+4+4 = 10 marks)

SHORT ESSAYS $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ Marks}$

- 3. **Apoptosis**
- 4. Factors affecting Wound Healing
- 5. Obesity
- 6. Microscopic examination of Urine
- 7. Laboratory findings in CML
- 8. Turner syndrome
- 9. Leukemoid reaction
- 10. Von Willebrand disease
- Type III Hypersensitivity reaction 11.
- Pathogenesis of Septic Shock 12.

ilest Panker com **SHORT ANSWERS** $10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ Marks}$

- Give three examples for Metaplasia. 13.
- 14. Name six causes for Eosinophilia.
- 15. Enumerate six causes for Thrombocytopenia.
- Four differences between Transudate and Exudate 16.
- 17. Name the investigations included in Liver Function test.
- 18. CSF Cytology in Tuberculous Meningitis
- 19. Microscopic features of Lepromatous Leprosy
- 20. Functional defect in Neutrophils
- 21. Microalbuminuria
- 22. Causes for Massive Splenomegaly

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