

PAPER CODE: MB2019114

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MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JUNE, 2025

PATHOLOGY**Paper -II****Time: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 100****Note:** Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:**10 X 1 = 10**

1. In which of the following vegetation are friable and easily detachable from the cardiac valves:
 - a) Rheumatic fever
 - b) Rheumatoid heart disease
 - c) SLE
 - d) Infective Endocarditis
2. Granular contracted Kidney is seen in all except
 - a) Chronic glomerulonephritis
 - b) Acute glomerulonephritis
 - c) Chronic pyelonephritis
 - d) Benign hypertension
3. The most common malignancy of stomach is
 - a) Adenocarcinoma
 - b) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c) Lymphoma
 - d) Gastrointestinal stromal tumour
4. Tuberculous ulcers in bowel have the following features except:
 - a) They begin in the Peyer's patches
 - b) They are transverse to the long axis
 - c) Advanced cases may cause intestinal obstruction
 - d) Diagnostic non caseating granulomas
5. The following hepatitis virus is a DNA virus:
 - a) Hepatitis A
 - b) Hepatitis B
 - c) Hepatitis C
 - d) Hepatitis E
6. The most common soft tissue tumour in adults is
 - a) Synovial sarcoma
 - b) Lipoma
 - c) Neurofibroma
 - d) Fibroma
7. Organ not involved in MEN-1 syndrome is
 - a) Parathyroid
 - b) Pancreas
 - c) Thyroid
 - d) Pituitary
8. MacCallum's patch appears in the region of:
 - a) Endocardial surface in the posterior wall of left atrium
 - b) Pericardial surface in the posterior wall of left ventricle
 - c) Pericardial surface in the posterior wall of left atrium
 - d) Endocardial surface in the posterior wall of left ventricle

9. A 60-year-old man, who is a chain-smoker had cough and weight loss since 3 months. Physical examination shows clubbing of the fingers. A chest radiograph shows no hilar adenopathy, but there is cavitation within a 3-cm lesion near the right hilum. Laboratory tests show mild anaemia and hypercalcemia. Bronchoscopy shows a lesion almost occluding the right main bronchus. What is the most probable neoplasm?
- a) Adenocarcinoma in situ b) Squamous cell carcinoma
c) Large cell anaplastic carcinoma d) Metastatic renal cell carcinoma
10. Not a Sex cord tumour of ovary is
- a) Granulosa cell tumour b) Dysgerminoma
c) Thecoma d) Leydig cell tumour

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**2 X 15 = 30**

11. Classify Tumours of Large Intestine. Discuss the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Colonic Cancer. (3+6+6)
12. Define and classify Pneumonia. Discuss the pathology and complications of Lobar Pneumonia. (1+3+6+5)

Short Answer Questions:**7 X 6 = 42**

13. Bronchiectasis.
14. Complications of Myocardial Infarction.
15. Nephrotic Syndrome.
16. Acute pancreatitis.
17. Renal changes in Diabetes.
18. Choriocarcinoma.
19. Write the morphology of Osteosarcoma.

Very Short Answer Questions:**6 X 3 = 18**

20. Mallory Weiss Syndrome.
21. MacCallum Plaques.
22. Pyogenic Osteomyelitis.
23. Astrocytoma.
24. Define and enumerate the causes of Aneurysms.
25. Schwannoma.
