

2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 214001

Reg. no.:

Second Professional MBBS Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations August 2025

Pathology - Paper II

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

The responses for MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued

Question Numbers (i) – (v) are Single Response Type

- Codman triangle is a radiological finding in:
a) Multiple myeloma b) Osteosarcoma c) Chondrosarcoma d) Ewings sarcoma
- Primary type II hyperlipidaemia (familial hypercholesterolemia) results from a defect in
a) Lipoprotein lipase c) Apolipoprotein E
b) Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor d) Apolipoprotein CII
- The most common histologic type of carcinoma of the oral cavity is
a) Adenocarcinoma c) Small cell carcinoma
b) Clear cell carcinoma d) Squamous cell carcinoma
- Immune complexes located within the glomerular basement membrane would most likely be found in a patient with
a) IgA nephropathy
b) Membranous GN
c) Minimal change disease
d) Type II membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN)
- Which of the following testicular tumors is most radiosensitive
a) Seminoma c) Choriocarcinoma
b) Embryonal carcinoma d) Yolk sac tumor

Question numbers (vi)-(x) are multiple response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.

- Aortic dissection is associated with:
1) Alports syndrome 2) Ehler's Danios syndrome 3) Marfan syndrome
4) Turner's syndrome
a) 1, 2, 3 b) 2, 3, 4 c) 3, 4, 1 d) 4, 1, 2
- Following are germ cell tumours
1) Dysgerminoma 2) Teratoma 3) Granulosa cell tumour 4) Yolk sac tumour
a) 1, 2, 3 b) 2, 3, 4 c) 3, 4, 1 d) 4, 1, 2
- Malignant tumours includes.
1) Osteosarcoma 2) Osteoid osteoma 3) Chondrosarcoma 4) Ewing sarcoma
a) 1, 2, 3 b) 2, 3, 4 c) 3, 4, 1 d) 4, 1, 2
- Chronic bronchitis is characterised by
1) Smooth muscle hypertrophy 2) leucocyte infiltration 3) Mucus gland hypertrophy
4) Curschman spirals
a) 1, 2, 3 b) 2, 3, 4 c) 3, 4, 1 d) 4, 1, 2
- Premalignant lesion of oral cavity includes
1) leukoplakia 2) Aphthous ulcer 3) Squamous cell carcinoma insitu 4) Erythroplakia
a) 1, 2, 3 b) 2, 3, 4 c) 3, 4, 1 d) 4, 1, 2

(PTO)

Question numbers (xi) – (xv) consists of two Statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

- a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A c) A incorrect & R is correct
 b) Both A & R are correct and R is not reason for A d) A is correct but R is not correct

- xi. **Assertion:** Gall stones are more common in females
Reason: Hypersecretion of cholesterol in bile plays major role in gender difference
 xii. **Assertion:** Left and right-side colonic carcinoma gross presentation differs
Reason: Because left and right-side colonic carcinoma differs microscopically
 xiii. **Assertion:** Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by selective massive proteinuria
Reason: Minimal change disease is caused effacement of foot process
 xiv. **Assertion:** HPV infection is associated with carcinoma cervix
Reason: All HPV infection proceeds to High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion
 xv. **Assertion:** Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory dermatosis
Reason: It is characterized by autoimmune mediated keratinocyte proliferation

Question numbers (xvi) – (xx) Read the following case scenario and answer subsequent questions based on this

A 42-year-old man presents because recently he had to change his shoe size from 9 to 10.5. He also says that his hands and jaw are now larger.

- xvi. Disorder is most likely mediated through the actions of excess
 a) Prolactin b) ACTH c) Somatostatin d) Antidiuretic hormone
 xvii. Above condition associated with increased size of
 a) Heart b) Kidneys c) Liver d) All the above
 xviii. Most likely diagnosis
 a) Acromegaly b) Cushing's syndrome c) Prolactinoma d) Sheehan's syndrome
 xix. Which of the following disease is not associated with above condition
 a) Diabetes b) Hypertension c) Cardiomyopathy d) Hypotension
 xx. Which of the following is **NOT** a anterior pituitary hormone
 a) FSH b) Prolactin c) Oxytocin d) LH

Long Essays

(2x10=20)

2. A 50 years old man collapses suddenly while climbing the stairs with severe chest pain and profuse sweating.

- a) What is your clinical diagnosis
 b) Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of the condition
 c) What are the complications that may follow the condition

(1+5+4)

3. Define and Classify cirrhosis of liver, write in detail about alcoholic cirrhosis

(1+4+5)

Short Essays

(6x6=36)

4. Pathology of Seminoma Testis
 5. Classify ovarian neoplasms. Discuss in brief about surface epithelial tumours
 6. Prognostic and predictive factors of breast cancer.
 7. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 8. Precancerous lesions of skin
 9. Giant cell tumor bone

Short Answers

(6x4=24)

10. Explain Do not resuscitate
 11. Good Pasteur's syndrome – pathogenesis and pathology
 12. Pleomorphic adenoma
 13. CSF in TB meningitis
 14. Four pathological effects of gall stones
 15. Intestinal polyps
