

RUHS

Second Year MBBS Examination

II MBBS PATHOLOGY PAPER II

Date: 06-12-2024

Time: 3 hours Max Marks: 100

Instructions: INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt all questions in both sections: (Use separate answer book for each section)

Section 1

1. Fill in the blanks: 6x1=06 (6)

- a. _____ bilirubinemia is predominantly seen in Dubin-Johnson syndrome.
- b. Linitis plastica is a form of _____ carcinoma.
- c. Gleason system is used for the grading of _____ cancer.
- d. _____ carcinoma of breast is characterised by 'Indian File' pattern of tumour cells.
- e. Pulmonary surfactant is secreted by _____.
- f. _____ are predominant cells in 48 hours old infarct.

2. Answer the followings (Multiple Choice Questions): 4x1=04 (4)

- a. MacCallum's patch is seen in the endocardial surface of which of following chambers? a) Right atrium b) Left atrium c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle
 - b. p-ANCA is positive in: a) Microscopic polyangitis b) Wegener's granulomatosis c) Kawasaki disease d) Temporal arteritis
 - c. Skip lesion in the bowel are seen in: a) Ulcerative colitis b) Crohn's disease c) Whipple's disease d) Reiter's disease
 - d. Schiller-duval bodies are seen in: a) Seminoma b) Embryonal carcinoma c) Yolk sac tumor d) Spermatocytic tumor
3. A 7 year old boy presented with generalized edema. Urine examination revealed marked albuminuria. Serum biochemical examination showed hypoalbuminemia (15) with hyperlipidemia. Biopsy was undertaken. On light microscopic examination the kidney appeared normal. a) What is the probable diagnosis? b) What is the etiopathogenesis of disease? c) Describe the morphological features of disease.

4. Write short notes on (Any five): (10)

- a. Tetralogy of Fallot
- b. Barrett Esophagus
- c. Indications of FNAC
- d. CSF finding of pyogenic meningitis
- e. Morphology of giant cell tumor of bone
- f. Takayasu arteritis

5. Explain briefly (Any three): (15)

- a. Complications of diabetes Mellitus.
- b. Fibroadenoma of breast.
- c. Celiac disease.
- d. Morphological changes in Myocardial infarction.

Section 2

1. A young man has fever, pleuritic chest pain, dyspnea and cough with expectoration. Physical finding show tachycardia and tachypnea. Chest radiograph reveal (20) consolidation. a) What is the probable diagnosis? b) What is the etiopathogenesis? c) Describe the morphological features. d) What are the complications of disease?

2. Write short notes on (Any five): $5 \times 2 = 10$ (10)

- a. Lipoma.
- b. Warthin's tumor.
- c. Jones criteria for rheumatic fever
- d. Serological markers of hepatitis-B
- e. Ulcerative colitis
- f. Morphological features of Dysgerminoma

3. Explain briefly (Any four): $4 \times 5 = 20$ (20)

- a. Pathogenesis of atherosclerosis
- b. Osteosarcoma
- c. Alcoholic liver disease
- d. Wilm's tumor
- e. Emphysema
