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(This paper is consists of 2 pages)

28-12-2022

01221 A3+01221 A4

II-MBBS

Second M.B.B.S. (Main) Examination (New Scheme)

December - 2022

PATHOLOGY

Paper-Second

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Attempt all questions in both sections

(Use separate answer book for each section)

Section-A

1. Fill in the blanks: 6 x 1 = 06

a) Earliest light microscopic change in myocardial infarction _____.

b) Definite diagnosis of Barrett's esophagus requires _____cells.

c) Ulcers in duodenum associated with burns are _____ulcers.

d) Gleason's scoring is used in _____ carcinoma.

e) Luminal A tumours of carcinoma breast are ER positive and _____ negative.

f) Capsular & vascular invasion is criteria for malignancy in _____ carcinoma of thyroid.

2. Answer the followings (Multiple Choice Questions): 4 x 1 = 04

i) Following is most commonly associated with lung cancer

a) Asbestosis b) Silicosis c) Berylliosis d) Coal workers pneumoconiosis

ii) Minimum number of red blood cells per hpf of urine required for diagnosis of hematuria is

a) 3 b) 5 c) 8 d) 10

iii) Microalbumiuria is defined as protein levels of

a) 100-150 mg/d b) 151-200 mg/d c) 30-300 mg/d d) 301-600 mg/d

iv) IgM antiHBc is

a) Marker of window period b) Seen in chronic infection

c) Seen in vaccinated person d) Denotes high infectivity

3. A 5 year old male child was brought to OPD with parents noticing increasing lethargy & anorexia over past 2 weeks. On examination – puffiness around eyes & lower extremities showing pitting edema. Temperature & blood pressure normal. Lab findings - urine protein 4+ no dysmorphic RBC. Patient responded well to steroids.

a) What is your probable diagnosis? 01

b) Enumerate common causes. 02

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b) Describe the etiopathogenesis of the disease. 05

c) What are its complications? 05

4. Write short notes on (Any five): 5 x 2 = 10

a) Dystrophic calcification

b) Difference between red & white infarct

c) X linked recessive disorders

d) Mode of spread of malignant tumours

e) Causes of Eosinophilia

f) Difference between lymphoblast and myeloblast

5. Explain briefly (Any three): 3 x 5 = 15

a) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

b) Peripheral blood smear features of iron deficiency anaemia

c) Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

d) Cardiogenic shock

Section-B

6. Define anaemia. Tabulate its morphologic classification. Describe the peripheral blood smear findings and red cell indices in megaloblastic anaemia. 20

7. Write short notes on (Any five): 5 x 2 = 10

a) Causes of microcytic hypochromic anemia

b) Vitamin A deficiency

c) Virchow triad

d) Trisomy 21

e) Alfa fetoprotein

f) Metaplasia

8. Write briefly about (Any four): 4 x 5 = 20

a) Hemoglobin estimation techniques

b) ESR

c) Hemophilia A

d) Reactive systemic amyloidosis

e) Peripheral blood smear findings of chronic myeloid leukemia

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