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M.B.B.S. II Professional Examination

MB-II/12(R)

234091

Pathology

Paper - I

(New Course)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

1. **ALL Questions are Compulsory.**
2. **Attempt Questions in Serial Order.**
3. **Illustrate your answers with well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions.** (20×1=20)

1. Physiological cause of apoptosis.
 - a) ☒ Elimination of potentially harmful self-reactive lymphocytes.
 - b) ☐ DNA damage.
 - c) ☐ Accumulation of misfolded proteins.
 - d) ☐ Cell death in infection.
2. Extrinsic pathway protein of Apoptosis is
 - a) ☒ CD 4
 - b) ☐ CD 11
 - c) ☐ CD 95
 - d) ☐ CD 21

(2)

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3. Causes of dry gangrene

- ☒ a) Buerger's disease.
- ☒ b) Bed sores.
- ☒ c) Diabetic foot.
- ☒ d) Clostridia infection.

4. Amyloidosis caused by long term dialysis causes.

- a) ATTR
- b) AL
- c) AA
- ☒ d) A β 2M

5. Most diagnostic autoantibody in SLE

- a) SS-A
- ☒ b) Anti-Sm
- c) SS-B
- d) CCP

6. Which is a Pyrogenic interleukin.

- a) PF-4
- b) MCP-1
- c) IL-12
- ☒ d) IL-1

(3)

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7. Septic shock is caused by
- a) Myocardial Infarction.
 - b) Burns
 - ☒ c) Gram-negative bacteria.
 - d) Pulmonary embolism.
8. Which chemical mediator is plasma derived.
- a) TNF- α
 - b) IL-8
 - ☒ c) Hageman Factor
 - d) 5-HT
9. Which of these is an Integrin.
- a) Sialyl-Lewis X
 - ☒ b) LFA-1
 - c) L-selectin
 - d) CD31
10. All are types of giant cells except.
- ☒ a) RS Cells.
 - ☒ b) Osteoblasts.
 - ☒ c) Trophoblast.
 - ☒ d) Megakaryocyte.

[Turn Over]

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11. All of these are benign tumor except

- ☒ a) Leiomyoma.
- ☐ b) Rhabdomyoma.
- ☒ c) Lipoma.
- ☒ d) Melanoma.

12. Which tumor associated Paraneoplastic syndrome causes hypoglycemia.

- ☒ a) GIST.
- ☒ b) Small Cell Carcinoma.
- ☐ c) Lipoma.
- ☐ d) Fibrosarcoma.

13. NOT a morphological feature of malignancy.

- ☐ a) Necrosis.
- ☒ b) Apoptosis.
- ☐ c) Anaplasia.
- ☐ d) Atypical mitosis.

14. Retrograde Venous invasion is seen in

- ☐ a) Breast Carcinoma.
- ☒ b) Renal Cell Carcinoma.
- ☐ c) Seminoma.
- ☐ d) Lymphoma.

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15. Total body iron in adult male is approximately.
- a) 4.5gm
 - b) 5mg
 - ☒ c) 6gm
 - d) 12mg
16. Schistocytes are seen commonly in
- a) Megaloblastic anaemia.
 - b) Autoimmune Hemolytic Anaemia.
 - ☒ c) Microangiopathic Hemolytic Anaemia.
 - d) G-6PD deficiency.
17. Neutrophil Alkaline Phosphatase Score(NAP) is decreased in
- a) Aplastic anaemia.
 - b) CLL
 - ☒ c) CML
 - d) Leukemoid reaction.
18. JAK2-STAT mutation is seen in
- a) Fanconi's anaemia.
 - ☒ b) Aplastic anaemia.
 - c) CNL.
 - d) Polycythemia Vera.

[Turn Over]

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19. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) is not associated with

- a) Adenocarcinoma.
- b) Abruptio Placenta.
- c) AML.
- d) CML.

20. Formation of Granuloma is

- a) Type I Hypersensitivity Reaction.
- b) Type II Hypersensitivity Reaction.
- c) Type IV Hypersensitivity Reaction.
- d) Type III Hypersensitivity Reaction.

2. Discuss in details:

(5×8=40)

1. Define Apoptosis and discuss its mechanism.

2. Define Edema, its types and etiopathogenesis.

3. 40 yrs Female presented with lump in breast with puckering of overlying skin. What is your diagnosis? How will you investigate the case?

4. Discuss challenges to effective Teamwork.

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5. 40 yrs Female with multiple Patechial haemorrhages. How will you investigate the case? (5)

3. Write short notes on:

(5×6=30)

1. Cells of Chronic inflammation. 3
2. Gaucher's Disease. 1
3. Lab diagnosis of Autoimmune Disorders. 3
4. Tumor Suppressor Genes. 4
5. Voluntary Blood donation. 5

4. One word Answer

(10×1=10)

1. Absolute Basophilia is seen in CMR
2. Faggots are seen in _____
3. CBNAAT stands for Campylobacter
4. JAK2-Stat mutation is positive in P.N
5. Autosplenectomy is seen in S.S.A
6. Cherry Red spots are seen commonly in SCS
7. Commonest cause of dry gangrene is Ischemia
8. MHC Class 1 genes are located on chromosome 6
9. Megaloblast is derived from which cell _____
10. Naked Granulomas are seen in _____