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**M.B.B.S. II Professional Examination****MB-II/12(R)****234101****Pathology****Paper-II****(New Course)****Time Allowed : 3 Hours****Maximum Marks : 100**

**Illustrate Your answers with suitable diagrams wherever required.**

**SECTION-A****(Multiple Choice Questions)****(20×1=20)**

1. Unilateral contracted smooth kidney is seen in

a) Reflux nephropathy. ☒

~~b) Lobar infarction~~

~~c) Renal artery stenosis~~

d) Chronic glomerulonephritis

~~2. Northern Blot test is used for~~

a) DNA analysis

~~b) RNA analysis~~

~~c) Analysis of proteins~~

d) Enzyme analysis

**[Turn Over**

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3. Most commonly used Fixative in Histopathology is

- ☒ a) Ethyl alcohol
- ☐ b) Buffered Neutral 10 % formalin
- ☐ c) Glutaraldehyde
- ☐ d) Bouin's solution

4. Amniocentesis to detect chromosomal abnormalities can be done as early as.

- ☐ a) 14<sup>th</sup> week of gestation
- ☐ b) 18<sup>th</sup> week of gestation
- ☒ c) 22<sup>nd</sup> week of gestation
- ☐ d) 26<sup>th</sup> week of gestation

5. A 55 years old female presents with tinnitus, dizziness and history of progressive deafness. Differential diagnosis includes all except.

- ☐ a) Acoustic neuroma
- ☐ b) Endolymphatic hydrops
- ☐ c) Meningioma
- ☒ d) Histiocytosis

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6. Which of the following usually produce osteoblastic secondaries?

- a) Carcinoma lung
- ~~b)~~ Carcinoma breast
- c) Carcinoma urinary bladder
- d) Carcinoma prostatic

7. Marker for Rhabdomyosarcoma is

- ~~a)~~ Desmin
- b) Synaptophysin
- c) Keratin
- d) Inhibin

8. Primary cause of oedema in nephritic syndrome is

- ~~a)~~ Na and H<sub>2</sub>O retention
- b) Increased venous pressure
- ~~c)~~ Protein loss
- d) Hyperlipidemia

9. Microalbuminuria is defined as

- ~~a)~~ 0.3-0.5 gm of 24 hrs urinary protein
- ~~b)~~ <0.03 gm of 24 hrs protein
- c) 0.03-0.3 gm of 24 hrs urinary protein
- ~~d)~~ >2.5 gm 24 hrs urine proteins

[Turn Over]



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10. Sample for blood glucose estimation while sending it from collection centre laboratory should be preserved in

- a) Sodium Fluoride
- b) Citrate
- ☒ c) EDTA
- d) Heparin

11. Cytological examination of pleural effusion in a 60 years old man revealed the presence of malignant cells. The most likely primary tumor will be.

- a) Lymphoma
- b) Cancer breast
- c) Cancer colon
- ☒ d) Lung cancer

12. The tissue of origin of Kaposi's sarcoma is

- a) Lymphoid
- ☒ b) Vascular
- c) Neural
- d) Muscular

13. Which of the following is known as guardian of the genome?

- ☒ a) P53
- b) B mdm2
- c) CP 14

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- c) CP 14
- d) AIN

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14. Michaelis Gutmann Bodies are seen in

- ☒ a) Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis
- b) Malakoplakia
- c) Nail patella syndrome
- ☒ d) Urinary bladder tumour

15. Protein product of HPV 16 is:

- ☒ a) E2
- ☒ b) E5
- c) E6
- d) E7

16. Which of the following are predominant cells in 48 hrs old infarct.

- ☒ a) Neutrophils
- b) Plasma cells
- c) Histiocytes
- d) Fibroblasts

17. Targeted therapy against which of the following targets is used in treatment of lung cancer.

- ☒ a) BRAF
- b) PIK3CA
- c) EGFR
- d) Bel2

Turn Over



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18. Linitis plastica is a form of

- a) Gastric carcinoma
- b) Chronic atrophic gastritis
- c) Peptic ulcers
- d) Achalasia cardia

19. Bilirubin in urine will be found in which of the following condition

- a) Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- b) Gilbert's syndrome
- c) Dubin Johnson Syndrome
- d) Sickle Cell Disease

20. Higher incidence of lymphoma is seen in the following condition.

- a) Grave's disease
- b) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- c) Nodular goiter
- d) Reidel's thyroiditis

### SECTION-B

(Very short Answers)

(5×2=10)

1. Enumerate gross features of Bronchiectasis.

2. Enumerate lesions of Diabetic Nephropathy

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3. Name two methods of diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori*. 2
4. What is triple negative breast cancer. 2
5. Name one special stain and one IHC marker to confirm presence of melanin pigment. 1

**SECTION-C****(Short Answers)****(10×3=30)**

1. Give classification of Salivary gland tumors. 1
2. Write short notes on Retinoblastoma. 2
3. Give contrasting features of lobar pneumonia and bronchopneumonia. 2
4. Differentiate between Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative colitis. 2
5. Short note on serological markers in case of viral hepatitis. 1
6. Give salient features of Chronic Pyelonephritis. 2
7. Write WHO classification of testicular tumors (2016).
8. Briefly describe Fibroadenoma Breast. 2
9. What is Pheochromocytoma. 3
10. Elaborate on Osteosarcoma. 2



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**SECTION-D**

**(Long Answers)**

(5×8=40)

1. ~~a)~~ Discuss pathogenesis and pathology of Atherosclerosis. 3  
~~b)~~ Give contrasting features of Transmural and subendocardial infarct. 3
2. ~~a)~~ Give an account of Asbestos related disease in humans. 2  
~~b)~~ Differentiate between Tubercular and Typhoid ulcers of small intestine.
3. ~~a)~~ Briefly discuss Liver function tests. 2  
~~b)~~ Describe Polycystic kidney disease. 2
4. ~~a)~~ Discuss Carcinoma Prostate with special reference to Gleason's Grading system. 1  
~~b)~~ Describe Leiomyomas and Adenomyosis. 1
5. ~~a)~~ Describe lesions of Diabetic Retinopathy. 3  
~~b)~~ Give CSF findings in different types of meningitis. 2

b 3

(50)