

Total No. of Questions - 40]

[Total No. of Printed Pages-8

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)

 $(20 \times 1 = 20)$

1. Unilateral contracted smooth kidney is seen in

a) Reflux nephropathy.





Lobar infarction



Renal artery stenosis

d) Chronic glomerulonephritis



Northern Blot test is used for

a) DNA analysis



RNA analysis



Analysis of proteins

d) Enzyme analysis

Turn Over



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3. Most commonly used Fixative in Histopathology is



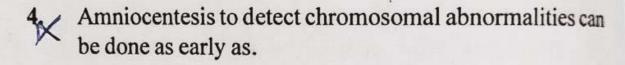
Ethyl alcohol





Buffered Neutral 10 % formalin

- c) Glutaraldehyde
- d) Bouin's solution



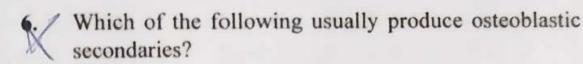
- a) 14th week of gestation
- b) 18th week of gestation
- 22nd week of gestation
- d) 26th week of gestation

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

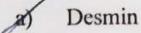
- a) Acoustic neuroma
- b) Endolymphatic hydrops
- c) Meningioma
- Histiocytosis



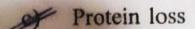
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- a) Carcinoma lung
- M Carcinoma breast
- c) Carcinoma urinary bladder
- d) Carcinoma prostatic
- 7. Marker for Rhabdomyosarcoma is



- b) Synaptophysin
- c) Keratin
 - d) Inhibin
- 8. Primary cause of oedema in nephritic syndrome is
 - a) Na and H₂O retention
 - b) Increased venous pressure



d) Hyperlipidemia

Microalbuminuria is defined as

a) 0.3-0.5 gm of 24 hrs urinary protein

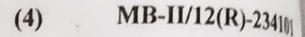
<0.03 gm of 24 hrs protein

c) 0.03-0.3 gm of 24 hrs urinary protein

>2.5 gm 24 hrs urine proteins

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- 10. Sample for blood glucose estimation while sending in from collection centre laboratory should be preserved in
 - a) Sodium Flouride
 - b) Citrate
 - SY EDTA
 - d) Heparin
- 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
 - A Lung cancer
 - 12. The tissue of origin of Kaposi's sarcoma is
 - a) Lymphoid
 - 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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 - AIN

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14.	14. Michaelis Gutmann Bodies are seen in		
K	a)	Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis	
7	b)	Malakoplakia	
	c)	Nail patella syndrome	
d	D	Urinary bladder tumour	
15.	Prote	ein product of HPV 16 is:	
K	a)	E2	
2	好	E5	
72	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.	Targ	eted therapy against which of the following targets ed in treatment of lung cancer.	
. ,	4)	BRAF	
	b)	PIK3CA X	
	e)	EGFR	
Mary 1	4)	Bel2 (Turn Over	

www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com MB-II/12(R)-234101 (6) Linitis plastica is a form of Gastric carcinoma Chronic atrophic gastritis b) Peptic ulcers c) Achalasia cardia d) Bilirubin in urine will be found in which of the following condition Criggler-Najjar syndrome a) Gilbert's syndrome b) Dubin Johnson Syndrome Sickle Cell Disease Higher incidence of lymphoma is seen in the following condition. Grave's disease a) Hashimoto's thyroiditis Nodular goiter Reidel's thyroiditis d) **SECTION-B** (Very short Answers) $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ Enumerate gross features of Bronchiectasis.

Enumerate lesions of Diabetic Nephropathy 2



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Name two methods of diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori.



What is triple negative breast cancer.



Name one special stain and one IHC marker to confirm presence of melanin pigment.

SECTION-C

(Short Answers)

 $(10 \times 3 = 30)$



Give classification of Salivary gland tumors. \



Write short notes on Retinoblastoma. 24



Give contrasting features of lobar pneumonia and bronchopneumonia.



Differentiate between Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative colitis.



Short note on serological markers in case of viral hepatitis. \



Give salient features of Chronic Pyelonephritis. 22



Write WHO classification of testicular tumors (2016).

Briefly describe Fibroadenoma Breast. 2



What is Pheochromocytoma.



Elaborate on Osteosarcoma.





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SECTION-D

(Long Answers)

 $(5 \times 8 = 40)$



. 1

Discuss pathogenesis and pathology of Atherosclerosis.



Give contrasting features of Transmural and subendocardial infarct.



Give an account of Asbestos related disease in humans.



Differentiate between Tubercular and Typhoid ulcers of small intestine.



Briefly discuss Liver function tests. 2



Describe Polycystic kidney disease. >

Discuss Carcinoma Prostate with special reference to Gleason's Grading system.



Describe Leiomyomas and Adenomyosis. \

Describe lesions of Diabetic Retinopathy. 3

Give CSF findings in different types of meningitis.



