



1. Define gangrene. Enumerate types of gangrene. Write a note on Clostridia gas gangrene.
2. Define edema. Mention the factors causing edema. Describe the pathogenesis of renal edema.

SHORT ESSAYS

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

3. Enzyme changes in Myocardial infarction
4. Barrett's esophagus
5. Crohn's disease
6. Acute appendicitis
7. Etiology of Colorectal carcinoma
8. Cholelithiasis
9. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
10. Teratoma of ovary
11. Ectopic pregnancy
12. Agranulocytosis

Multiple Choice Questions

10 X 1 = 10 Marks

13. Replacement of columnar epithelium in respiratory tract to squamous epithelium in response to chronic irritation is
 - a) Hyperplasia
 - b) Atrophy
 - c) Metaplasia
 - d) Hypertrophy
14. Which of the following is not a labile cell?
 - a) Bone marrow
 - b) Epidermal cell
 - c) Small intestinal mucosa
 - d) Hepatocytes
15. Red infarcts may be seen in
 - a) Lung
 - b) Heart
 - c) Spleen
 - d) Kidney
16. Plasma cells are derived from
 - a) B lymphocytes
 - b) T lymphocytes
 - c) Macrophages
 - d) Neutrophils



18. Hyperuricaemia leading to gout is due to
- a) Defect in RNA synthesis
 - b) Defect in protein synthesis
 - c) Defect in Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase
 - d) Defect in DNA synthesis
19. Anthracosis is due to inhalation of
- a) Silica dust
 - b) Coal dust
 - c) Asbestos fibres
 - d) Beryllium dust
20. Adult polycystic kidney is
- a) Autosomal recessive
 - b) Mitochondrial inheritance
 - c) Autosomal dominant
 - d) X linked
21. Most common cause of Aortic aneurysm is
- a) Syphilis
 - b) Trauma
 - c) Congenital
 - d) Atherosclerosis
22. Commonest site of endometriosis is
- a) Ovary
 - b) Vagina
 - c) Urinary bladder
 - d) Peritoneal cavity

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