#### **Instructions:**

#### **Second Year MBBS Examination**

### **II MBBS Pathology Paper 2**

Time: 2 hours

- 1. Answer to the points.
- 2. Figure to the right indicates marks.
- 3. Use separate answer books for each section.
- 4. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 5. Write legibly.

## Section 1

## 1. MCQ (10)

- a. What is the minimum number of red blood cells per microliter of urine required for diagnosis of hematuria? (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 10
- b. Bence Jones proteins are: (a) Light chain (b) Heavy chain (c) Medium chain (d) All
- c. Birefringent crystal in urine is seen with (a)
  Calcium oxalate stone (b) Uric acid stone (c)
  Struvite stone (d) None
- d. Following are CSF findings in aseptic meningitis except: (a) Increased proteins (b)

Decreased chloride

- e. Councilman bodies are seen in: (a) Acute viral hepatitis (b) Wilson disease (c) Alcoholic hepatitis (d) Auto immune hepatitis
- f. BRCA-1 gen gene lies on chromosome: (a) 17 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 21
- g. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency occurs in: (a)
  Emphysema (b) Bronchiectasis (c) Empyema
  (d) Bronchogenie carcinoma
- h. Anitschkow cells are pathognomonic for: (a) Yellow fever (b) Acute rheumatic fever (c) Malarial spleen (d) All of above

# 2. Write short notes on: (Two out of three) (10)

- a. Etiopathogenesis of Infective Endocarditis.
- b. Rapid Progressive Glomerulonephritis.
- c. Renal Function tests.

## 3. Write briefly on: (Four out of Five) (10)

- a. Indications of GTT and its interpretation
- b. Embedding methods in Histopathology
- c. Polycystic kidney disease
- d. Nodular hyperplasia of prostate
- e. Serum cardiac markers in case of Myocardinal infarction



- a. Etiopathogenesis of Alcoholic liver disease.
- b. Etiopathogenesis and types of Emphysema

#### Section 2

Max Marks: 40

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