

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**[MBBS 0322]****MARCH 2022****Sub. Code : 6063****M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION****(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 Batch onwards)****SECOND YEAR****PAPER V – PATHOLOGY – I****Q.P. Code: 526063****Time: 30 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions**

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:**(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Opsonisation and phagocytosis is promoted by
 - a. C3a
 - b. C3b
 - c. C3d
 - d. C2a
2. Initiators of inflammation in sepsis are signalling pathways which lie downstream of
 - a. $\text{TNF}\alpha$
 - b. $\text{TNF}\beta$
 - c. Toll like receptors
 - d. $\text{IFN-}\gamma$
3. The metabolic derangement in progressive stage of shock includes
 - a. Hyponatremia
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Alkalosis
 - d. Acidosis
4. Aortic dissection is not associated with
 - a. Alport syndrome
 - b. Ehler's Danlos Syndrome
 - c. Marfan syndrome
 - d. Turner's syndrome
5. Trisomy 21 carries a higher risk of developing
 - a. Hydrops fetalis
 - b. Acute leukemias
 - c. Colonic rupture
 - d. Meckel's diverticulum
6. NK Cell inhibitory receptors recognise
 - a. Class I MHC molecules
 - b. Class II MHC molecules
 - c. Toll like receptors
 - d. $\text{IFN-}\gamma$
7. The combination of HLA Allele in each individual is called
 - a. Prototype
 - b. Haplotype
 - c. Diplo type
 - d. Tetra type
8. Serum sickness is the prototype of
 - a. Type I hypersensitivity
 - b. Type II hypersensitivity
 - c. Type III hypersensitivity
 - d. Type IV hypersensitivity

9. A tumour is called clonal, when the incurred genetic damage is in
a. Multiple precursor cells b. Single precursor cell
c. Stem cells d. Hetrogenous cells
10. ALK is a
a. Cyclin receptor b. Tyrosine kinase receptor
c. CDK receptor d. RB receptor
11. H.pylori is associated with development of
a. Gastric adenocarcinomas b. Gastric lymphomas
c. GIST d. Gastric sarcomas
12. Cerebral calcifications, cerebral atrophy, ventricular enlargements and hypoplastic cerebral structures were the most common adverse outcomes seen in
a. Corona virus b. Polio virus c. Zika virus d. Ebola virus
13. Miliary tuberculosis occurs when bacteria disseminate through
a. Systemic arterial system b. Systemic venous system
c. Lymphatics d. Direct spread
14. The pathognomonic feature so common in Anorexia nervosa seen in the bone marrow is
a. Gelatinous transformation b. Hypercellular marrow
c. Marrow fibrosis d. Depleted marrow
15. Immune hydrops is due to
a. Parvovirus B19 b. Turner syndrome
c. Monozygous Twin pregnancies d. ABO incompatibility
16. Most T-ALL have mutations in
a. NOTCH1 b. NOTCH2 c. NOTCH3 d. NOTCH4
17. The sufficient number in absolute lymphocytosis to fulfil the diagnostic requirement in CLL is
a. > 2000/cu.mm b. > 3000/cu.mm c. > 4000/cu.mm d. >5000/cu.mm
18. Diagnostic Reed-Sternberg cells are as large as
a. 25µm b. 30µm c. 35µm d. 45µm
19. Sick cell trait is protective against
a. Filaria b. Falciparum Malaria c. Leishmania d. Trypanosomiasis
20. HbH Disease is caused by deletion of
a. One α -globin gene b. Two α -globin genes
c. Three α -globin genes d. Four α -globin genes
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