

2406000102020602
EXAMINATION JANUARY 2024
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY
(SECOND YEAR)
PATHOLOGY (PAPER - II) (NEW) (OMR)

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks: 80]

Instructions:

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book

- a. Name of the Examination : **BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)**
- b. Name of the Subject : **PATHOLOGY (PAPER - II) (NEW) (OMR)**
- c. Subject Code No : **2406000102020602**

2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Each question carries one mark
6. Write correct Answer (A/B/C/D in adjacent box).

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

SECTION-I

Q.1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings)

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1. Essential Diagnostic feature in Iron deficiency anaemia is
 - A. Decreased S. Ferritin.
 - B. Decreased S. iron.
 - C. Increased S. Ferritin.
 - D. Decreased TIBC.
2. Type of Anaemia Caused by ileocecal Tuberculosis
 - A. Megaloblastic Anemia
 - B. Normocytic Normochromic
 - C. Sideroblastic
 - D. Iron Deficiency Anemia.
3. Patient had hypertension of 30 years, His heart will show
 - A. Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
 - B. Dilated Cardiomyopathy
 - C. Right ventricular hypertrophy
 - D. Restrictive Cardiomyopathy
4. Popcorn cells will be seen in which type of Hodkin's disease
 - A. Lymphocytic dominant
 - B. Nodular sclerosis
 - C. Lymphocytic depleted
 - D. Mixed type.

5. Flea bitten Kidney is seen in all except:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Infective Endocarditis | B. Diabetic Nephropathy |
| C. Malignant Hypertension | D. Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome. |
6. Anthracosis is due to inhalation of
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Coal dust | B. Silica dust |
| C. Asbestos dust | D. Beryllium dust. |
7. Auer rods are derived from:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A RNA | B. DNA |
| C. Primary granules. | D. Secondary granules. |
8. Most thrombogenic constituent of atheroma is.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Fibrous cap | B. Lipid core |
| C. Foam cells | D. Fibrous degradation product. |
9. Most common congenital abnormality of heart is:
- | | |
|--------|------------------------|
| A. VSD | B. Myxoma |
| C. ASD | D. Tetralogy of Fallot |
10. Viral pneumonia are characterised by following Except:
- | |
|--|
| A. Interstitial Inflammation |
| B. Alveolar exudates |
| C. Multinucleate giant cells in bronchial wall |
| D. Necrotising bronchiolitis. |
11. All of the following have strong association with oral squamous cell carcinoma Except
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Tobacco smoking | B. Chronic alcoholism |
| C. HPV 16 and 18 | D. Sub mucosal fibrosis |
12. Common causes of hematemesis of oesophageal origin are as follows except
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Oesophageal varices | B. Mallory-weiss syndrome |
| C. Reflux oesophagitis | D. Oesophageal rupture |
13. Most common site of Hydatid cyst is
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Liver | B. Spleen |
| C. Kidney. | D. Brain. |

14. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is most likely to be associated with
- A. AML
B. ALL
C. CML
D. CLL
15. Presence of which rule out the diagnosis of Aplastic Anemia.
- A. Hepatomegaly.
B. Splenomegaly.
C. Lymphadenopathy
D. Cardiomegaly.
16. In Good pasture disease, the antigen is
- A. DNA
B. Collagen IV of Basement membrane.
C. Bacterial Products
D. Cationic proteins.
17. Prostatic hyperplasia affects most often :
- A. Peripheral prostate
B. Capsule of prostate
C. Periurethral prostate
D. Entire Prostate.
18. Which type of breast carcinoma is characterized by "Indian file pattern of tumor cells.
- A. Infiltrating Duct carcinoma
B. Medullary carcinoma
C. Tubular carcinoma
D. Invasive lobular carcinoma.
19. Common causes of myxoedema are as under except
- A. Follicular Adenoma
B. Ablation of thyroid by surgery
C. Thyroid cancer
D. Autoimmune Thyroiditis.
20. Cell of origin of Ewings sarcoma is ;
- A. Endothelial cells
B. Primitive neuroectodermal cells
C. Osteoblast
D. Marrow cell.

SECTION –II

Q.2 (LONG ASSAY QUESTION -CASE Based)

13

8 year female residing at tribal area, presented with complain of abdominal pain, pain in finger, weakness and fatigue on exertion. On examination tongue show pallor

HEMOGLOBIN: 7.5 gm/dl	MCV: 80fl
RBC COUNT: 3.4 Million/cmm	MCH: 27.5 pg

WBC count: 8700/cumm	MCHC: 32.5 g/dl
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Reticulocyte Count:	8.9 %
Peripheral smear:	Anisocytosis ++, Poikilocytosis+, Fragmented and Boat shape RBC +

- What is your Diagnosis based on above findings?
- Enumerate differential diagnosis and describe various lab investigation used for screening & to confirm the diagnosis
- Describe its etiopathogenesis.

Q.3 Long assay question. (Any Three). (9 marks each)....

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1. Define and enumerate etiology of liver cirrhosis and laboratory test findings with morphology of alcoholic cirrhosis.
2. Types of Pneumonia, Morphology of Lobar Pneumonia and lab investigation for diagnosis.
3. Laboratory Investigation, pathogenesis and complication of Diabetes.
4. Classify Testicular Tumor & write about Germ cell Tumor of Testis.

SECTION -III

Q.4 SHORT NOTE. (ANY EIGHT) (5 MARKS EACH).....

40

1. DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation).
2. Lab investigation and complications of Acute Myocardial Infarction.
3. Etiopathogenesis and Morphology of pyogenic osteomyelitis.
4. Enumerate Plasma cell disorder. Write laboratory diagnosis of Multiple myeloma.
5. Enumerate Benign breast Tumor & describe invasive ductal carcinoma of Breast.
6. Morphology of various types of Emphysema.
7. Define and give difference between Nephrotic and nephritic syndrome.
8. Reticulocyte count
9. Thyroid Function Tests.
10. Malignant Melanoma.
