



RAN-2406000102020601-S

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination October - 2025

Pathology (Paper - I) (Set - 2)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book.
- (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)

(20)

1. Most common vascular Tumor in AIDS patient is
 - A) Chondrosarcoma
 - B) Kaposi sarcoma
 - C) Lymphangiosarcoma
 - D) Lymphoma.
2. Dystrophic calcification occurs in
 - A) Hyperparathyroidism
 - B) Vitamin D Intoxication
 - C) Necrotic tissue
 - D) Renal Failure.
3. Most Important Antigen initiating graft rejection.
 - A) P24 Ag
 - B) Polysaccharide
 - C) HLA antigen
 - D) TCR.
4. White Infarct is seen in all Except
 - A) Lung
 - B) Spleen
 - C) Kidney
 - D) Heart
5. Histopathology specimen are fixed in
 - A) Glutaraldehyde
 - B) 10% Ethyl alcohol
 - C) 10% picric acid
 - D) 10% buffered neutral formalin
6. All are germ cell Tumor except
 - A) Seminoma
 - B) Embryonal Carcinoma
 - C) Leydig cell tumor
 - D) Yolk sac Tumor.
7. All of the following is Autosomal Recessive disorder except.
 - A) Hemophilia
 - B) Cystic Fibrosis
 - C) Sickle cell Anemia
 - D) Phenylketonuria
8. Hemolytic disease of the newborn due to ABO incompatibility occurs when :
 - A) Mothers group is A and baby's group is O
 - B) Mothers group is B and baby's group is O
 - C) Mothers group is O and baby's group is A/B
 - D) Mothers group is AB and baby's group is O
9. Edema of nephrotic syndrome is due to:
 - A) Decreased plasma osmotic pressure
 - B) Lymphatic obstruction
 - C) Increased hydrostatic pressure
 - D) Increased plasma osmotic pressure

10. The major compatibility test of cross matching for blood transfusion is :
 A) Donor's red cells and recipient's serum
 B) Donor's serum and recipient's red cells
 C) Donor's serum and recipient's serum
 D) Donor's red cells and recipient's red cells
11. Angiogenesis in cancer is brought about by:
 A) Catenin
 B) Platelet derived growth factor
 C) Intregin
 D) Vascular endothelial growth factor
12. A 5 year old child having complain of pain in abdomen and weight loss and stool examination shows presence of parasites. In blood examination, which cells will be increased in number:
 A) Neutrophils
 B) Lymphocytes
 C) Plasma cells
 D) Eosinophils
13. A person suffering from left sided heart failure and in lung there is presence of pigmented heart failure cell. Mention the name of the pigment:
 A) Melanin
 B) Hemosiderin
 C) Lipofuscin
 D) Hemoglobin
14. Type of hypersensitivity reaction in Erythroblastosis Fetalis :
 A) Type I
 B) Type II
 C) Type III
 D) Type IV
15. The type of necrosis that occurs in acute pancreatitis is :
 A) Liquefaction
 B) Coagulation
 C) Fat
 D) Fibrinoid
16. Hepatocytes are an example of:
 A) Permanent cells
 B) Stable cells
 C) Labile cells
 D) Mesenchymal cells
17. Karyotyping is done for
 A) Linkage disorder
 B) Autosomal recessive disorder
 C) Chromosomal disorder
 D) Autosomal dominant disorder
18. 'Tombstone' appearance of cells is seen in which type of necrosis:
 A) Coagulative
 B) Liquefactive
 C) Fibrinoid
 D) Fat
19. Out of the various free radical species, the following radical is most reactive:
 A) Superoxide (O_2^-)
 B) Hydroxyl (OH^-)
 C) Hydrogen Peroxide (H_2O_2)
 D) Nitrox Oxide (NO)
20. All are autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndromes except:
 A) HNPCC
 B) Xeroderma pigmentosum
 C) Neurofibromatosis
 D) Retinoblastoma

SECTION - II

Q. 2. Case based long essay questions (13)

- A. 45 year old male, intravenous drug abuser presented with weight loss, oral candidiasis, generalised lymphadenopathy and symptoms of multiple opportunistic infections
 1. What is your probable diagnosis? (01)
 2. Enumerate the investigations carried out to support the diagnosis (04)
 3. Describe the pathogenesis of the disease (05)
 4. Describe the natural history and stages of the disease (03)

- Q. 3. Long essay questions. (Attempt any 3 out of 4)(9 marks each) (27)**
1. Define and classify Amyloidosis. Describe morphological features of Amyloidosis of spleen and kidney. (09)
 2. Describe cell derived mediators of inflammation. (09)
 3. Describe healing by first intention and second intention. Describe factors affecting the wound healing (06+03=09)
 4. Describe role of phagocytosis in inflammation. (09)

SECTION - III

- Q. 4. Short notes (Attempt Any 8 out of 10) 40**
1. Define metaplasia. Describe metaplasia with 1 example.
 2. Cross matching in Blood bank.
 3. Define Necrosis. Type of necrosis with examples.
 4. Difference between benign and malignant tumour.
 5. Describe free radical mediated cell injury.
 6. Define hypersensitivity. Describe the pathogenesis of Type I hypersensitivity reaction with 2 examples
 7. Viral oncogenesis
 8. Blood Transfusion reactions
 9. Paraneoplastic syndrome.
 10. Describe mismatched blood transfusion reaction and investigations for the same
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