



RAN-2406000102020602-S

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

Pathology (Paper - II) 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. Tear drop cells are seen in:
 - a) Iron deficiency
 - b) Aplastic anemia
 - c) Myelofibrosis
 - d) Sick cell anemia
2. Primary tuberculosis lesion in lung is called:
 - a) Ghon focus
 - b) Ghon complex
 - c) Tuberculoma
 - d) Simon focus
3. A feature of Crohn's disease:
 - a) Superficial ulcers only
 - b) Skip lesions
 - c) Limited to colon
 - d) Caseating granulomas
4. Condyloma acuminatum are caused by
 - a) High risk HPV
 - b) Low risk HPV
 - c) Herpes simplex
 - d) HIV
5. Orphan Annie eye nuclei are seen in:
 - a) Follicular carcinoma
 - b) Papillary carcinoma
 - c) Medullary carcinoma
 - d) Anaplastic carcinoma
6. Heart failure cells are:
 - a) Lymphocytes
 - b) Hemosiderin-laden macrophages
 - c) Neutrophils
 - d) Mast cells
7. Which is a type of leukocytosis?
 - a) Lymphocytosis
 - b) Thrombocytopenia
 - c) Anemia
 - d) Leukopenia
8. Most common cause of myocardial infarction:
 - a) Hypertension
 - b) Atherosclerosis
 - c) Embolism
 - d) Vasculitis
9. MacCallum plaques are seen in:
 - a) Hypertensive heart disease
 - b) Rheumatic mitral stenosis
 - c) Aortic aneurysm
 - d) Ischemic heart disease
10. Most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia:
 - a) Klebsiella
 - b) Pseudomonas
 - c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - d) Mycoplasma

11. String sign on barium meal is seen in:
 - a) Peptic ulcer
 - b) Crohn's disease
 - c) Ulcerative colitis
 - d) Appendicitis
12. Burkitt lymphoma shows which type of cell pattern?
 - a) Starry-sky appearance
 - b) Onion-skin appearance
 - c) Rosette formation
 - d) Reed-Sternberg cells
13. Which of the following causes macrocytic anemia?
 - a) Iron deficiency
 - b) Thalassemia
 - c) Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - d) Sideroblastic anemia
14. The most common type of lung cancer in non-smokers is:
 - a) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b) Small cell carcinoma
 - c) Adenocarcinoma
 - d) Large cell carcinoma
15. Post-streptococcal GN shows:
 - a) Fibrosis
 - b) IgA deposits
 - c) Subepithelial humps
 - d) GBM splitting
16. Tumor marker for prostate cancer:
 - a) CEA
 - b) AFP
 - c) PSA
 - d) CA-19.9
17. The 'crew-cut' appearance on skull X-ray is seen in:
 - a) Sickle cell anemia
 - b) Thalassemia
 - c) Aplastic anemia
 - d) Leukemia
18. Bone marrow in aplastic anemia is:
 - a) Hypercellular
 - b) Hypocellular
 - c) Normal
 - d) Infiltrated by blast cells
19. Which virus is associated with hepatocellular carcinoma?
 - a) EBV
 - b) HPV
 - c) HBV
 - d) HCV
20. Which of the following shows "honeycomb lung"?
 - a) Sarcoidosis
 - b) Bronchial asthma
 - c) Interstitial fibrosis
 - d) Pneumonia

SECTION - II

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

A 50-year-old man with a history of chronic alcohol use presents with abdominal swelling, jaundice, spider like blood vessels on the skin. On examination there is ascites and hepatosplenomegaly. ultrasound shows a shrunken, nodular liver.

1. What is most likely diagnosis? (01)
2. Mention most common cause. (01)
3. Describe etiopathogenesis of this condition. (03)
4. Describe gross and microscopic features of this condition. (04)
5. List complications of this condition. (04)

Q. 3. Long essay questions. (Attempt any 3 out of 4)(9 marks each) (27)

1. Explain the classification, cause, and laboratory features of iron deficiency anemia.
2. Define nephrotic syndrome. Mention its causes and key features.
3. Define beta thalassemia major. Include blood smear finding, complications and treatment.
4. Discuss portal hypertension under the following heads: causes, complications, and clinical consequences.

SECTION - III

Q. 4. Short notes (Attempt Any 8 out of 10)

(40)

1. List the types and causes of pneumonia.
 2. Enumerate causes of hypothyroidism. Describe the pathology of Hashimotothyroiditis
 3. Define leukemia. Compare and contrast acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic Leukemia .
 4. List Causes of splenomegaly.
 5. Define ulcerative colitis. Describe pathogenesis and Clinical features.
 6. Define fibroadenoma. And describe microscopic findings.
 7. Define post Streptococcal GN.
 8. Write an essay on carcinoma prostate - etiology, pathology, and spread.
 9. Define infraction and its types with example.
 10. Discuss the pathogenesis of ischemic neuronal injury.
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