

2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 214001

Reg. no.:

Second Professional MBBS Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations December 2024 Pathology - Paper II

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

The Answers to MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

Question Numbers (i) – (v) are Single Response Type

- Ghon focus is associated with
 - Syphilis
 - Tuberculosis
 - Pneumonia
 - Chronic bronchitis
- Risk factor associated with transitional cell carcinoma of urinary bladder is
 - NSAID use
 - Chronic smoking
 - Chronic Alcoholism
 - Urinary tract infections
- Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis and fibrinoid necrosis are associated with
 - Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
 - Analgesic abuse
 - Malignant hypertension
 - Diabetes mellitus
- Hemorrhagic pericardial effusion is seen in
 - Infective endocarditis
 - Metastatic carcinoma
 - Acute myocardial infection
 - Rheumatic heart fever
- Krukenberg tumour of the ovary is an example of
 - Hematogenous spread
 - Lymphatic spread
 - Transcelomic spread
 - Perineural spread

Question numbers (vi)-(x) are multiple response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.

- Which of the following are causes of hypercalcemia
 - Vitamin D intoxication
 - Acute pancreatitis
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1
 - 1, 2, 4
- Features of Cushings syndrome includes
 - Moon face
 - Impaired GTT
 - Thinning of the skin
 - Hypopigmentation
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1
 - 1, 2, 4
- Squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus is associated with
 - H. pylori infection
 - Chronic alcoholism
 - Tobacco usage
 - Plummer vinson syndrome
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1
 - 1, 2, 4
- Risk factors of colorectal adenocarcinoma includes
 - Familial adenomatous polyposis
 - Obesity
 - Low fiber diet
 - Intestinal amoebiasis
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1
 - 1, 2, 4
- Syndromes associated with Wilms tumour are
 - WAGR
 - Gardner
 - Denys Drash
 - Beckwith Wiedemann
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1
 - 1, 2, 4

Question numbers (xi) – (xv) consists of two Statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

- (A) Leukoplakia and Erythroplakia are mucosal plaques that may undergo malignant transformation.
(R) The risk of malignant transformation is greater in leukoplakia than in erythroplakia.
 - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
 - Both A & R are correct but R is not reason for A
 - A is correct R is incorrect
 - A is incorrect R is correct
- (A) Hepatocytes show PASD positive cytoplasmic globular inclusions in Alpha -1 -Antitrypsin deficiency.
(R) Alpha-1-Antitrypsin deficiency is caused by mutations that lead to misfolding of Alpha -1-Antitrypsin
 - Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A
 - Both A & R are correct but R is not reason for A
 - A is correct R is incorrect
 - A is incorrect R is correct

xiii. (A) Migratory thrombophlebitis occurs in 10% of pancreatic carcinomas
 (R) Pancreatic carcinomas are associated with platelet aggregating factors, anticoagulants and necrotic products.
 a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A b) Both A & R are correct but R is not reason for A
 c) A is correct R is incorrect d) A is incorrect R is correct

xiv. (A) Intravesical administration of BCG (Bacillus Calmette Geurin) is a treatment for bladder carcinoma
 (R) BCG elicits granulomatous inflammation and local anti tumour immune response.
 a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A b) Both A & R are correct but R is not reason for A
 c) A is correct R is incorrect d) A is incorrect R is correct

xv. (A) Osteoarthritis is a chronic inflammatory disease of autoimmune origin.
 (R) It is an intrinsic disorder of cartilage in response to mechanical and biochemical stress and failure of its repair
 a) Both A & R are correct and R is the reason for A b) Both A & R are correct but R is not reason for A
 c) A is correct R is incorrect d) A is incorrect R is correct

Question numbers (xvi) – (xx) Read the following case scenario and answer subsequent questions based on this

A 53-year-old man has experienced severe chest pain for the past 6 hours. On physical examination he is afebrile, but has tachycardia. Laboratory studies show a serum troponin I of 10 ng/mL. A coronary angiogram is performed emergently and reveals >90% occlusion of the anterior interventricular (left anterior descending) artery.

xvi. Which of the following cellular changes is associated with irreversible injury
 a) Glycogen stores are depleted b) Cytoplasmic sodium increases
 c) Nuclei undergo karyorrhexis d) Intracellular pH diminishes

xvii. What are the classic signs of a cardiac tamponade
 a) Hypotension, muffled heart sounds, increased jugular venous distension (JVD)
 b) Tachycardia, dyspnoea, fever
 c) Bradycardia, weakness in arms, diaphoresis
 d) Hypertension, palpitations, chest pain

xviii. What is the key complication in the first 24 hours of an MI
 a) Fibrinous pericarditis b) Coronary artery aneurysm
 c) Arrhythmia d) Mitral insufficiency

xix. What is the most sensitive and specific marker for a myocardial infarction (MI)
 a) AST b) LDH c) Troponin I d) CK-MB

xx. Which of the following vessel is commonly occluded in MI
 a) Left anterior descending b) Left circumflex
 c) Right anterior descending d) Right coronary artery

Long Essays.

(2x10=20)

2. A 65 year old male complains of dyspepsia, nausea, weightloss and loss of appetite since 6 months. Clinical examination reveals a mass palpable in the epigastric region. Endoscopy shows a proliferative growth near the stomach near the lesser curvature
 a) What is the probable diagnosis.
 b) Describe the aetiopathogenesis of the lesion.
 c) Classify and describe the morphology of the disease.
 d) Enumerate the usual sites of metastasis of this lesion. (1+2+5+2)

3. Describe in detail the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, morphology and complications of Atherosclerosis.

Short Essays.

(6X6=6)

4. Risk factors and prognostic factors of carcinoma breast.
5. Types of Emphysema.
6. Germ cell tumors of testis.
7. Classification of intestinal polyps.
8. Hashimotos thyroiditis – Aetiopathogenesis and morphology.
9. Osteogenic sarcoma – Aetiopathogenesis and morphology.

Short Answers.

(6x4=24)

10. Retinoblastoma.
11. Hydatidiform mole.
12. Pathology of Hodgkin lymphoma.
13. Write briefly on the barriers to implementation of health as a universal right.
14. Renal calculi – morphology and complications.
15. Basal cell carcinoma.
