

**Q.P. Code: 240005**

**Reg. No.....**

**Second Professional B.S.M.S Degree Regular Examinations January 2025**  
**Noi Nadal-II (Modern Pathology)**  
**(2021 Scheme)**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. 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**

- i. Who is considered as father of blood transfusion
  - a) Ruska
  - b) Karl Landsteiner
  - c) William Leishman
  - d) Christian gram
- ii. In dry gangrene the black colour is due to
  - a) Iron sulfide formation
  - b) Free radical
  - c) Hydrogen sulphide
  - d) Calcium
- iii. In Addison disease there is generalized hyper pigmentation of skin especially due to
  - a) Lipofuscin
  - b) Haemazoin
  - c) Porphyrins
  - d) Melanin
- iv. ....Plays a key role in interaction of Kinin, clothing, fibrinolytic systems
  - a) Hageman factor
  - b) Prothrombin
  - c) Calcium
  - d) "X" mas factor
- v. Healing wounds have rust like color due to staining with.
  - a) Acid hematin
  - b) Haemosiderin
  - c) Porphyrin
  - d) Lipofuscin
- vi. Horizontal Simian crease is a feature of
  - a) Klienfelter Syndrome
  - b) Down's Syndrome
  - c) Turner Syndrome
  - d) None
- vii. Philadelphia chromosome is seen in most Cases of
  - a) Acute myeloid leukemia
  - b) Chronic lymphoid leukemia
  - c) Chronic myeloid leukemia
  - d) Acute lymphoid leukemia
- viii. Foetal hydrops is associated with
  - a) Fluid accumulation in the foetus
  - b) Blood group incompatibility between mother and foetus
  - c) Cardia Vascular defects.
  - d) All
- ix. Atherosclerosis Protective lipoprotein.
  - a) Chylomicrons
  - b) Low density Lipoprotein
  - c) High density lipoprotein
  - d) Very low density lipoprotein
- x. Wernicke -Korsakoff syndrome is a feature of
  - a) Thiamine deficiency
  - b) Chronic alcoholism
  - c) Brain haemorrhage
  - d) All the above
- xi. Characteristic Negri bodies are seen in
  - a) Malaria
  - b) Chikungunya
  - c) Yellow fever
  - d) Rabies

**(PTO)**

- xii. Nutmeg liver is a feature of
  - a) Right heart failure
  - b) Left heart failure
  - c) Chronic Venous Congestion of liver
  - d) A & C
- xiii. Which stage is called Moderate shock
  - a) 1-1.5 liter blood loss
  - b) 1.5 lit to 2 liter blood loss
  - c) Below 1 liter blood loss
  - d) Below 500ml of blood loss
- xiv. Variation in size and shape of nuclei in malignant tumour cell is called
  - a) Pleomorphism
  - b) Polarity loss
  - c) Anisonucleosis
  - d) Mitotic figures
- xv. Sarcomas spreads commonly by
  - a) Lymphatic Spread
  - b) Transcoelomic spread
  - c) Haematogenous spread
  - d) Spread along epithelium lined surfaces
- xvi. Hepato Cellular Carcinoma is caused by
  - a) Aspergillus flavus
  - b) Hepadna Virus
  - c) Hepatitis virus
  - d) All the above
- xvii. Nucleic acid sequences (Cellular/ viral DNA and RNA) can be localized by
  - a) In situ hybridization
  - b) Electron microscopy
  - c) Flow cytometry
  - d) DNA microarray analysis
- xviii. The common age group affected by streptococcal infection.
  - a) 1-3 years
  - b) 3-4 years
  - c) 5-15years
  - d) Above 18 years
- xix. Barret esophagus is associated with
  - a) Atrophy
  - b) Hypertrophy
  - c) Hyperplasia
  - d) Metaplasia
- xx. The onion-skin thickening of the arteriolar wall is seen in
  - a) Glaucoma
  - b) Pterygium
  - c) Retinoblastoma
  - d) Hypertensive retinopathy

## Short Answer Questions

2. Pathologic adaptative methods of Atrophy
3. Systemic effects of acute inflammation
4. Wound healing
5. Obesity effects
6. Cytomorphological changes in a cancer cell
7. Red cell morphological abnormalities
8. Peptic ulcer disease
9. Hypertensive Retinopathy

## Long Answers Questions

10. Write elaborate notes on Pathogenesis of oedema
11. Write about incidence, etiopathogenesis, type of infarction, diagnosis and Complications of Acute myocardial infarction
12. Pathogenesis of Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetes mellitus and write about late systemic complications of diabetes mellitus
13. Write in detail about nephrotic syndrome and liver function test

\*\*\*\*\*