

Second Professional MBBS Degree Regular Examination March 2022

Pathology –Paper I

(General Pathology and Hematology including Clinical Pathology)

Time: 3 Hours

Total marks: 100

Long essays

(2x15=30)

1. 11 year old boy presented with fever, tiredness, purpuric spots over the body and generalised lymphadenopathy. His Hb 6gm%; WBC count 95,000 cells/cmm; platelet count 40,000 cells/cmm.

- What is your provisional diagnosis
- Describe the peripheral smear and bone marrow findings
- Mention 2 special stains helpful in the diagnosis
- List 4 prognostic factors of this condition (1+8+2+4=15)

2. Explain the vascular events in acute inflammation. Describe the sequence of cellular events that follow. Enumerate the differences between transudate and exudate. (5+5+5=15)

Short essays

(5x8=40)

3. Pathogenesis of thrombus formation
4. Chemical mediators
5. Morphology of 3 phases of chronic myeloid leukemia
6. Viral oncogenesis
7. Septic shock

Short answers

(4x5=20)

8. Differences between benign and malignant lesions
9. Genetics and lab diagnosis of hemophilia
10. RBC parameters and histogram of iron deficiency anemia
11. Biochemical findings in pyogenic, tuberculous and viral meningitis.
12. Processing of tissue for histopathological examination

Name the following

(10x1=10)

13. Migration of leucocytes to the site of injury is called
14. The defect seen in Bernad Soulier syndrome is
15. Name the mutation seen in polycythemia vera
16. Name the anticoagulant used for blood transfusion
17. Name two viral hepatitis having a risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma
18. The type of necrosis seen in the brain is
19. Stages of lobar pneumonia
20. Two malarial parasite species seen in India
21. Two tumour suppressor genes and associated neoplasm.
22. Two viruses that form intracellular inclusion bodies

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Pathology –Paper II (Systemic Pathology)

Time: 3 Hours

Total marks: 100

Long essays

(2x15=30)

1. 45 year old male was brought to the casualty with sudden onset of chest pain with radiation to the left arm. While on treatment, on the fifth day, he developed hypotension and died.

- What is your provisional diagnosis
- Mention 4 risk factors of this condition
- Describe the gross and microscopic features expected in the autopsy specimen
- Mention 2 lab investigations helpful in the diagnosis during admission
- List 4 complications of this condition (1+2+8+2+2=15)

2. Classify ovarian tumours. Describe the gross and microscopy of dysgerminoma. Name the markers of germ cell tumours of ovary. (4+8+3=15)

Short essays

(5x8=40)

3. Gross and microscopic features of papillary carcinoma thyroid

4. Basal cell carcinoma

5. Morphology and clinical significance of fibrocystic disease of breast

6. Pathogenesis and morphology of emphysema

7. Risk factors, gross and microscopy of carcinoma cervix

Short answers

(4x5=20)

8. Glioblastoma multiforme

9. Pleomorphic adenoma

10. Renal cell carcinoma

11. Hodgkin lymphoma

12. Osteoclastoma

Name the following

(10x1=10)

13. Two pediatric tumours in kidney

14. Two endocrine tumours of pancreas

15. Name the grading system used in breast carcinoma

16. Mesothelioma occurs following the exposure to

17. Commonest site of carcinoid tumour is

18. Name two microscopic features of a sarcoid lesion

19. Libman-Sacks endocarditis is seen in

20. Name the intracytoplasmic inclusion seen in alcoholic hepatitis

21. Name the translocation seen in Ewing sarcoma

22. Name the pulmonary infection seen in AIDS