

Second Professional BHMS Degree Regular Examination, October 2024

Pathology and Microbiology (Hom UG-Path-M) Paper -1

(2022 Scheme)

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

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

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

i) Which Hypersensitivity reaction is involved in IgE mediated mast cell degranulation?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

ii) Which of the following is a characteristic of Chronic inflammation?

- a) Fibrin deposition
- b) Granuloma formation
- c) Neutrophil predominance
- d) Oedema

iii) Which protein is responsible for maintaining plasma oncotic pressure?

- a) Albumin
- b) Immunoglobulin
- c) Haemoglobin
- d) Fibrinogen

iv) Which Vitamin deficiency causes Beriberi

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B2
- c) Vitamin B6
- d) Vitamin B12

v) Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia(ALL) is commonly seen in

- a) Elderly individuals
- b) Children under 6 years of age
- c) Adults above 50 years of age
- d) Young adults under 20 years of age

vi) Aschoff nodules are characteristic of

- a) Bacterial endocarditis
- b) Fibrinous pericarditis
- c) Myocardial infarction
- d) Rheumatic fever

Vii) Barrel-shaped chest is a feature of

- a) Bronchiectasis
- b) Bronchopneumonia
- c) Chronic bronchitis
- d) Emphysema

viii) Crescentic Glomerulonephritis is

- a) Acute post-streptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- b) Membranous Glomerulonephritis
- c) Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis
- d) Rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis

ix) Heberden nodes are characteristic of

- a) Osteoarthritis
- b) Psoriatic arthritis
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Reactive arthritis

ii) Which tumour of the ovary is associated with the production of oestrogen?

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Granulosa cell tumour
- c) Krukenberg tumour
- d) Serous cystadenocarcinoma

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40 marks)

2. List the different types of pathological atrophy with 2 examples each.
3. Enumerate 5 contrasting features of Necrosis and Apoptosis.
4. Define amyloidosis. Describe its pathogenesis.
5. Classify shock based on aetiology.
6. Enlist the clinical features of Myocardial infarction.
7. Describe the various types of gall stones.
8. State the mechanism of Type III hypersensitivity.
9. Describe the morphology of Lipoma

Long Answer Questions

(5x10=50 marks)

10. Define Acute inflammation. Describe the mechanism of vascular events in acute inflammatory response.(2+8=10)
11. Explain the different modes of spread of Tumours
12. Define Thrombosis. Describe the aetiopathogenesis of thrombosis.(2+8=10)
13. Define Bronchial asthma. Enumerate 8 differences between Extrinsic and Intrinsic asthma.(2+8=10)

14. A 7 year old boy presents to the OPD with recently developed subcutaneous nodules over the arms. The patient also complains of pain over the knee joints and the hips. His parents reveal a history of acute pharyngitis 3 weeks back.

a) what is the probable diagnosis?(2)

B) Explain the aetiology and pathogenesis of this condition(4+4)
