

Second Professional BHMS Degree Regular Examination, September, 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) Name the cell that releases Histamine during inflammation?
- a) Eosinophils
 - b) Macrophages
 - c) Mast cells
 - d) Neutrophils
- ii) Which of the following protein is associated with primary (AL) amyloidosis?
- a) Beta2 microglobulin
 - b) Immunoglobulin light chain
 - c) Serum amyloid(SAA)
 - d) Transthyretin
- iii) Which Vitamin is known as Retinol?
- a) Vitamin A
 - b) Vitamin C
 - c) Vitamin D
 - d) Vitamin E
- iv) The embolism that can occur after a long bone fracture
- a) Air
 - b) Amniotic fluid
 - c) Fat
 - d) Retrograde
- v) The haemoglobin that is markedly reduced in patients with Beta Thalassemia major
- a) HbA
 - b) HbA2
 - c) HbF
 - d) HbS
- vi) The characteristic skin lesion associated with Rheumatic fever is
- a) Erythema infectiosum
 - b) Erythema marginatum
 - c) Erythema multiforme
 - d) Erythema nodosum

- vii) Curschmann's spirals can be demonstrated in the sputum in
- Bronchiectasis
 - Bronchial asthma
 - Chronic bronchitis
 - Emphysema
- viii) Which of the following is the most common cause of peptic ulcer?
- Helicobacter pylori infection
 - Escherichia coli infection
 - Achalasia
 - Pyloric stenosis
- ix) Which of the following is the primary risk factor for carcinoma of uterine cervix
- Diabetes mellitus
 - Hepatitis B virus infection
 - Human papilloma virus infection
 - Smoking
- ix) Auspitz sign is characteristic of
- Lichen planus
 - Psoriasis
 - Urticaria
 - Xeroderma pigmentosum

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40 marks)

- Define Necrosis. List 4 contrasting features of Coagulative necrosis and Liquefactive necrosis.(1+4=5)
- Define pathologic calcification. List 4 contrasting features of Dystrophic and Metastatic calcification.(1+4=5)
- Enumerate 5 contrasting features of primary and secondary amyloidosis.
- Explain Type IV Hypersensitivity with two examples
- Enumerate 5 differences between Transudate and Exudate
- Describe the aetiopathogenesis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
- State 5 differences between Nephrotic oedema and Nephritic oedema.
- Describe the aetiopathogenesis of Gout.

Long Answer Questions

(5x10=50 marks)

- Explain Healing by first intention. List 6 complications of wound healing.(7+3=10)
- Define Neoplasia. State 10 contrasting features of Benign and Malignant tumours.(2+8=10)
- Define Embolism. Describe the aetiopathogenesis of thromboembolism.
- Describe the term Liver cirrhosis. Describe the morphology of alcoholic cirrhosis
- A 35 year old woman presented with weakness, fatigue, dyspnoea on exertion and palpitations. On examination, she was anaemic. She has a history of excessive menstrual bleeding for the past few months.

- a) What is the probable diagnosis? (1)
- b) What are the expected epithelial tissue changes? (4)
- C) What are the biochemical tests for the confirmation (5)
