



RAN-2106000102010101

RAN-2106000102010101



Second Year M.B.B.S. Examination January - 2023

Pathology: Paper -1 (CBME New course)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

सूचना : / Instructions

(1) नीचे दृष्टविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:
Second Year M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :
Pathology: Paper -1 (CBME New course)

Subject Code No.: 2106000102010101

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

- (2) Each question carries one mark.
(3) Encircle the correct answer

SECTION-I

Q-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 20

1. A 60-year male presented with pain in chest, radiating to left arm. Treating cardiologist found occlusion of coronary vessels during angiography. Which type of necrosis is seen in heart this condition?
a) Fat necrosis c) Coagulative necrosis
b) Caseous necrosis d) Colliquative necrosis
2. Bradykinin causes:
a) Vasoconstriction c) Bronchodilatation
b) Pain at the site of inflammation d) Decreased vascular permeability
3. Brown atrophy is due to:
a) Fatty necrosis c) Lipofuscin
b) Hemosiderin d) Ceruloplasmin
4. HLA is present on:
a) All nucleated cells c) Only on B cell
b) Only on cells of immune system d) Only on T cell

RAN-2106000102010101]

[1]

[P.T.O.]

P2007

SECTION- III (40 Marks)

Q-4 Short notes (Attempt Any 8)

40

- 1) Enumerate Blood components and mention their uses and storage
- 2) Exfoliative cytology.
- 3) Describe CSF picture in Tuberculous meningitis.
- 4) Down's syndrome.
- 5) Viral oncogenesis.
- 6) Pathological calcification.
- 7) Describe factors affecting Wound healing.
- 8) Granulomatous inflammation.
- 9) Etiopathology and sequel of Obesity.
- 10) Compare gross and microscopic features of Benign and Malignant tumours.

RAN-2106000102010102



Second Year M.B.B.S. Examination January - 2023

Pathology: Paper -II (Set - I)
(CBME New course)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

શુધનિ : Instructions

(1) નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવકત્રી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:
Second Year M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :
Pathology: Paper -II (Set - I) (CBME New course)

Subject Code No. : 2106000102010102

Seat No. _____

Student's Signature

- (2) Each question carries one mark
(3) Encircle the correct answer

Time: 20 Min.]

[Total Marks: 20

SECTION- I

Q-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) (20)

- Barrett's oesophagus shows:
a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia
b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia
- Councilman bodies are seen in:
a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis
b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis
- Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm:
a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor
b) Yolk sac tumor d) Teratoma
- Red cell distribution width (RDW) used for estimation of:
a) Poikilocytosis c) Hypochromia
b) Anisocytosis d) Macrocytosis

RAN-2106000102010102]

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[P.T.O.] P2009

Q-4 Short notes (Attempt Any 8)

18×5=40

1. Describe morphological changes in Diabetic nephropathy
2. Write morphological difference between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.
3. Describe gross and microscopic features of Colloid Goitre
4. Miliary tuberculosis.
5. Giant cell tumor of the bone.
6. Squamous cell carcinoma.
7. Serum cardiac marker.
8. Hodgkin's lymphoma.
9. Enumerate Plasma cell disorder. Write laboratory diagnosis of Multiple myeloma.
10. Classify Germ cell tumour. Describe morphological features.



RAN-2106000102010101

RAN-2106000102010101

S. Y. M.B.B.S. Examination March - 2023

Pathology : Paper - I

SET - II

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

सूचना : / Instructions

(1)

नीचे दृशविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लખवी.

Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

S. Y. M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :

Pathology : Paper - I SET - II

Subject Code No.: 2106000102010101

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

(2) Each question carries one mark.

(3) Encircle the correct answer.

Time: 20 Minutes]

[Total Marks: 20

Section - I

Q:1

Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings)

(20)

1. Line of Zahn occurs in .

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Post-mortem clot | c) Embolus |
| b) Infarct | d) Coralline thrombus |

2. The concept of clino-pathological correlation (CPC) by study of morbid anatomy was introduced by

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) Hippocrates | c) Morgagni |
| b) John hunter | b) Virchow |

3. Histologic sections of a lung tissue from 70-year-old woman Meena with congestive heart failure and progressive breathing problems reveal numerous hemosiderin laden cells within alveoli. Which of the following is the cell of origin of these "heart failure cells"?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a) Endothelial cells | c) Lymphocyte |
| b) Pneumocyte | d) Macrophage |

RAN-2106000102010101]

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[P.T.O.]

P1599

4. Blood component products are all, except
- a) Whole blood
 - b) Platelet
 - c) Fresh frozen plasma
 - d) Leukocyte reduced RBC
5. Most common site for lymphoma in AIDS patient is
- a) CNS lesions
 - b) Thymus
 - c) Spleen
 - d) Abdomen
6. Tumor suppressor genes are all, except
- a) APC
 - b) Rb
 - c) P53
 - d) C-myc
7. Which one of the following crystals is found in acidic urine?
- a) Triple phosphate
 - b) Calcium carbonate
 - c) Calcium oxalate
 - d) Ammonium biurate
8. Marker for ovarian carcinoma in serum is:
- a) CA-125
 - b) Fibronectin
 - c) Acid phosphatase
 - d) PSA
9. Workers exposed to polyvinyl chloride may develop following liver malignancy:
- a) Cholangiocarcinoma
 - b) Fibrolamellar carcinoma
 - c) Angiosarcoma
 - d) All the above
10. Father has a Blood group B; mother has AB; children are not likely to have the following blood group
- a) B
 - b) O
 - c) AB
 - d) A
11. Which of the following is not a granulomatous disease
- a) Leprosy
 - b) Sarcoidosis
 - c) Tuberculosis
 - d) Amebiasis
12. Both hyperplasia and hypertrophy are seen in?
- a) Breast enlargement during lactation
 - b) Uterus during pregnancy
 - c) Skeletal muscle enlargement during exercise
 - d) Left ventricular hypertrophy during heart failure

13. The following is Anti apoptotic gene
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a) Bax | c) Bcl-X |
| b) Bad | d) Bim |
14. Which chemical mediator is an arachidonic acid metabolite produced by cyclo-oxygenase pathway?
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a) LXA4 | c) LXB4 |
| b) 5 HETE | d) PGH2 |
15. Anti-ds DNA antibodies are commonly seen in
- | |
|---------------------------------|
| a) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus |
| b) Scleroderma |
| c) Dermatomyositis |
| d) Rheumatoid Arthritis |
16. Karyotyping is done for
- | |
|---------------------------------|
| a) Chromosomal disorder |
| b) Autosomal recessive disorder |
| c) Autosomal dominant disorder |
| d) Linkage disorder |
17. HLA is located on
- | |
|------------------------------|
| a) Long arm of chromosome 6 |
| b) Long arm of chromosome 3 |
| c) Short arm of chromosome 6 |
| d) Short arm of chromosome 3 |
18. Match the column and identify the correct answer
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| a) PAS Stain | 1) Glycogen |
| b) Oil Red O Stain | 2) Fat |
| c) Congo Red Stain | 3) Amyloid |
| d) Fontana Masson Stain | 4) Melanin |
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) a-2/b-3/c-1/d-4 | c) a-1/b-3/c-2/d-4 |
| b) a-3/b-1/c-4/d-2 | d) a-1/b-2/c-3/d-4 |

19. A man after consuming seafood develops rashes. It is due to
- a) IgE mediated response c) Cell mediated response
 b) Complement activation d) None of the above
20. Oedema in nephrotic syndrome occur due to
- a) Na⁺ and water restriction c) Increased venous pressure
 b) Decreased serum albumin d) Decreased fibrinogen

[Total Marks: 80

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes]

Section- II (40 Marks)

Q. 2. Case based long essay questions.

[13 × 1 = 13]

A 19-year-old female presented with a one month history of productive cough, chest pain, evening rise fever, anorexia, and weight loss. On examination: Cervical lymph node enlargement, multiple, matted, firm in consistency.

X- Ray Chest showed patchy areas of consolidation in the right lung.

- 1) What is your diagnosis based on the above clinical finding? **2 Marks**
 2) Describe pathogenesis of the given condition. **4 Marks**
 3) Describe microscopic finding and draw a labelled diagram. **4 Marks**
 4) Write the difference between acute and chronic inflammation. **3 Marks**

Q. 3. Long essay questions. (Attempt any three)

[9 × 3 = 27]

- 1) Define Necrosis, describe any two types of Necrosis. Enlist difference between Necrosis and Apoptosis. **1 + 5 + 3**
 2) Define Thrombosis. Describe pathophysiology of Thrombosis. Write the clinical effects of Thrombi. **1 + 6 + 2**
 3) Define Neoplasia. Describe various routes of spread of tumor with its mechanism. Enumerate effect of tumor on host. **1 + 5 + 3**
 4) Describe structure of HIV virus. Write pathogenesis of HIV infection and AIDS. **3 + 6**

Section- III (40 Marks)

Q. 4. Short notes (Attempt Any 8)

[8 × 5 = 40]

- 1) Enumerate criteria for blood donor selection and describe various transfusion transmitted disease
- 2) Type -2 Hypersensitivity reaction
- 3) Klinefelter syndrome
- 4) Fine needle aspiration cytology
- 5) Phagocytosis
- 6) Gangrene
- 7) Difference between healing by primary intention and secondary intention of Wound.
- 8) Chronic venous congestion of Lung
- 9) What is urinary cast? Mention various types of casts and their significance
- 10) Chemical carcinogenesis



RAN-2106000102010102

S.Y. M.B.B.S. Examination March - 2023

Pathology : Paper II (Set - 3)

(CBME New Course)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

सूचना : / Instructions

(१)

नीचे दशावैल निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

S.Y. M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :

Pathology : Paper II (Set - 3) (CBME New Course)

Subject Code No.: 2106000102010102

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) Each question carries one mark.
(3) Encircle ○ the correct answer.

Time: 20 Minutes]

[Total Marks: 20

Section - I

1. Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 20

1. Barrett's oesophagus can result from:
- a) H. pylori infection c) Gastroesophageal reflux
b) H. simplex infection d) Varices
2. Incubation period of hepatitis B is:
- a) 6 weeks to 6 months c) 6 months to 6 years
b) 6 days to 6 weeks d) More than 6 years
3. Endodermal sinus tumor is characterised by:
- a) Schiller-Duval body c) Call - Exner body
b) Psammoma body d) Homer-wright rosette

RAN-2106000102010102]

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[P.T.O.]

P1600

4. Extravascular haemolysis causes:
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Hemoglobinemia | c) Jaundice |
| b) Hemosiderinuria | d) Hemoglobinuria |
5. Antoni A and Antoni B regions are seen in:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) Meningioma | c) Medulloblastoma |
| b) Glioblastoma | d) Schwannoma |
6. Best test for assessment of iron status is:
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Transferrin | c) Serum iron |
| b) Ferritin | d) Hemoglobin |
7. Skip lesions are seen in:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Ulcerative colitis | c) Carcinoid syndrome |
| b) Crohn's disease | d) Whipple's disease |
8. Call-Exner bodies are seen in:
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Dysgerminoma | c) Teratoma |
| b) Granulosa cell tumor | d) Theca cell tumor |
9. All the following are invasive carcinoma breast except:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Comedocarcinoma | c) Lobular carcinoma |
| b) Colloid carcinoma | d) Medullary carcinoma |
10. Which one of these thyroid cancers cannot be diagnosed by FNAC:
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Papillary carcinoma | c) Follicular carcinoma |
| b) Medullary carcinoma | d) Anaplastic carcinoma |
11. Ewing's sarcoma arises from:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) G cell | c) Neuroectodermal cells |
| b) Totipotent cells | d) Neurons |
12. A 40-year-old hypertensive male admitted to hospital with sudden onset of headache and altered sensorium. On examination his blood pressure was observed to be 220/110 mm hg and the patient died 4 hours later. What is pathological finding in kidneys?
- | |
|--|
| a) Small kidney with granular surface |
| b) Small kidney with petechial haemorrhage |
| c) Large kidney with waxy appearance |
| d) Large kidney with granular surface |

13. Diagnostic feature in rheumatic heart disease is:
- a) Aschoff nodule
 - b) Mc Callum's patch
 - c) Bread and butter pericarditis
 - d) Shaggy vegetation
14. Ferruginous bodies are seen in:
- a) Silicosis
 - b) Byssinosis
 - c) Asbestosis
 - d) Bagassosis
15. 'Popcorn cells' are seen in which type of Hodgkin's disease:
- a) Lymphocytic dominant
 - b) Lymphocytic depleted
 - c) Nodular sclerosis
 - d) Mixed type
16. Cells seen in myocardial infarction at 48 hours are:
- a) Polymorphs
 - b) Fibroblast
 - c) Lymphocyte
 - d) Macrophage
17. Marker for small cell cancer of lung is:
- a) Cytokeratin
 - b) Chromogranin
 - c) Desmin
 - d) Vimentin
18. Most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in adult:
- a) Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - b) Minimal change disease
 - c) Acute glomerulonephritis
 - d) Focal segmental glomerulonephritis
19. Ascending aorta involvement is the commonest site of which aneurysm?
- a) Syphilitic
 - b) Atherosclerotic
 - c) Mycotic
 - d) None of the above
20. AML with gum infiltration, hepatosplenomegaly is most likely to be
- a) M1
 - b) M2
 - c) M3
 - d) M4

Section- II (40 Marks)

Q-2 Case based long essay questions [13*1=13]

A 70-year-old male presented with changes in bowel habit, bleeding per rectum, loss of weight, fatigue, and weakness of six-month duration. Endoscopy was suggestive of large polypoidal lesion in descending colon and biopsy done.

Biopsy of lesion showed marked pleomorphism of glandular epithelial cells with many atypical mitosis and necrosis

After endoscopic biopsy of colon, left sided hemicolectomy was done

- 1) What is your probable diagnosis? 2 Marks
- 2) Describe etiopathogenesis of it. 5 Marks
- 3) Describe the gross and microscopic features of the resected colon. 6 Marks

Q-3. Long essay questions. (Attempt any three) [9*3=27]

- 1) Describe etiology and morphology of Myocardial Infarction. 3+6
- 2) Classify glomerular disease. Describe etiopathogenesis, morphological features Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis. 3+3+3
- 3) Define and classify Jaundice. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Jaundice. 1+3+5
- 4) Define Pneumoconiosis. Classify Pneumoconiosis and describe Coal-worker's pneumoconiosis. 1+3+5

Section- III (40 Marks)

Q-4. Short notes (Attempt Any 8) [8*5=40]

- 1) Peripheral smear finding of Chronic Myeloid leukaemia.
- 2) Describe etiopathogenesis and morphological features of Bronchiectasis.
- 3) Gross and microscopic features of Chronic pyelonephritis.
- 4) Sickle cell anaemia.
- 5) Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- 6) Enumerate and explain the causes of Splenomegaly
- 7) Basal cell carcinoma.
- 8) Describe aetiopathogenesis and morphological features of Infective endocarditis.
- 9) Hydatidiform Mole
- 10) Immune thrombocytopenic purpura