Second M.B.B.S. Examination, Summer 2014
PATHOLOGY – II

Total Duration : Section A + B + C = 2 Hours
Section B & C Marks : 32

SECTION – B & SECTION – C

Instructions:
1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
3) All questions are compulsory.
4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper’s syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
7) Use a common answer book for all Sections.

SECTION – B
(20 Marks)

2. Brief answer questions (any five out of six):
   (5x4=20)
   a) Describe morphology and modes of spread of classical seminoma.
   b) Describe the laboratory diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction.
   c) Describe gross and microscopic appearance of invasive Gastric carcinoma.
   d) Describe clinical presentations of lung carcinoma.
   e) Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of squamous carcinoma skin.
   f) Write short answer on Glycosylated Haemoglobin.

SECTION – C
(12 Marks)

3. Long Answer Question (any two out of three):
   (2x6=12)
   a) Describe the etio-pathogenesis, morphology and clinical course of poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis.
   b) Classify primary bone tumors. Describe morphology and clinical course of osteosarcoma.
   c) Discuss pathogenesis, pathology and complications of Atherosclerosis.
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1) This question booklet contains objective type questions.
2) The question paper and OCR Answer Sheet shall be issued separately at the start of the examination.
3) Candidate should carefully read the instructions printed on the Question booklet and Answer Sheet and enter correct details of their Seat No., Question booklet version No. etc. on the Question paper and Answer Sheet. The candidate must sign on the Answer Sheet and question booklet after filling necessary details. The correctness of details entered by the students has to be cross checked by the invigilator and then only he should sign on the same.
4) During the time of examinations:
   a) Read each question carefully.
   b) Choose the correct answer from the four available options given under each question.
   c) Fill (Dark) the empty circle of your choice completely below the question number in the answer sheet with Blue/Black ball point pen only. An example is given below:

   Q. No. 1 : The Taj Mahal is located at :

   (a) Agra
   (b) Delhi
   (c) Lucknow
   (d) Hyderabad

   In the above example, the correct answer is ‘a’ (Agra). The candidate should dark the circle as above corresponding to ‘a’ under Question No. 1 on the answer sheet. If cross/tick/dot marked instead of darkening the circle, it shall not be considered as valid method and marks will not be allotted.
   Note : Double entry i.e. Darkening more than one circle or even putting dot on other vacant circle is not permitted and no marks will be given to such attempt.
5) Rough work should be done only on the blank space provided on the question booklet. Rough work should not be done on the Answer Sheet. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
6) The Answer Sheet and the question booklet should be returned to the invigilator immediately after the prescribed MCQ paper examination time is over.
7) No candidate is allowed to leave the examination hall till the examination session is over.

P.T.O.
Second M.B.B.S. Examination, Summer 2014
PATHOLOGY – II

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 2 Hours
Section A Marks: 8

SECTION – A
(MCQ)

Instructions:
1) Fill (dark) the appropriate empty circle below the question number once only.
2) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
3) Each question carries half mark.
4) A student will not be allotted any marks if he/she overwrites, strikes out or puts white ink on the circle once filled (darkened).
5) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

(16x½=8)

1. Which of following is NOT prognostic factor in Carcinoma breast?
   a) Oestrogen receptor status
   b) Histologic subtype
   c) BRCA gene status
   d) Axillary lymph node metastasis

2. Which of the following does NOT lead to bronchiectasis?
   a) Mucoviscidosis
   b) Kartagener syndrome
   c) Prolonged bronchial obstruction
   d) Pneumoconiosis

3. Peutz Jeghers colonic polyps are
   a) Inflammatory
   b) Hamartomatous
   c) Lymphoid
   d) Hyperplastic

4. Benign nephrosclerosis shows all EXCEPT
   a) Hyaline thickening of vessel walls
   b) Fibrinoid necrosis
   c) Diffuse tubular atrophy
   d) Reduplication of elastic lamina
5. Complications of hepatic failure are all EXCEPT
   a) Portal hypertension  
   b) Multiple organ failure  
   c) Coagulopathy  
   d) Encephalopathy

6. A solitary thyroid nodule is more likely malignant when
   a) It is hot (good radioiodine uptake)  
   b) Patient is older age group  
   c) It is cystic  
   d) Patient is young male

7. Risk factor for pigment gall stones is
   a) Hyperlipidemia  
   b) Female gender  
   c) Biliary infection  
   d) Oral contraceptives

8. Sickle cell disease patients are susceptible to osteomyelitis caused by
   a) Staph. aureus  
   b) Salmonella  
   c) E. coli  
   d) Streptococci

9. Most frequent cause of nephrotic syndrome in children is
   a) Membranous nephropathy  
   b) Minimal-change disease  
   c) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis  
   d) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis

10. Cryptococcus neoformans can be visualized in Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) by
    a) Periodid acid- Schiff Stain  
    b) India-ink preparation  
    c) Mucicarmine stain  
    d) Silver stain

11. Azotemia refers to
    a) polyuria, nocturia  
    b) bacteriuria, pyuria  
    c) elevated urea, creatinine  
    d) GFR lowered to < 20%
12. Which of the following is true about basal cell carcinoma?
   a) tumor usually metastasizes   b) lesions are flat
   c) lesion is always single       d) tumor is related to immunosuppression

13. Hodgkin lymphoma that exhibits "Pop corn" type of Reed-Sternberg cell.
   a) Lymphocyte predominance     b) Mixed cellularity
   c) Lymphocyte depletion        d) Lymphocyte rich

14. "Libman Sachs" endocarditis occurs in
   a) Carcinoid syndrome        b) Rheumatic carditis
   c) Old age and cachexia      d) Systemic lupus erythematosus

15. Cirrhosis with skin pigmentation and diabetes is seen in
   a) Wilson disease            b) Haemochromatosis
   c) Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency d) Indian childhood cirrhosis

16. Medullary carcinoma thyroid arises from
   a) C cells                   b) Follicular cells
   c) Hurthle cells            d) Primitive pluripotent cells