

Sl.No. M21461

Course Code : 161022T04

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University)

MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2019

Second Year

PATHOLOGY - PAPER II

SECTION A

Time: Fifteen Minutes

Maximum: 15 marks

Register Number :

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Signature of the candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

Instructions to the candidates

1. Write your Register Number and sign at the place specified on the first page of this Question Booklet.
2. Do not open this question booklet until Invigilator announces the commencement of the examination.
3. Answer ALL the Fifteen questions. They carry equal marks. No negative marking for wrong answers.
4. Answers should be marked legibly in the SHEET provided in capital letters.
5. THE QUESTION BOOKLET SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.
6. Questions should not be copied and taken out of the Examination Hall. Any one found violating this rule shall not be permitted to write the examination and shall be sent out of the Hall.
7. At the end of 15 minutes, when the Invigilator announces 'STOP WRITING' you must stop writing immediately. If the candidate tries to attempt to answer the questions after the prescribed time, their answer script becomes invalid.
8. Hand over the questions booklet containing answer sheet to the invigilator when you finish answering or immediately after 15 minutes.

PATHOLOGY - PAPER II
SECTION-A (15X1=15 MARKS)
(Multiple choice questions)

Time: Fifteen Minutes

Maximum: 15 marks

Select the most appropriate answer and answer in the answer sheet attached:

1. Medial calcification is a feature of
 - A. Atherosclerosis
 - B. Arteriolosclerosis
 - C. Monckeberg sclerosis
 - D. Dissection of aorta

2. Troponin T is a marker of
 - A. Renal diseases
 - B. Muscular diseases
 - C. Cirrhosis
 - D. Myocardial infarction

3. Charcot Leyden crystals are seen in
 - A. Asthma
 - B. Emphysema
 - C. Silicosis
 - D. Asbestosis

4. Most common site of Pancreatic ductal adeno carcinoma
 - A. Head
 - B. Body
 - C. Tail
 - D. Uncinate process

5. Budd Chiari syndrome is due to obstruction of
 - A. Hepatic vein
 - B. Portal vein
 - C. Inferior venacava
 - D. Lymphatics

(p.t.o.)

6. Most common cause of Nephrotic syndrome in children is
- A. Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - B. Minimal Change disease
 - C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
 - D. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
7. Form of breast cancer in which there is collection of cancer cells in nipple Areola region is
- A. Mucinous carcinoma
 - B. Papillary carcinoma
 - C. Pagets disease
 - D. Cribriform carcinoma
8. Call Exner bodies are seen in
- A. Granulosa cell tumour
 - B. Teratoma
 - C. Yolk sac tumour
 - D. Dysgerminoma
9. Placental Alkaline phosphatase is a tumour marker of
- A. Yolk sac tumour
 - B. Seminoma
 - C. Embryonal carcinoma
 - D. Teratoma
10. Amyloid deposition is seen in which type of thyroid carcinoma
- A. Anaplastic
 - B. Follicular
 - C. Papillary
 - D. Medullary
11. Acanthosis means
- A. Loss of intercellular bridges
 - B. Abnormal keratinisation
 - C. Hyperplasia of prickle cell layer
 - D. Thick stratum corneum

12. Negri bodies are seen in
- A. Parkinsonism
 - B. Alzheimer's disease
 - C. Meningitis
 - D. Rabies
13. Giant hypertrophy of gastric mucosa is seen in
- A. Carcinoma stomach
 - B. Menetriers disease
 - C. Peptic ulcer
 - D. Gastric Lymphoma
14. Barrett's oesophagus is
- A. Mesenchymal metaplasia
 - B. Squamous metaplasia
 - C. Columnar metaplasia
 - D. Infection due to bacteria
15. Ulcerative colitis most commonly involves
- A. Duodenum
 - B. Ileum
 - C. Rectosigmoid
 - D. Jejunum

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PATHOLOGY – PAPER II

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 80 marks

Answer ALL Questions

Answer Section A in the Answer Sheet attached to it 15 marks – 15 minutes to be handed over to the invigilator immediately after 15 minutes

Answer Section B in the same answer book

Time : 2 hours 45 minutes

SECTION – B

Maximum : 65 marks

I. Write essays on :

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe the aetiology, pathogenesis, gross and microscopic picture of Gastric ulcer. List the complications of gastric ulcer. (3+3+2+4+3=15)
2. Classify testicular tumours. Describe the gross and microscopic picture of seminoma. List the tumour markers in testicular tumours. (5+3+4+3=15)

II. Short notes on :

(5 x 5= 25)

3. Gall stones
4. Chronic pyelonephritis
5. Pleomorphic adenoma
6. Cushing syndrome
7. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

III. Answer briefly on :

(5 x 2 = 10)

8. List 4 congenital heart diseases
9. List 4 causes of cirrhosis
10. List 4 types of renal cell carcinoma
11. List two histological types of fibroadenoma breast.
12. What is Asbestos body? What is it composed of?
