

Question Paper Code:U2041

**SRI DEVRAJ URS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH**

**(A DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

**M.B.B.S Phase-II Degree examination JULY 2022**

**Time:3 hours**

**Max Marks:100**

**PATHOLOGY- PAPER 1**

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked  
Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary*

**LONG ESSAY ( Answer any 2 )**

**2 X 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe the etiopathogenesis, complications and lab investigations in DIC. (4+2+4)
2. Define gangrene. Describe different types with morphology and examples. (2+8)
3. Enumerate the components of Virchow's triad. Discuss their role in thrombogenesis

**SHORT ESSAY ( Answer any 10 )**

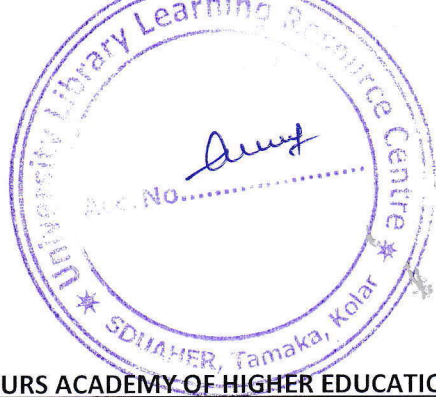
**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

4. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Sickle cell crisis
5. Discuss the role of HLA system in health & disease
6. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Pathologic Calcification
7. Describe Cell cycle and its regulation
8. List THREE X-linked disorders and discuss any one of them
9. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Hydatid disease
10. Describe the differences between benign and malignant tumors.
11. Describe the role of renal function tests in clinical practice
12. Describe the mechanisms of Renal edema
13. What is Coombs test ? Name the types and basic steps of the procedure. Discuss the clinical importance of this test
14. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Hyaline membrane disease
15. Describe the morphology of Vitamin A deficiency

**SHORT ANSWERS ( No choices )**

**10 X 3 = 30 Marks**

16. Mention THREE differences between necrosis and Apoptosis
17. List THREE causes for large vein thrombosis
18. List THREE Casts in urine sediment
19. List THREE methods of Hemoglobin estimation
20. Name THREE modern laboratory techniques used in pathologic diagnosis of tumors
21. Mention the complications of acute inflammation
22. List SIX complications of blood transfusion
23. Name SIX non-neoplastic complications of Ionizing radiation
24. Name THREE trisomies
25. Describe the gross appearance of lung in Miliary Tuberculosis



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1. Define hypersplenism. Enumerate the causes for massive splenomegaly. Describe the etiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of chronic myeloid leukemia.(1+3+2+4)
2. Define gangrene. Describe different types with morphology and examples. (2+8)

**SHORT ESSAY**

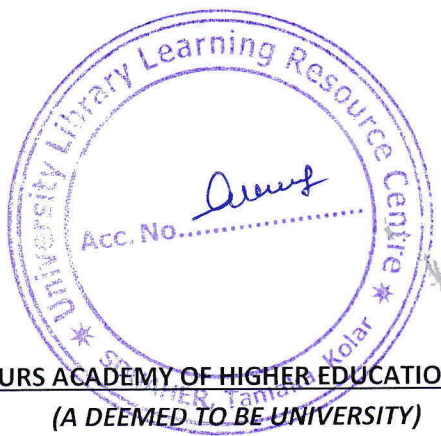
**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Mycosis fungoides
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis and complications of hemolytic transfusion reaction
5. Discuss the role of viruses in carcinogenesis.
6. Describe Pathogenic mechanism in irreversible Cell injury
7. Describe the mechanism and morphology of Wound healing by second intention
8. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Hydatid disease
9. Describe the mechanism of Type-III hypersensitivity reaction with an example
10. Mention THREE X linked disorders. Write in detail about one disorder.
11. Discuss the differences between Pyogenic and Tuberculous meningitis.
12. Discuss the mechanism and morphology of Fat embolism

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 X 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Name THREE microdeletion syndromes
14. List THREE Crystal in urine
15. What is Leriche syndrome?
16. Enlist THREE routes of spread of tumors.
17. Explain the terms Healing, Regeneration & Repair?
18. List THREE methods of Hemoglobin estimation
19. Name THREE Sexually transmitted Diseases
20. Name THREE non-neoplastic complications of Ionizing radiation
21. List THREE Exogenous pigment
22. List THREE childhood tumors



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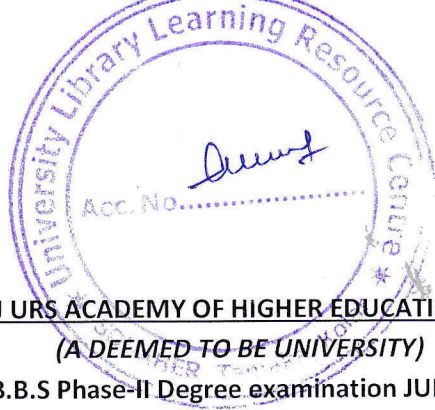
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**PATHOLOGY- PAPER 2**

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**LONG ESSAY**

**2 X 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe the etiopathogenesis, morphology and complications of emphysema? (3+4+3)
2. Classify ovarian tumours. Describe the gross and microscopy of mucinous tumours of ovary. (4+3+3)

**SHORT ESSAY**

**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Pheochromocytoma
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of chronic pyelonephritis
5. Classify cirrhosis of liver. Discuss the morphology of alcoholic cirrhosis.
6. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Hydatiform mole
7. Classify Adenomas of the intestine. Describe their morphology.
8. Describe the etiopathogenesis of acute Osteomyelitis
9. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of bronchiectasis.
10. Classify salivary gland tumors and describe the morphology of Warthin tumor
11. Describe the etiopathogenesis, morphology and complications of Berry aneurysm
12. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Malignant melanoma

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 X 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Name the THREE pigmented lesions of skin
14. List three causes for micronodular cirrhosis
15. Gross and radiological appearance of osteogenic sarcoma
16. Write microscopic appearance of medulloblastoma
17. Mention THREE causes of hypercalcemia
18. Mention THREE metabolic causes of acute pancreatitis
19. Describe the morphology of membranous glomerulonephritis
20. List THREE sites for peptic ulceration in GIT
21. Mention THREE salivary gland tumors
22. Name THREE anterior mediastinal tumors

# Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research

(Deemed to be University)

MBBS PHASE - II EXAMINATION JULY 2022

QP CODE:- C2041

Time : 150 Minutes

MaxMarks : 80 Marks

Date : 11-07-2022

## **PATHOLOGY PAPER – 1**

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary*

### **Long Essay**

**10 × 2 = 20 Marks**

1. 65 year old male patient with painless generalized lymphadenopathy of a few years duration, otherwise asymptomatic, was found to have a total leucocyte count of 50,000 cells/cumm with predominance of lymphocytes. His platelet count was normal. What is the probable diagnosis? Discuss the blood and bone marrow findings in this case. (2+8)
2. Define and classify hemolytic anemia, Describe the laboratory investigations of hemolytic anemia (1+3+6)

### **Short Essay**

**5 × 12 = 60 Marks**

3. Describe the pathogenesis and health disorders due to air pollution (2+3)
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis, complications and lab investigations in DIC.
5. Define hypersensitivity reaction. Describe type II hypersensitivity reaction
6. Define Stem cell and describe its role in health and disease (1+2+2)
7. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Caseous Necrosis (3+2)
8. Define granuloma and describe the mechanism of formation of granuloma. (2+3)
9. What is the mechanism behind the nutmeg appearance of liver in chronic venous congestion
10. Enumerate the components of Virchow's triad. Discuss their role in thrombogenesis (1+4)
11. What are oncogenes? Describe their role in tumorigenesis.
12. Describe the role of Tumor markers in the diagnosis and management of cancer patients.
13. Discuss technique, indications and findings in cervical pap smear
14. Describe Autonomy, Beneficence and Non-maleficence



# Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research

(A Deemed to be University)

MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION JULY 2022

Time : 30 Minutes

MaxMarks : 20 Marks

Date : 11-07-2022

## Pathology Paper I MCQ QP Code C2041

1. A 65 year old man came for routine check-up. His leucocyte count was 14,000 cells/cu.mm and showed lymphocytosis 8,900 cells/cu.mm. Peripheral blood smear showed predominantly small mature lymphocyte with lot of smudge cells. Bone marrow aspiration cytology showed similar cells. FNAC from a small cervical lymph node showed only reactive changes. What is your probable diagnosis.
  - a) Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL)
  - b) Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) None of the above
2. A 54-year-old man undergoes laparoscopic hernia repair. In spite of the small size of the incisions, he has poor wound healing. Further history reveals that his usual diet has poor nutritional value and is deficient in vitamin C. Synthesis of which of the following extracellular matrix components is most affected by this deficiency?
  - a) Collagen
  - b) Elastin
  - c) Fibronectin
  - d) Integrin
3. Specimens with high proteins contents include
  - a) Urine
  - b) CSF
  - c) Sputum
  - d) Pleural fluid
4. A newborn is infected in utero with an enveloped virus containing double stranded DNA. The child develops petechiae, hepatosplenomegaly and jaundice. CT Brain shows calcifications. Which of the following viruses in the newborn most likely infected with?
  - a) Cytomegalovirus
  - b) Hepatitis B
  - c) Hepatitis C
  - d) Herpes simplex
5. Reticulocytes are stained with which of the following stains?
  - a) Brilliant cresyl blue
  - b) Sudan black
  - c) Warthin starry
  - d) Hemotoxylin-eosin stain

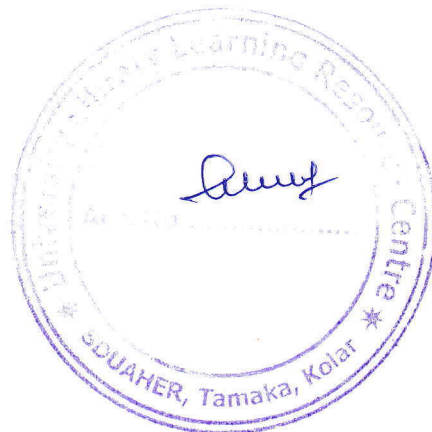




6. Response of iron therapy in a patient with iron deficiency anemia is denoted by:
- Restoration of enzymes
  - Reticulocytosis
  - Increase in iron binding capacity
  - Increase in hemoglobin
7. Macrocytic anemia is caused by:
- Hookworm infestation
  - Iron deficiency
  - Diphyllobothrium latum infestation
  - All of the above
8. In hereditary spherocytosis an inherited abnormality is seen in which of the following red bloodcell component:
- a-globin chain
  - b-globin chain
  - Phosphatidyl inositol glycan A
  - Spectrin
9. A 77-year-old woman has chronic renal failure. Her serum urea nitrogen is 40 mg/dL. She is given a diuretic medication and loses 2 kg (4.4 lb). She reduces the protein in her diet and her serum urea nitrogen decreases to 30 mg/dL. Which of the following terms best describes cellular responses to disease and treatment in this woman?
- Adaptation
  - Apoptosis
  - Necroptosis
  - Irreversible injury
10. A 71-year-old man has had difficulty with urination, including hesitancy and increased frequency, for the past 5 years. A digital rectal examination reveals that his prostate gland is palpably enlarged to twice normal size. A transurethral resection of the prostate is performed, and the microscopic appearance of the prostate "chips" obtained is that of nodules of glands with intervening stroma. Which of the following pathologic processes has most likely occurred in his prostate?
- Apoptosis
  - Dysplasia
  - Fatty change
  - Hyperplasia
11. Bernard-Soulier syndrome occurs due to deficiency of
- Glycoprotein complex Ib-IX.
  - Glycoprotein Ia-IIa
  - Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa
  - P-selectin



12. In an experiment, glass beads are embolized into the coronary arteries of rats, resulting in myocardial injury. After 7 days, sections of the myocardium are studied using light microscopy. Which of the following mediators is most likely being expressed to produce this appearance?
- a) Epidermal growth factor
  - b) Interleukin-2 (IL-2)
  - c) Leukotriene B<sub>4</sub>
  - d) Vascular endothelial growth factor
13. 77-year-old woman experiences a sudden loss of consciousness, with loss of movement on the right side of the body. Cerebral angiography shows an occlusion of the left middle cerebral artery. Elaboration of which of the following mediators will be most beneficial in preventing further ischemic injury to her cerebral cortex?
- a) Bradykinin
  - b) Leukotriene E<sub>4</sub>
  - c) Nitric oxide
  - d) Platelet-activating factor
14. A 56-year-old woman diagnosed with cancer in her left breast underwent a mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection. Postoperatively, she develops marked swelling of the left arm that has persisted for 6 months. Now on physical examination, her temperature is 36.9° C. Her left arm is not tender or erythematous, and it is not painful with movement or to touch, but it is enlarged with a doughy consistency. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism for these findings?
- a) Cellulitis
  - b) Congestive heart failure
  - c) Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
  - d) Lymphedema
15. 58-year-old man with pulmonary emphysema has a 10-year history of congestive heart failure. On physical examination, he has lower leg swelling with grade 2 pitting edema to the knees and prominent jugular venous distention to the level of the mandible. His serum levels of AST and ALT are increased. Which of the following underlying conditions is most likely to be present in this man?
- a) Chronic renal failure
  - b) Common bile duct obstruction
  - c) Congestive heart failure
  - d) Portal vein thrombosis
16. Sure sign of malignancy is:
- a) Mitoses
  - b) Polychromasia
  - c) Nuclear pleomorphism
  - d) Metastasis





17. Predisposing factors for skin cancer are
- a) Smoking
  - b) U-V-light
  - c) Chronic ulcer
  - d) Infrared light
18. Which among the following is not a neoplastic virus
- a) Cytomegalovirus
  - b) Hepatitis B virus
  - c) Human papilloma virus
  - d) All of these
19. AFP is a marker of
- a. Hepatoblastoma
  - b. Seminoma
  - c. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumour
  - d. Choriocarcinoma
20. A 20-year-old man steps into an elevator full of people with influenza who are coughing and sneezing. The influenza viral particles that he inhales attach to respiratory epithelium, and viral infection reduces MHC class I molecules displayed on these epithelial cells. Which of the following immune cells is most likely to rapidly destroy the viral infected cells?
- a) CD4+ cell
  - b) Dendritic cell
  - c) Macrophage
  - d) Natural killer cell



**Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research**  
(Deemed to be University)

Time : 180 Minutes

Max Marks : 80

Date : 12-07-2022

**MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION JULY 2022**

**PATHOLOGY PAPER – II QP CODE:- C2042**

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary*

**Long Essay**

**10 × 2 = 20 Marks**

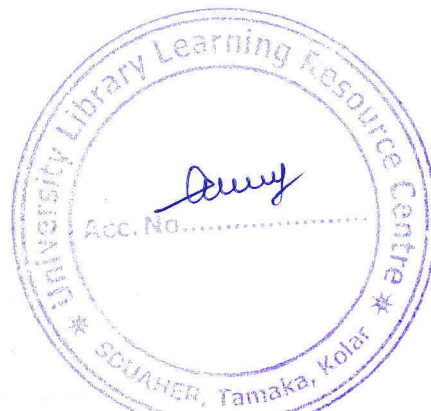
1. A 27-year-old woman feels a mobile lump in her right breast. On examination a 2-cm, firm masspalpated beneath the lateral edge of the areola. This lumpy area is not painful and is movable. There are no lesions of the overlying skin and no axillary lymphadenopathy. The lump was excised and grossly it showed slit like spaces.  
What is the most likely diagnosis? (1+4+5)  
Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of the disease.
2. What is a aneurysm? Describe etiopathogenesis, morphology and complications of aneurysm (1+4+3+2)

**Short Essay**

**5 × 12 =**

**60 Marks**

3. List the causes for Peptic Ulcer. Discuss the pathology and complications?
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Acute appendicitis
5. Discuss the complications of cirrhosis
6. Describe the role of Liver function tests in case of Jaundice
7. Describe the etiopathogenesis of lobar pneumonia.
8. Define emphysema. Describe the morphology of different types of Emphysema. (1+4)
9. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Wilm's tumor (2+3)
10. Mention the causes for nephrotic syndrome. Write laboratory investigations for nephrotic syndrome.
11. Classify testicular tumours. Describe the morphology of Teratoma of testis (2+3)
12. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Benign prostatic hyperplasia (2+3)
13. Discuss the pathogenesis of Type-I Diabetes Mellitus
14. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Chronic osteomyelitis



## Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College

Anatomy  
Summative Assessment

Time : 180 Minutes

MaxMarks : 80 Marks

Date : 12-07-2022

### Pathology II - 2021

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#### Long Essay

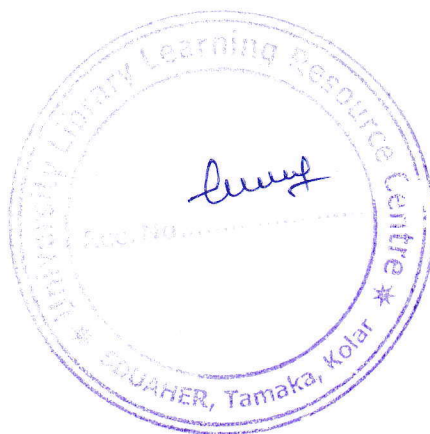
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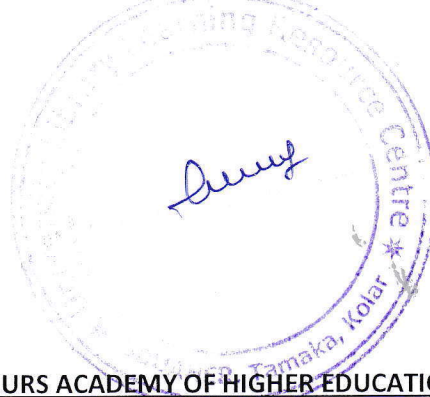
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Question Paper Code: RS 107

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**M.B.B.S Phase-II Degree examination JULY 2022**

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**Max Marks:100**

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**SHORT ANSWERS ( No choices )**

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**PATHOLOGY- PAPER 2**

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**LONG ESSAY ( Answer any 2 )**

**2 X 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define and classify pneumoconiosis. Discuss the pathology and complications of asbestosis. (3+3+4)
2. Define and classify cirrhosis. Discuss etiopathogenesis and morphology of portal cirrhosis. (3+3+4)
3. Discuss the etiology, classification, pathology and staging (TNM) of carcinoma breast (2+3+3+2)

**SHORT ESSAY ( Answer any 10 )**

**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

4. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of bronchial asthma.
5. Classify Gall stones. Discuss the aetio-pathogenesis and complications of gall stones.
6. Describe the types and morphology of Hemangioma
7. List masculinizing tumours of ovary and describe the morphology of any one.
8. Describe Pathology of Alzheimer disease
9. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Acute pancreatitis. Add note on complications.
10. Discuss the Complications of infective endocarditis
11. Describe the etiopathogenesis and clinical features of Cushing disease
12. Classify testicular tumors and describe the morphology of Yolk sac tumour
13. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Crohn's disease
14. Classify bone tumors. Describe the morphology of osteoclastoma
15. Describe the morphology of Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)

**SHORT ANSWERS ( No choices )**

**10 X 3 = 30 Marks**

16. What is Reid index?
17. List THREE Indications for lumbar puncture
18. List THREE diseases associated with Immune complex vasculitis
19. List the THREE important features of Hirschsprung disease
20. List THREE Complications of parathyroid adenoma
21. Mention THREE metabolic causes of acute pancreatitis
22. Describe the morphology of Ewing sarcoma
23. List THREE risk factors of carcinoma cervix
24. List THREE microscopic features of Retinoblastoma
25. Name THREE special features of lobular carcinoma of the breast

