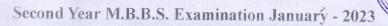


RAN-2106000102010101



Pathology: Paper -1 (CBME New course)

lin	ne: 3 Hours]		[Total Marks: 100
સૂચ•	tt:/Instructions		ybolden AACA env. e
(1)	નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય Fill up strictly the details of signs on your ar Name of the Examination: Second Year M.B.B.S. Name of the Subject : Pathology: Paper -1 (CBME New course) Subject Code No.: 2106000102010101	લખ ^c nswe	Seat No.: r book Student's Signature
(2)	Each question carries one mark.		halless and another sea to be a control of the
(3)	Encircle the correct answer		
	SECTION	V- I	
	tic and the experimetered size	1997	Programme orbiton we open and My The
Q-I	Multiple choice questions (*no nega	ative	e markings) 20
	 A 60-year male presented with pain in Treating cardiologist found occlusion angiography. Which type of necrosis a) Fat necrosis b) Caseous necrosis Bradykinin causes: a) Vasoconstriction b) Pain at the site of inflammation 	of coordinates of coo	est, radiating to left arm.
	3. Brown atrophy is due to:		างเว สายกอกเกียง
	a) Fatty necrosis	c)	Lipofuscin
	b) Hemosiderin	d)	Ceruloplasmin
	4. HLA is present on:a) All nucleated cellsb) Only on cells of immune system	c) d)	Only on B cell Only on T cell

٦.		oin parents are carrier of sickle ce	ii an	aemia, then the likelihood of
4		spring having disease is:		
	a)	10%	c)	25%
	b)	50%	d)	100%
6.	All	the following about tumor marker	's are	e properly matched except:
		Prostate cancer-PSA		Ovarian cancer-CA-125
	b)	Colon cancer-CEA	d)	Cholangiocarcinoma -AFP
7.	Bes	t marker for SLE is		
	a)		c)	Anti- histone antibody
	b)			Anti-chromatin antibody
8.		8 Year female presented with bone		
0.		psy of Spleen showed Crumpled p		
		ly to have accumulated:	apei	appearance. Which product is
		Glucocerebroside	()	Sulfatide
	b)	Sphingomyelin		Ganglioside
9.		ich is not a tumour suppressor gen		Sanghondo
	a)	WT-1	c)	Rb
	b)	P53	d)	Ras
10		of differentiation is called:	u)	T(d)
10				Manager 1 - 2 -
	a)	Anaplasia	c)	Metaplasia
	p)	Dysplasia	d)	Hyperplasia
11.		ch one is not the precancerous con		
	a)	Crohn's disease		Leukoplakia
	b)	Ulcerative colitis	d)	Xeroderma pigmentosum
12.		ema occurs when protein level is		
	a)	8mg/dl		5 mg/dl
	b)	2 mg/dl	d)	10 mg/dl
13.	Urin	e pH normally ranges from:		
	a)	4.0 to 9.0	c)	4.5 to 8.0
	b)	4.5 to 7.0	d)	5.0 to 6.0
14.	Chic	ken fat clot is:		
	a)	Post-mortem clot	c)	Infarct
	b)	Thrombus	d)	All the above
15.	The	characteristic features of apoptosi	s on	light microscopy is:
	a)	Cellular swelling	c)	Intact cell membrane
	b)	Nuclear Condensation	d)	Cytoplasmic eosinophilia
16.	Whie	ch of the following regarding Bon	ıbav	blood group is false:.
	a)	Lack of H, A and B antigen	c)	Lack of antigen of several
		on RBC		blood group system
	b)	Lack of H, A and B	d)	H, A and B antibodies
		substance in saliva		will always be present in serim

Pale infarct is seen in all except: Lung c) Spleen Kidney d) Heart 18. Lardaceous spleen is due to deposition of amyloid in: Sinusoids of red pulp c) Pencillary artery White pulp d) Splenic trabeculae Most common viral antigen used for diagnosis of HIV in blood before transfusion is: p24 c) p17 b) p7 d) p14 Lipid in tissue detected by: PAS c) Myeloperoxidase

d) Mucicarmine

SECTION- II (40 Marks)

Q-2 Case based long essay questions

Oil red O

A 65-year-old lady with a known case of Diabetes mellitus brought to the clinic in an unconscious state. She had high grade fever and haematuria for the past 2 days. On examination her blood pressure was 70 /30 mm Hg and the temperature was 100.5* F with tachypnoea. Laboratory study revealed WBC count of $30,000~\mu L$ with 90% neutrophil and shift to left. Platelet count was 50,000/µL. Urine analysis revealed many gram-negative organisms.

What is the most likely diagnosis? 2 Marks 2. Enumerate various types of the given condition 2 Marks 3. Describe the pathophysiology of the given condition 4 Marks 4. Describe morphological features of the given condition 5 Marks

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

- 1) Describe etiology of Cell injury. Describe morphology of Cell injury.
- 2) Define Hypersensitivity reactions. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, and examples of Type-1 Hypersensitivity reactions.
- 3) Define and classify Amyloidosis. Describe pathogenesis and methods of demonstration of Amyloid.
- 4) Define Inflammation and write cardinal signs of Inflammation. Describe vascular and cellular events of Acute Inflammation.

27

13

SECTION- III (40 Marks)

01		Chant	notos	(Attomnt	Amy Q)
Q-4		SHOIT	HUICS	(Attempt	Ally O)

- 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)

Each question carries one mark Encircle the correct answer me: 20 Min.] SECTION-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	di i	nstructions		THE STATE OF THE S
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 Each question carries one mark Encircle the correct answer Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor				
Second Year M.B.B.S. Name of the Subject: Pathology: Paper -II (Set - I) (CBME New course) Subject Code No.: 2106000102010102 Each question carries one mark Encircle the correct answer ne: 20 Min. [Total Mail SECTION - I] Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor			answer	BOOK
Name of the Subject: Pathology: Paper -II (Set - I) (CBME New course) Subject Code No. 2106000102010102 Each question carries one mark Encircle the correct answer ne: 20 Min. [Total Mail SECTION-1] Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's ocsophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor			6	1 Salouiyak yokulu ku a
Pathology: Paper -II (Set - I) (CBME New course) Subject Code No.: 2106000102010102 Each question carries one mark Encircle the correct answer ne: 20 Min.] SECTION-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	_		nguni	A fesse en-old teate presented with
Each question carries one mark Encircle the correct answer ne: 20 Min.] SECTION-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis c) Sertoli cell tumor			course)	enter in the blanch model of the con-
Encircle the correct answer ne: 20 Min.] SECTION-1 Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	Subje	ct Gode No.: 2106000102010102		Student's Signature
Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's ocsophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	Eac	h question carries one mark		backs agend & file of
Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	Enc	ircle the correct answer		ransions alterespies de d'action de
Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	ie: 20	Min. I		Total Marks: 2
Multiple choice questions (*no negative markings) 1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia c) Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis s) Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor		and the second of the second o		A 22/11/19/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/
1. Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor		CECTIO	N I	
a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor		SECTIO	N-1	
a) Intestinal dysplasia c) Columnar cell metaplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor				markings) (20
b) Intestinal metaplasia d) Columnar cell dysplasia 2. Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease c) Acute viral hepatitis b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor				markings) (20
 Councilman bodies are seen in: Wilson's disease Acute viral hepatitis Alcoholic hepatitis Autoimmune hepatitis Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: Seminoma Sertoli cell tumor 	1.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne		markings) (20
 a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor 	1.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia	gative c)	Columnar cell metaplasia
b) Alcoholic hepatitis d) Autoimmune hepatitis 3. Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm: a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor	1.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's ocsophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia	gative c)	Columnar cell metaplasia
Which of the following testicular tumor is not a germ cell neoplasm:a) Seminomac) Sertoli cell tumor		Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's ocsophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in:	c) d)	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia
a) Seminoma c) Sertoli cell tumor		Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease	c) d)	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia Acute viral hepatitis
	2.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis	c) d) c) d)	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia Acute viral hepatitis Autoimmune hepatitis
	2.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's ocsophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis Which of the following testicular tu	c) d) c) d) mor is	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia Acute viral hepatitis Autoimmune hepatitis not a germ cell neoplasm:
The state of the s	2.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis Which of the following testicular tu a) Seminoma	c) d) c) d) mor is c)	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia Acute viral hepatitis Autoimmune hepatitis not a germ cell neoplasm: Sertoli cell tumor
4. Red cell distribution width (RDW) used for estimation of:	2.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis Which of the following testicular tu a) Seminoma b) Yolk sac tumor	c) d) c) d) mor is c) d)	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia Acute viral hepatitis Autoimmune hepatitis not a germ cell neoplasm: Sertoli cell tumor Teratoma
a) Poikilocytosis c) Hypochromia b) Anisocytosis d) Macrocytosis	2.	Multiple choice questions (*no ne Barrett's oesophagus shows: a) Intestinal dysplasia b) Intestinal metaplasia Councilman bodies are seen in: a) Wilson's disease b) Alcoholic hepatitis Which of the following testicular tu a) Seminoma b) Yolk sac tumor Red cell distribution width (RDW)	c) d) c) d) mor is c) d)	Columnar cell metaplasia Columnar cell dysplasia Acute viral hepatitis Autoimmune hepatitis not a germ cell neoplasm: Sertoli cell tumor Teratoma or estimation of:

	be the most common causative orga			
	a) Salmonella			
	b) Staphylococcus aureus	C)	H. influenza	
6.	All are decreased in iron deficiency			
	a) Serum ferritin	c)		
	b) TIBC	d).	Hepcidin	
7.	An epiphyseal bone lesion is:			
	a) Osteogenic sarcoma	c)	Osteoma	
	b) Chondroblastoma	d)	Chondromyxoid fibroma.	
8.	Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary aris	ses:	ALL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	4
	a) From cystic teratoma	c)	From sex cord stromal cells	
	b) From surface coelomic	d)	From ectopic mucin secreting	
	epithelium		glands	4
9.	Most common carcinoma of breast is	s:		
	a) Intraductal carcinoma	c)	Lobular Carcinoma	
	b) Colloid Carcinoma	d)	Sarcoma phyllodes	
10.	A 65-year-old male presented with fa	atione		
	110 mg %, post prandial sugar was 1			
	Diagnosis will be		8,	
	a) Prediabetes	(c)	Impaired glucose tolerance	
	b) Stress induced	d)	Diabetes mellitus	
11.	Transverse ulcers are seen in:			
	a) Typhoid	c)	Amebiasis .	
	b) Tuberculosis		Ulcerative colitis	
12.	Flea bitten appearance of kidney is s			
1 22.	a) Malignant hypertension			
	b) Benign hypertension	d)	Chronic pyelonephritis Diabetes mellitus	
13.				
13.	Which of the following is associated a) Acute infective endocarditis			
		c)		
1.4		d)	All the above	
14.	and and an and an and an			
	a) Emphysema	c)	Asthma	
	b) Interstitial fibrosis	d)	Bronchiectasis	
15.	Verocay bodies are seen in:			
	a) Meningioma		Medulloblastoma	
	b) Glioma	d)	Schwannoma	
16.	Most common site of artery of athero	sclere	osis:	
	a) Left anterior descending artery	c)	Left circumflex artery	
	b) Right coronary artery	d)	Diagonal branch of left	
			anterior descending artery	

					1000
1	1	7. Pleural mesothelioma is associated v	vith:		3 m 2 W
-		a) Asbestosis	0)	Silicosis	
		b) Berylliosis	d)	Bagassosis *	
1.	1	5. Subepithelial humps are characteristi	c of	DOLOHESIS.	
		a) Minimal change disease	(c)	Membranoproliferative	e las manis
1		L) 34 1		glomerulonephritis	
		b) Membranous glomerulonephritis	s.d)	Post streptococcal	
	10	4.70	7	glomerulonephritis	
	19	y our ord mare has abdommar pa	in w	ith a mass in abdomen.	
		Angiography reveals an aneurysm of a) Syphilis			is:
		b) Frauma	c)	Atherosclerosis	
				Congenital	1
		Smudge cells in the peripheral smear at a) Chronic myeloid leukemia			
		b) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia		Acute myelogenous leu	
		emonie tymphocytic reakenna	u)	Acute lymphoblastic le	ukemia
Ti	me: 2	Hours 40 Minutes			
		SECTION- II (40	Mo	Total	Marks: 80
		<u> </u>	1114	1 K5)	
Q-	-2	Case based long essay questions			[13×1=13]
		A 40-year-old male patient presented v	with	history of chronic alcoh-	oliem
		distended abdomen, and hematemesis.	Live	er function test showed	onsm,
		reversed A/G ratio.		tudat 1	
	1.	What is possible diagnosis?			2 marks
	2.	Write pathogenesis of the disease			4 marks
	3.	Write gross and microscopic morpholo	oic (changes in the affected	THAIRS
		organ.	511	manges in the affected	4 marks
	4.	Enumerate other clinical sequelae.			2 marks
	5.	List four etiological conditions other th	an a	lookal causing this	2 IIIdIKS
		pathology	acir a	iconor causing this	1 marks
					1 marks
Q-3	3	Long essay questions. (Attempt any t	hroc	drevin lesque	10 2 25
	1.	Define Atherosclerosis. Describe etiolo	mice	other and the party	[9×3=27]
		morphological features of Atherosclero	gy, p	amogenesis, and	1+2+3+3
	2.	Define Nephrotic syndrome. Write its co		erioli celi tempa	
		pathogenesis of glomerular injury.	ause	s and describe	1+3+5
	3.			annianor et	
		Define emphysema. Describe etio-pathovarious types of emphysema	gen	esis and morphology of	1+3+5
	4.			Taches tools	
		Define and classify Anemia. Write labor anaemia	ator	y diagnosis of megalobl	
					1+3+5

Q-4 Short notes (Attempt Any 8)

[8×5=40]

- Describe morphological changes in Diabetic nephropathy
 Write thorphological difference between Grahm's chasse as colitise.
- 3. Describe gross and microscopic features of Colloid Gottre
- 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 rumour. Describe morphological least



RAN-2106000102010101

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

Pathology: Paper - I

SET - II

			r નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પ		
			tly the details of signs on Examination:	your answe	er book
		S. Y. M.		b	b) Calcium on mote
	_	7. 30.1	Subject :		
			gy : Paper - I SET - II	west in an	8. Marker for ovar a careino
	Subje	ct Code	No.: 2106000102010101	5- Б	Student's Signature
2)	Eac	h ques	tion carries one mark.	shuder	
3)	Enc	ircle (the correct answer.		9. Wolkers exposed to polyvin
in	ne: 20	Minu	utes l		[Total Marks: 2
				ection - I	b) Fibrolamellar caroux
2:1		Muli	tiple choice questions (*	no nogotiv	e markings) (20
2.1	eyeql.		of Zahn occurs in .	no negativ	e markings) (20
	1.	a)	Post-mortem clot	c)	Embolus
		b)	Infarct	d)	Coraline thrombus
					(d.
	2.				ation (CPC) by study of morbid
		anato	omy was introduced by		
		a)	Hippocrates		Morgagni
		b)	John hunter	b)	Virchow
	3.	Histo	ologic sections of a lung t	issue from	70-year-old woman Meena with
					breathing problems reveal numerous
		-		The state of the state of	Which of the following is the cell of
			n of these "heart failure c		b) Uterus during pregna
				orth transport	noting to be supplied to the least of the le
		a)	Endothelial cells	c)	Lymphocyte

4. Blood component products a	re all except
a) Whole blood	
b) Platelet	Hozen plasina
	and the reduced KBC
5. Most common site for lymph	Oma in AIDS
a) CNS lesions	
b) Thymus	
	The state of the s
6. Tumor suppressor genes are a	II. except
a) APC	c) P53
b) Rb	
7. Which one of the following cry a) Triple phosphate	stals is found in asid:
1 1 price	c) Calcium oxalate
b) Calcium carbonate	oxalate
	of the first of th
8. Marker for ovarian carcinoma i	n serum is:
a) CA-125	c) Acid phosphatase
b) Fibronectin	d) PSA
9. Workers exposed to polyvinyl cl malignancy:a) Cholangiocarcinomab) Fibrolamellar carcinoma	c) Angiosarcoma d) All the above
10. Father has a Blood group B; moth the following blood groupa) B	ner has AB; children are not likely to have
b) O	c) AB
birthom to the same of the sam	d) A
11. Which of the following is not a gr	anulomatous disease
Deprosy	c) Tuberculosis
b) Sarcoidosis	d) Amebiasis
 12. Both hyperplasia and hypertrophy a) Breast enlargement during lac b) Uterus during pregnancy c) Skeletal muscle enlargement d) Left ventrioules 	are seen in?
d) Left ventricular hyportural	the choldise

d)

Left ventricular hypertrophy during heart failure

	a)	Bax	c)	Bcl-X
	b)	Bad	d)	Bim Management (days
14.		ch chemical mediator is an ar o-oxygenase pathway?	rachidoni	ic acid metabolite produced by
	a)	LXA4	c)	LXB4
	b)	5 HETE	d)	PGH2
				Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes
15.	Ant	i-ds DNA antibodies are com		een in
	a)	Systemic Lupus Erythemat		
	b)	Scleroderma		
	c)	Dermatomyositis		
	d)	Rheumatoid Arthritis		
16	Von	victiming is done for		in consistency.
16.		yotyping is done for Chromosomal disorder		
	a)	Autosomal recessive disord	hezaid aiz	1) What is your dragno
	b)	Autosomal dominant disor	den den	2) Describe pathogones
	c)			
	d)	Linkage disorder		
17.	HL	A is located on		
175 = F)		Long arm of chromosome	6	
	b)	Long arm of chromosome	3	
	c)	Short arm of chromosome	6	
	d)	Short arm of chromosome		
	u)	Short arm of the same		
18.	Ma	tch the column and identify t	he correc	et answer
	a)	PAS Stain	(1)	Glycogen
	b)	Oil Red O Stain	2)	Fat Same admission (4)
	c)	Congo Red Stain	3)	Amyloid 2017A has
	d)	Fontana Masson Stain	4)	Melanin
	a)	a-2/b-3/c-1/d-4	c)	a-l/b-3/c-2/d-4
	b)	a-3/b-1/c-4/d-2	d)	a-1/b-2/c-3/d-4
	,			200
RAN-210	06000	102010101]	3]	[O.T.9] 000[02010101

13. The following is Anti apoptotic gene

19. A man after consuming seafood develops rashes. It is due to Cell mediated response c) IgE mediated response None of the above d) Complement activation b) Oedema in nephrotic syndrome occur due to Increased venous pressure Na+ and water restriction c) Decreased fibrinogen a) Decreased serum albumin d) b) [Total Marks: 80 Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes] Section- II (40 Marks) $[13 \times 1 = 13]$ Case based long essay questions. A 19-year-old female presented with a one month history of productive Q. 2. cough, chest pain, evening rise fever, anorexia, and weight loss. On examination: Cervical lymph node enlargement, multiple, matted, firm X- Ray Chest showed patchy areas of consolidation in the right lung. 2 Marks What is your diagnosis based on the above clinical finding? 4 Marks Describe pathogenesis of the given condition. Describe microscopic finding and draw a labelled diagram. 4Marks 2) Write the difference between acute and chronic inflammation. 3Marks $[9 \times 3 = 27]$ Long essay questions. (Attempt any three) 1) Define Necrosis, describe any two types of Necrosis. Enlist difference Q. 3. 1 + 5 + 3between Necrosis and Apoptosis. 2) Define Thrombosis. Describe pathophysiology of Thrombosis. Write 1 + 6 + 2the clinical effects of Thrombi. 3) Define Neoplasia. Describe various routes of spread of tumor with its 1+5+3 mechanism. Enumerate effect of tumor on host. Describe structure of HIV virus. Write pathogenesis of HIV infection

3+6

and AIDS.

Section- III (40 Marks)

Q. 4. Short notes (Attempt Any 8)

 $[8 \times 5 = 40]$

- 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)

Tim	e: 3	Hours]		[Total Marks: 100
સૂચન	ı:/1	Instructions		
(9)	Fill Nan	દર્શાવેલ ☞ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પ up strictly the details of ☞ signs on ne of the Examination: S.Y. M.B.B.S.	ાર અવશ્ય લ your ans	ver book Seat No.:
		ne of the Subject :	e state și	8. Call Exact bod e are seen a
	,	Pathology : Paper II (Set - 3) (CBME	New Cou	ırse)
	Subj	ect Code No.: 2106000102010102		Student's Signature
(2)	Eac	h question carries one mark.	edia Bal	9 All the followed sketting is set
(3)	Enc	ircle the correct answer.		a) Conedocarcinoma
				b) Colfold carcinoma
Time	e: 20	Minutes]		[Total Marks: 20
		Sec.	tion - I	
1.		Multiple choice questions (*n	o negati	ve markings) 20
	1.	Barrett's oesophagus can result		ve markings) 20
	•	a) H. pylori infection	c)	Gastroesophageal reflux
		b) H. simplex infection	d)	Varices
	2	Insulation named of hometicin		
	2.	Incubation period of hepatitis E a) 6 weeks to 6 months	c)	6 months to 6 years
		b) 6 days to 6 weeks	d)	More than 6 years
		55%.	n go nu in kidne	What is pathological finding.
	3.	Endodermal sinus tumor is char		516 - 516 1915 1917 - 1718 1971 1971 1971 1971 1971 1971 1971
		a) Schiller-Duval bodyb) Psammoma body	ARTIS TEST FEE	Call - Exner body
		b) Psammoma body	d)	Homer-wright rosette

4.	Extravas	cular haemolysis cause	s:	1000000000
		moglobinemia	c)	Jaundice
		emosiderinuria	d)	Hemoglobinuria
5.	Antoni A	A and Antoni B regions	are seen ir	s is nowel habit
٥.		eningioma	c)	Medulloblastoma
		ioblastoma	d)	Schwannoma
6.	Rest test	for assessment of iron	status is:	
0.		ansferrin		erum iron
	,	rritin		emoglobin
		Mi ve your probable diag	00318	4. Mail
7	Clain les	ions are seen in:		
7.		cerative colitis	c)	Carcinoid syndrome
		ohn's disease	d)	Whipple's disease
	0) C1	om s discuse	t any three	Meme of the Examination
8.	Call -Ex	ner bodies are seen in:		
	a) Dy	ysgerminoma	c)	Teratoma
		ranulosa cell tumor	d)	Theca cell tumor
9.	All the t	following are invasive of	arcinoma	breast except:
,.		omedocarcinoma	c)	Lobular carcinoma
	,	olloid carcinoma	d)	Medullary carcinoma
	old letol			a 20 Minutes 1
10.	Which o	one of these thyroid can	cers canno	ot be diagnosed by FNAC:
	a) Pa	apillary carcinoma	c)	Follicular carcinoma
	b) M	edullary carcinoma	d)	Anaplastic carcinoma
11.	Ewino's	sarcoma arises from:		
11.	A SOUTH AND A SOUTH AS	cell	c)	Neuroectodermal cells
	,	otipotent cells	d)	Neurons
	Side	Il angertia		
12.	of head was obs What is	ache and altered sensor	ium. On ex m hg and t kidneys?	d to hospital with sudden onset examination his blood pressure the patient died 4 hours later.
	a) Si	man kidney with grand	ar burrace	

Small kidney with petechial haemorrhage

Large kidney with waxy appearance

Large kidney with granular surface

b)

c)

d)

	a)	Aschoff nodule	c)	Bread and butter pericarditis
	b)	Mc Callum's patch	d)	Shaggy vegetation
		30,034-210603		
14.	Ferr	ruginous bodies are seen in:		
	a)	Silicosis	c)	Asbestosis
	b)	Byssinosis	d)	Bagassosis
	0)	Dyssinesis	pole one	leston in descending clauds
15.	'Por	ocorn cells' are seen in which	type of	Hodokin's disease:
13.	a)	Lymphocytic dominant		Nodular sclerosis
	b)	Lymphocytic depleted	d)	Mixed type
	U)	Lymphocytic depicted	011	whited type
16.	Call	ls seen in myocardial infarction	on at 48	hours are:
10.	a)	Polymorphs	c)	Lymphocyte
	b)	Fibroblast	d)	Macrophage
	U)	Tiologiast	u)	Widerophage
17.	Mar	rker for small cell cancer of lu	ıng iç	
17.	a)	Cytokeratin	c)	Desmin
	b)	Chromogranin	d)	Vimentin
	U)	Cinomogramii	olgona i	so seminer reconfederem.
18.	Mos	st common cause of nephrotic	syndro	me in adult:
, 10.	a)	Membranous glomeruloner		COODMINE TO
	b)	Minimal change disease	PL VARRE	
	c)	Acute glomerulonephritis		Coal-worker's prichagoomic
	d)	Focal segmental glomerulo	nephriti	s I, letal-darks; l
	u)	1 ocur segmentar gromerare		alisatZ
19.	Asc	ending aorta involvement is t	he com	monest site of which aneurysm?
	a)	Syphilitic	c)	Mycotic
	b)	Atherosclerotic	d)	None of the above
				2) Describe eblosakog enrelasa
20.	AM	L with gum infiltration, hepa	tospleno	omegaly is most likely to be
	a)	Ml	c)	M3
	b)	M2	d)	M4
		f Spicoonegaly	anises o	

13. Diagnostic feature in rheumatic heart disease is:

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 miosis and necrosis After endoscopic biopsy of colon, left sided hemicolectomy was done What is your probable diagnosis? 2 Marks Describe etiopathogenesis of it. 5 Marks 2) Describe the gross and microscopic features of the 6 Marks resected colon. 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, 3+3+3 morphological features Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis. 3) Define and classify Jaundice. Describe laboratory diagnosis 1+3+5 of Jaundice. 4) Define Pneumoconiosis. Classify Pneumoconiosis and describe 1+3+5 Coal-worker's pneumoconiosis.

Section- III (40 Marks)

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

- 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