

60

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - JULY 2015

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)

Q.P. CODE: 1081

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. What is Neoplasia? Classify different Carcinogenic agents with examples. Add a note on Viral Carcinogenesis. (2+4+4 = 10 marks)
2. A five year old boy presented with Pallor, Jaundice and Failure to Thrive. His Hb was 5gm%, peripheral smear showed Microcytic Hypochromic RBCs and many target cells and Reticulocyte count 8%.
 - a) What is your most probable diagnosis and why?
 - b) What is the etiopathogenesis of this condition?
 - c) Add a note on laboratory investigations in this case. (2+4+4 = 10 marks)

SHORT ESSAYS

10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Apoptosis
4. Factors affecting Wound Healing
5. Obesity
6. Microscopic examination of Urine
7. Laboratory findings in CML
8. Turner syndrome
9. Leukemoid reaction
10. Von Willebrand disease
11. Type III Hypersensitivity reaction
12. Pathogenesis of Septic Shock

SHORT ANSWERS

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Give three examples for Metaplasia.
14. Name six causes for Eosinophilia.
15. Enumerate six causes for Thrombocytopenia.
16. Four differences between Transudate and Exudate
17. Name the investigations included in Liver Function test.
18. CSF Cytology in Tuberculous Meningitis
19. Microscopic features of Lepromatous Leprosy
20. Functional defect in Neutrophils
21. Microalbuminuria
22. Causes for Massive Splenomegaly

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE II Degree Examination – JULY 2015

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

Pathology-Paper -II (RS2 & RS3 SCHEME) QP Code: 1082

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. Define atherosclerosis. Discuss the risk factors and etiopathogenesis. Also briefly write about the sites and clinical significance of atherosclerosis. Describe the morphology (along with neat and labeled diagram) of an atherosclerotic plaque. (1+4+2+3)
2. A 10 year old male presented with sudden onset hematuria and oliguria. On examination, he was found to have moderate hypertension. Urine examination showed red cell casts and mild proteinuria. His blood urea and creatinine was increased. (1+9)
 - a) What is your probable diagnosis?
 - b) Discuss in detail the causes that can lead to this clinical syndrome

SHORT ESSAYS

10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Pulmonary tuberculosis
4. Classify thyroid tumors. Describe in detail any one of them.
5. Pheochromocytoma
6. Cirrhosis
7. Laboratory diagnosis of jaundice
8. Gastric carcinoma
9. Osteomyelitis
10. Meningioma
11. Malignant melanoma
12. Bronchiectasis

SHORT ANSWERS

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Causes of acute pancreatitis
14. Barrett's esophagus
15. Name the complications of Diabetes mellitus
16. Name the different types of Reed-Sternberg Cells. Mention the types of Hodgkin's lymphoma where they are seen.
17. Granulomatous lymphadenitis.
18. Classification of breast carcinoma
19. Name the premalignant lesions of penis
20. Etiopathogenesis of Hydatidiform mole
21. Morphology of osteosarcoma
22. Brenner tumour
