C 7679 (Pages : 1 + 2 = 3) Name.....

Reg. No.....

SECOND PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2010

PATHOLOGY—Paper II

(SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY AND HAEMATOLOGY)

(2007 admissions)

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 40 Marks

Answer **all** *the questions.*
Answer Sections A and B in **separate** *answer-books.*
MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.

Section A

I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 16 (separate sheet attached).(16 × ½ = 8 marks)

II. Male 20-years presented with progressive pallar, bleeding gums, hepatosplenomegaly.

Hb = 6 gm %, TC 50000/cu.mm.

(a) What is your provisional diagnosis ?

(b) Classify the condition.

(c) Describe the peripheral smear findings in this condition.

(d) Mention 2 cytochemical stains of diagnostic importance.

(1 + 3 + 2 + 2 = 8 marks)

Section B

III. (a) What is the classification of Bone Tumours ?

(b) Write down the gross and microscopy of Orteogenic sarcoma.

(c) Mention 2 bones most frequently involved.

(3 + 2 + 1 = 6 marks)

IV. Write short notes on :

(a) Morphological changes of heart in 1st week of myocardial infarction.

(b) Etiopathogenesis of carcinoma cervix.

(c) Fibroadenoma.

(18 marks)

PATHOLOGY—Paper II

(SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY AND HAEMATOLOGY)

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select* **one** *most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.*

1. Hyaline inclusions in hepatocytes in Alcohol liver disease is :

   (A) Russell body. (B) Mallory body.
   (C) Councilman body. (D) Sclerotic body.

2. Which of the following is a T-cell marker ?

   (A) CD_{10}. (B) CD_{19}.
   (C) CD_{31}. (D) CD_{3}.

3. Carcinoma breast usually showing bilateral involvement is :

   (A) Ductal. (B) Lobular.
   (C) Medullary. (D) Mucinous.

4. Gamna Gandy bodies are seen in :

   (A) Liver. (B) Spleen.
   (C) Lung. (D) Lymph node.

5. Aneurysm of Aorta with Tree bark appearance is :

   (A) Syphilitic. (B) Atheroscletic.
   (C) Hypertensive. (D) Mycotic.

6. Defective platelet aggregation cause :

   (A) Glanzman's disease. (B) May Hegglin anomaly.
   (C) Storage pool disease. (D) Bernard-Soulier syndrome.

7. Pneumocystis carinii produce :

   (A) Interstitial pneumonia. (B) Bronchopneumonia.
   (C) Cavity lesion. (D) Lobar pneumonia.

8. An epiphyseal tumour of femor in a young adult showing expansite lytic lesion with their cortic. Most probable diagnosis :

   (A) Aneurysmal bone cyst. (B) Osteogenic sarcoma.
   (C) Ewing's sarcoma. (D) Giant cell tumour.

9. Following are true about Haemophelia-A *except* :

(A) Autosomal recessive inheritance. (B) Deficiency of factor VIII.

(C) Prolonged clotting time. (D) Haemarthrosis.

10. Autosplenectomy occurs in :

(A) Heriditary spherocytosis. (B) Sickle cell anaemia.

(C) Myclofibrosis. (D) Malaria.

11. An intraabdominal tumour clinically presenting as Paroxysmal episodes of hypertension is :

(A) Adrenal cortical carcinoma. (B) Myelolipoma.

(C) Pheochromocytoma. (D) Neuroblastoma.

12. Features of Crotin's disease include all *except* :

(A) Skip lesions. (B) Fissuring ulcers.

(C) Transmural inflammation. (D) Caseating granuloma.

13. H. Pylori is complicated as etiological agent in all Gastric lesions *except* :

(A) Lymphoma. (B) Carcinoma.

(C) Chronic gastritis. (D) GIST.

14. MEN syndrome Type I includes all *except* :

(A) Pheochromcytoma. (B) Parathyroid hyperplasia.

(C) Pituitary adenoma. (D) Pancreatic adenoma.

15. Which of the neoplasm is NOT a paraproteinemia :

(A) Multiple Myeloma.

(B) Primary Amyloidosis.

(C) Waldenström's macroglobulinemia.

(D) Myeosis Fungoides.

16. Renal neoplasm associated with Tuberous sclerosis is :

(A) Renal cell carcinoma. (B) Oncocytoma.

(C) Angiomyolipoma. (D) Nephroblastoma.

(16 × ½ = 8 marks)