

**SECOND PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
MARCH 2012****PATHOLOGY —Paper I**

(2007 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all questions.**Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs to be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. (16 × ½ = 8 marks)
Single response type-16 (separate sheet attached).
- II. A young woman i a butterfly rash over the face. fever, joint pains but no deformity over the ankle joints and with pruritic chest pain
- 1 The most likely diagnosis.
 - 2 What is the serological test to confirm the diagnosis ?
 - 3 Discuss the renal lesions in this condition.
 - 4 What is the cause of prolonged PTT in some patients with this disease ?
- (1 + 1 + 5 + 1 = 8 marks)

Section B

- III. (1) Define Repair.
(2) Discuss the process of fracture healing.
(3) Mention the factors influencing fracture healing.
- (1 + 3 + 2 = 6 marks)
- IV. Write short notes on :
- 1 Primary complex.
 - 2 Type II hypersensitivity.
 - 3 Bombay blood group.
- (3 × 6 = 18 marks)

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

(4) MCQ should be answered first in response sheet provided.

(5) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

1. The preservation of ghost outline of cells with architectural details is a characteristic feature of :
(A) Fibrinoid necrosis. (B) Coagulative necrosis.
(C) Caseous necrosis. (D) Colliquative necrosis.
2. Defective mineralisation of osteoid of bony matrix is the fundamental abnormality in :
(A) Scurvy. (B) Beri beri.
(C) Rickets. (D) Osteoporosis.
3. Presence of haphazard mixture of tissue indigenous to the part is :
(A) Choristoma. (B) Neoplasm.
(C) Ectopia. (D) Hamartoma.
4. The commonest anticoagulant used in the blood bank is :
(A) Heparin. (B) EDTA.
(C) Sodium citrate. (D) Acid citrate dextrose.
5. Scarring and stenosis of the intestine are a frequent finding in :
(A) Typhoid ulcer intestine. (B) Ulcerative colitis.
(C) Tuberculosis of intestine. (D) Amoebic ulcer.
6. The cytokines that protects against viral infection is :
(A) Interleukin 1. (B) Interferons.
(C) TNF α . (D) TGF.
7. The major cause of thrombosis is :
(A) Stases of blood. (B) Thrombocytosis.
(C) Endothelial damage. (D) Defective fibrinolytic system.
8. Globi are characteristically seen in :
(A) Tuberculoid leprosy. (B) Lupus vulgaris.
(C) Tertiary syphilis. (D) Lepromatous leprosy.

9. Most sensitive test for protein in urine is :
- (A) Heat and acetic acid. (B) Sulphosalicyclic acid.
(C) Heller's nitric acid. (D) Toluene sulphonic acid.
10. The ova which is not bile stained :
- (A) Roundworm. (B) Hookworm.
(C) Whipworm. (D) Tapeworm.
11. Christmas disease is due to deficiency of :
- (A) Factor IV. (B) Factor IX.
(C) Factor X. (D) Factor II.
12. The other name for sickle cell is :
- (A) Poikilocyte. (B) Leptocyte.
(C) Pyknocyte. (D) Drepanocyte.
13. Tigroid appearance is typically seen in :
- (A) Liver. (B) Kidney.
(C) Heart. (D) Lungs.
14. The specific gravity of urine is low and fixed in :
- (A) Acute renal failure. (B) Diabetes mellitus.
(C) Chronic renal failure. (D) Diabetes insipidus.
15. The type of microtome used for taking routine tissue section is :
- (A) Rocking. (B) Rotary.
(C) Sledge., (D) Freezing.
16. The largest cell in the myeloid series of cells is :
- (A) Myeloblast. (B) Promyelocyte.
(C) Myelocyte. (D) Metamyelocyte.

(16 × ½ = 8 marks)