D 23836 (Pages : 1 + 2 = 3) Name.....

Reg. No.....

SECOND PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION MARCH 2012

PATHOLOGY—Paper II

(2007 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 40 Marks

Answer **all** *the 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. Male 5 years presented pain and swelling in right thigh. H/O rapid increase i size. O/E x-ray revealed an onion feel appearance shaft of femur.

(a) What is your diagnosis ?

(b) Mention two relevant investigations.

(c) What is the reason for the radiological appearance of this lesion ?

(d) Describe the microscopy of the lesion.

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

Section B

III. (a) Define anemia.

(b) Describe the blood picture and bone marrow findings in iron deficiency anemia.

(c) Mention two other conditions with similar blood picture.

(1 + 4 + 1 = 6 marks)

IV. Write short notes on :

(a) Nodular hyperplasia of prostate.

(b) Burkitt's lymphoma.

(c) Precancerous lesions of skin.

(3 × 6 = 18 marks)

PATHOLOGY—Paper II

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.*

1. A characteristic features of agranulocytosis is :

   (A) Infection. (B) Bleeding.

   (C) Petechiae. (D) Purpura.

2. Auer rods all numerous in the following type of acute myeloid leukemia :

   (A) M_0. (B) M_2.

   (C) M_3. (D) M_4.

3. Monoblasts are stained by :

   (A) Peroxidase. (B) PAS.

   (C) Sudan III. (D) Non specific esterase

4. Polycythemia vesa is neoplasm arising from :

   (A) Committed erythroid stem cell. (B) Multipotent myeloid stem cell.

   (C) Pluripotent stem cell. (D) Committed lymphoid cell.

5. Tartrate resistant acid phosphatase is positive in :

   (A) Managerial zone lymphoma. (B) Mantle cell lymphoma.

   (C) Hairy cell leukemia. (D) Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma.

6. The proliferation and survival of myeloma cells dependant on :

   (A) IL–6. (B) IL–2.

   (C) Serotonen. (D) TNF α.

7. Schilling test is positive in :

   (A) Iron deficiency anemia. (B) Thalassemia.

   (C) Megaloblastic anemia. (D) Hereditary spherocytosis.

8. The protein that binds spectrin to glycophorin A in RBC is :

   (A) Protein 4.1. (B) Ankyrin.

   (C) Spectrin. (D) Band 4.

9. GIT Malignancies are not associated with :

   (A) H pylori infection. (B) Epstein Barr virus.

   (C) Familial polyposis coli. (D) Peutz-Jegher's syndrome

10. The most common lung tumour in non smokers is :

(A) Adenocarcinoma. (B) Squamous cell carcinoma.
(C) Small cell carcinoma. (D) Large cell carcinoma.

11. Libman-Sach's endocarditis occurs in :

(A) Rheumatic heart disease. (B) Carcinoid.
(C) SLE. (D) Bacterial endocarditis.

12. Oval fat bodies in urine are hallmark of :

(A) Chyluria. (B) Nephrotic syndrome.
(C) Multiple myeloma. (D) Obstructive Jaundice.

13. Which type of Carcinoma breast is likely to be bilateral ?

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

14. The commonest site of genital tuberculosis is :

(A) Cervix. (B) Uterus.
(C) Fallopian tube. (D) Ovaries.

15. Which is NOT a germ cell tumour of testes ?

(A) Semenoma. (B) Teratocarcinoma.
(C) Choriocarcinoma. (D) Sertolie Leydig cell tumour.

16. The most common site of metastasis of renal cell carcinoma is :

(A) Spleen. (B) Lungs.
(C) Liver. (D) Brain.

(16 × ½ = 8 marks)