BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks: 80]

PATHOLOGY – PAPER – I OP CODE: 2011

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
Each answer should be written on new page only.
Write question number in left side of margin

Long Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

- 1. Classify hereditary hemolytic anemias. Discuss pathophysiology and peripheral smear finding in thalassemia major. (2+6+2)
- 2. A 36 yrs. female presented with symptoms of productive cough and evening rise of temperature since 3 months. On radiology investigation ill-defined patchy consolidation noted in apical region of right lung. Sputum examination revealed acid fast bacilli. Serum ADA is raised.
 - a. What is your diagnosis?
 - b. Discuss etio-pathogenesis
 - c. Describe the morphology and sequelae of the disease.

(1+4+3+2)

Short Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

 $6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks}$

- 3. Define shock. Write note on etio-pathogenesis of septic shock
- 4. Write note on metaplasia. Explain with examples
- 5. Write note on Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
- **6.** Enlist various Blood components prepared in blood bank. Write note on their indications and preparation
- 7. Write note on paraneoplastic syndrome
- 8. Write note on role of cell derived chemical mediators in acute inflammation

Short Answer: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10 X 3 = 30 Marks

- 9. What is Mycetoma? Enlist various causes. Draw labelled diagram of microscopic features.
- 10. Reticulocyte: What is it? Enlist two conditions which show reticulocytosis.
- 11. Mention 6 Absolute indications for bone marrow aspiration
- 12. Acute phase reactants
- 13. What is Bombay blood group?
- 14. What is Caisson's disease?
- 15. What is Internationalized Normal Ratio (INR)? Write its clinical significance
- 16. CSF findings in pyogenic and tubercular meningitis
- 17. Define patient autonomy and paternalism
- 18. Define microalbumiuria and write its clinical significance

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks: 80]

PATHOLOGY – PAPER – II OP CODE: 2012

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
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Write question number in left side of margin

Long Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

- 1. Define & Classify Emphysema. Describe etiopathogenesis of emphysema. (2+3+5)
- 2. A 50 year old male presented with complaints of sudden constricting chest pain and difficulty in breathing. He had mild hypertension and gives past history of diabetes mellitus. ST segment elevation was noted on ECG.
 - a. What is your probable diagnosis?
 - b. Describe laboratory investigations for this case
 - c. Write a note on etiopathogenesis and complications (1+3+4+2)

Short Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

6 X 5 = 30 Marks

- 3. Describe etiology, clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis
- 4. Write note on dysgerminoma of ovary.
- 5. Write note on Barret oesophagus
- 6. Write note on Fallot's tetralogy
- 7. Define cirrhosis. Write note on etiopathogenesis of cirrhosis
- 8. Write note on etiopathogenesis and pathology of chronic pyelonephritis

Short Answer: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

 $10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ Marks}$

- 9. Monckberg's medial sclerosis
- 10. Paget's disease of nipple
- 11. Mention types of RS Cells and draw diagrams of RS cells
- 12. Microscopic features of neuroblastoma
- 13. Enlist 3 Helicobacter pylori induced gastric lesions
- 14. Enlist six prognostic factors of carcinoma breast
- 15. What is Gout? Enlist 4 causes of gout
- 16. Mention three causes of peripheral neuropathy
- 17. What is Cryptorchidism? Write its complications.
- 18. Describe radiological findings and microscopic features in osteoclastoma

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) MBBS PHASE - II EXAMINATION

JAN-2022

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks: 100]

PATHOLOGY - PAPER - I

OP CODE: 2001

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

2x10=20

- 1. Define oedema. Enumerate different types of oedema. Describe pathogenesis of cardiac oedema.
- 2. Classify bleeding disorders. Discuss the etiology of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) and laboratory diagnosis in detail. 3+4+3=10

Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

10x5=50

- 3. Mechanism of apoptosis
- 4. Lab diagnosis of thalassemia
- 5. Down syndrome
- 6. Types of necrosis and describe morphology of any one.
- 7. Chemical mediators of inflammation
- 8. Paraneoplastic syndromes
- 9. Chronic myeloid leukemia: Peripheral blood smear findings
- 10. Laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
- 11. Criteria for selection of a blood donor
- 12. Laboratory tests for detection of glycosuria

Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10x3 = 30

- 13. Leukemoid reaction
- 14. Causes of hypertrophy and enumerate the examples.
- 15. Granuloma: define and draw microscopic findings
- 16. Morphology of rhinosporidiosis
- 17. Megaloblastic anemia: bone marrow findings
- 18. CSF finding in viral meningitis
- 19. Ghon's complex
- 20. Enlist 6 causes of polycythemia
- 21. Precancerous lesions: define and enlist 4 conditions
- 22. Crystals in urine with cause.

JAN-2022

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

MBBS PHASE - II EXAMINATION

(REVISED SCHEME)

PATHOLOGY - PAPER - II

QP CODE: 2002

[Max.Marks : 100]

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
Each answer should be written on new page only.
Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks}$

1. Define and classify cirrhosis. Describe the morphology of post necrotic cirrhosis

(2 ± 4 ± 4)

- 2. 50 years male complaints of gross painless haematuria and pain in right flank. On examination palpable mass is seen in right flank.
 - a. What is your probable diagnosis?

(2)

b. Discuss the etiology and morphologic types of the lesion.

(4+4)

Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

 $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ marks}$

- 3. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis
- 4. Morphologic types of gastric carcinoma
- 5. Seminoma

[Time: 3 Hours]

- 6. Hydatidiform mole
- 7. Etiopathogenesis of atherosclerosis
- 8. Cardiac lesions in rheumatic disease
- 9. Lobar pneumonia: Gross and microscopic features
- 10. Morphology of Hodgkin's lymphoma
- 11. Astrocytoma
- 12. Hashimoto's thyroiditis

Short Answer: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

 $10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ marks}$

- 13. Histology of pleomorphic adenoma
- 14. Helicobacter pylori induced gastric lesions
- 15. Microscopy of Peutz Jegher's polyp
- 16. Cholelithiasis
- 17. Microscopy of retinoblastoma
- 18. Paget's disease of nipple
- 19. Endometriosis
- 20. Morphology of schwannoma
- 21. Basal cell carcinoma: Gross and microscopic features
- 22. Sequestrum