

M.B.B.S. SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2025**PATHOLOGY
PAPER - SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET - A****[Max Marks: 100]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Single most important factor in cervical carcinogenesis is:
 - a. Radiation
 - b. High risk HPV
 - c. Sunlight
 - d. Herpes simplex
2. Heart failure cells contain:
 - a. Hemosiderin
 - b. Lipofuscin
 - c. Myoglobin
 - d. Albumin
3. The most common thyroid neoplasm is:
 - a. Papillary carcinoma
 - b. Follicular carcinoma
 - c. Anaplastic carcinoma
 - d. Medullary carcinoma
4. Emphysema pathologically involves beyond the:
 - a. Bronchi
 - b. Terminal bronchioles
 - c. Respiratory bronchioles
 - d. Alveolar sac
5. Nephrotic syndrome includes all **except**:
 - a. Proteinuria
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Hypoalbuminemia
 - d. Lipiduria
6. *Helicobacter pylori* is **not** associated with:
 - a. GI Lymphoma
 - b. Gastric cancer
 - c. Gastric leiomyoma
 - d. Gastritis
7. Benign nephrosclerosis includes:
 - a. Gardner's syndrome
 - b. Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis
 - c. Fibrinoid necrosis
 - d. Hyaline arteriosclerosis
8. Alkaline phosphatase is increased beyond 30KA units in:
 - a. Obstructive jaundice
 - b. Thyrotoxicosis
 - c. Polycythemia vera
 - d. Erythroblastosis foetalis
9. Non alcoholic fatty liver disease includes:
 - a. SLE
 - b. Benign nephrosclerosis
 - c. Hemochromatosis
 - d. Viral hepatitis
10. Malignancy of breast is likely to be associated with:
 - a. Sclerosing adenosis
 - b. Atypical epithelial hyperplasia
 - c. Duct ectasia
 - d. Fibrocystic breast disease
11. Exostosis is also known as:
 - a. Osteosarcoma
 - b. Chondrosarcoma
 - c. Osteochondroma
 - d. Osteoblastoma
12. Kimmelstiel Wilson disease is diagnostic of:
 - a. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis
 - b. Benign hypertension
 - c. Malignant hypertension
 - d. Amyloidosis
13. EGFR mutation is associated with:
 - a. Gastric carcinoma
 - b. Ovarian carcinoma
 - c. Testicular tumor
 - d. Lung cancer
14. Pleomorphic adenoma is:
 - a. Mesenchymal tumor
 - b. Epithelial tumor
 - c. Mixed tumor
 - d. Malignant tumor
15. Precancerous lesion of oral cavity is:
 - a. Erythroplakia
 - b. Verrucous carcinoma
 - c. Ameloblastoma
 - d. Odontogenic cyst
16. Toxic megacolon occurs in:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Chron's disease
 - c. Whipple's disease
 - d. Reiter's disease
17. Serum anti TSH autoantibody is seen in:
 - a. Colloid goitre
 - b. Graves disease
 - c. Papillary carcinoma
 - d. Follicular carcinoma
18. Anti islet cell antibody is seen in:
 - a. Type 1 diabetes
 - b. Type 2 diabetes
 - c. Pancreatitis
 - d. Pancreatic carcinoma
19. Pink puffers are seen in:
 - a. Chronic bronchitis
 - b. Anthracosis
 - c. Emphysema
 - d. Carcinoma lung
20. Most common cancer in females in India presently is:
 - a. Breast carcinoma
 - b. Lung carcinoma
 - c. Cervical carcinoma
 - d. Oral carcinoma

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Note: Attempt all questions in sequence.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** **(5 x 2 = 10)**
- a. Foreign bodies are lodged more commonly to right side of bronchus
 - b. Increased urination in diabetics
 - c. Optically clear nucleus in papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - d. Hyperlipidemia leads to increased risk for atherosclerosis
 - e. Cervical cancer is more common in low socio-economic status
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(4 x 2.5 = 10)**
- A 70-year-old obese male presented with history of radiating chest pain, sweating and breathlessness for last 7 hours.
- a. What is the most probable diagnosis for this case?
 - b. What investigations are required to confirm the diagnosis?
 - c. What are the two risk factors associated with this disease?
 - d. Name two complications of this disease.
- Q. 4. Write briefly on:** **(4 x 6 = 24)**
- a. Graves' Disease
 - b. Pathogenesis of emphysema
 - c. Advanced Glycation End products
 - d. What is the role of teamwork in lab management?
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Describe pathogenesis of complications of diabetes. **(6+4=10)**
- (ii) Describe the pathogenesis, morphology and complications in coal worker pneumoconiosis **(4+4+2=10)**
- Q. 6. Answer as indicated:** **(4 x 4 = 16)**
- a. Enumerate different types of intestinal polyps
 - b. Risk factors for breast carcinoma
 - c. Polycystic kidney disease
 - d. Serological markers in Hepatitis B
