

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2007
SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - I (ESSAY)

Tuesday, June 19, 2007

Time available: 10.30 – 13.00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

✍ **All questions are compulsory.**

✍ **Illustrate your answers with diagrams, flow charts, tables etc wherever required.**

1. A 42 year old male presented with history of weight loss, fever on and off, and cough for the last 5 years. On examination, bronchial breath sounds were heard in upper right hemithorax. What is the diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis and morphologic findings in this case. Mention the complications.

(2+5+3 = 10 marks)

2. Define amyloidosis. Discuss etiopathogenesis and morphologic findings in various organs. Mention the complications of amyloidosis.

(2+5+3 =10 marks)

3. Write short notes on:

3A. Sickle cell anemia

3B. Types of necrosis

3C. Immune complex mediated (type-3) hypersensitivity

3D. Vascular changes in acute inflammation

3E. Infarction

3F. ESR

3G. Acute myelogenous leukemia(AML)

3H. Megaloblastic anemia.

(5×8 = 40 marks)

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2007

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - II (ESSAY)

Wednesday, June 20, 2007

Time available: 10.30 – 13.00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

✍ **Draw diagrams and flow charts wherever appropriate.**

✍ **Answer all questions.**

1. A 55 year old man presented with complaints of loss of weight and loss of appetite. He also gave history of vomiting with haematemesis for 6 months on and off. The diagnosis was clinched on endoscopic biopsy. Answer the following questions:

1A. What is your diagnosis based on clinical history?

1B. Describe the aetiopathogenesis of the disease.

1C. Classify and discuss the morphology of the disease in the main organ involved.

(10 marks)

2. Define nephrotic syndrome and classify the causes. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis and pathology of minimal change disease.

(10 marks)

3. Write short notes on the following:

3A. Risk factors in atherosclerosis

3B. Morphology of heart in acute rheumatic fever

3C. Definition, aetiology, pathology and complications of bronchiectasis

3D. Osteogenic sarcoma

3E. Prognostic factors in breast carcinoma

3F. Classification of ovarian tumours

3G. Classification and morphology of Hodgkin's disease

3H. Pathogenesis and pathology of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

(5×8 = 40 marks)

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOV/DEC 2007****SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - I (ESSAY)**

Tuesday, November 27, 2007

Time available: 10.30 – 13.00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

✍ **All questions are compulsory.**

✍ **Illustrate your answers with diagrams, flow charts, tables etc wherever required.**

1. Define thrombosis. Describe its pathogenesis. What is the fate of a thrombus?
(2+6+2 = 10 marks)

2. A 20 year old girl attended the skin out-patient for a hypopigmented patch (macule) on the skin over the cheek. On examination there was loss of sensation for pain and temperature. The ulnar nerve was thickened on both sides. A biopsy of the skin lesion was performed which confirmed the clinical diagnosis. The patient was treated with drugs for few months and she recovered completely.
 - 2A. What is the likely diagnosis?
 - 2B. What is the causative agent?
 - 2C. Mention the classification of this disease.
 - 2D. Describe the microscopic appearance of the skin lesion.(2+1+4+3 = 10 marks)

3. Write short notes on:
 - 3A. Factors affecting and complications of wound healing.
 - 3B. Packed cell volume – definition, methods and its significance.
 - 3C. Modes of spread of malignant tumors.
 - 3D. Classification of leukemia.
 - 3E. Fatty liver-definition, causes and morphology.
 - 3F. Type I hypersensitivity reaction.
 - 3G. Spleen in amyloidosis-gross and microscopic features.
 - 3H. Peripheral blood smear and bone marrow findings in Pernicious anemia.(5×8 = 40 marks)



