Reg. No.

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2007

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - I (ESSAY)

Tuesday, June 19, 2007

Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which the		
E	All questions are compulsory	

Time available: 10.30 - 13.00 Hours

- Illustrate your answers with diagrams, flow charts, tables etc wherever required. ES
- A 42 year old male presented with history of weight loss, fever on and off, and cough for the 1. 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)

Maximum Marks: 60

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:
- Sickle cell anemia 3A.
- 3B. Types of necrosis
- Immune complex mediated (type-3) hypersensitivity 3C.
- 3D. Vascular changes in acute inflammation
- 3E. Infarction
- 3F. ESR
- Acute myelogenous leukemia(AML) 3G.
- Megaloblastic anemia. 3H.

Reg. No.	
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MANIPAL UNIVERSITY SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2007

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - II (ESSAY)

Wednesday, June 20, 2007

Time available: 10.30 – 13.00 Hours

Draw diagrams and flow charts wherever appropriate.

Answer all questions.

ES

- 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)

Maximum Marks: 60

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.

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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.

 $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$

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MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION - NOV/DEC 2007

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - II (ESSAY)

Wednesday, November 28, 2007

Time available: 10.30 - 13.00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

- Answer ALL questions.
- 1. Classify ovarian tumours. Define teratoma and describe its gross and microscopy.

(5+1+2+2=10 marks)

- 2. A 50 year old chronic alcoholic male, was admitted to the medical ward for severe hematemesis. He was found to have massive ascites and pedal edema. Biochemical examination showed abnormalities in serum proteins with reversal of albumin-globulin (A:G) ratio. A liver biopsy confirmed the diagnosis. Patient went into coma and died within a week. An autopsy was performed.
- 2A. What is the probable diagnosis?
- 2B. What would have been the gross and microscopic features of the liver of this patient?
- 2C. Write briefly on the pathogenesis of this disease.

(2+5+3 = 10 marks)

- 3. Write short notes on:
- 3A. Basal cell carcinoma site, biological behaviour and morphology.
- 3B. Morphology of peptic ulcer.
- 3C. Morphology of meningioma.
- 3D. Complications of myocardial infarction.
- 3E. Morphological features of osteosarcoma.
- 3F. Definition and causes of nephrotic syndrome.
- 3G. Various types of emphysema and its pathogenesis.
- 3H. Classification of Hodgkin lymphoma and morphology of any one type.

 $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$

