

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOV/DEC 2008****SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - I (ESSAY)**

Tuesday, November 25, 2008

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.**

✍ **Essay Question:**

1. Enumerate the cardinal signs of inflammation. Describe the vascular changes in acute inflammation. Illustrate the answer with diagrams.

(2+6+2 = 10 marks)

2. A 40 year old male presented with easy fatigability, weakness and weight loss. On examination, extreme pallor and massive splenomegaly were present. Investigations revealed WBC count of 1,10,000 cells/cumm and platelet count of 7, 00,000/cumm. He was admitted to the oncology department for further management.

2A. What is the diagnosis?

2B. Discuss the laboratory findings in this condition.

2C. What are the complications of the condition?

(1+7+2 = 10 marks)

3. **Short Notes:**

3A. Dystrophic calcification.

3B. Turner syndrome.

3C. Fat embolism.

3D. Morphology of amyloidosis of spleen.

3E. Tabulate the differences between benign and malignant tumors.

3F. Microscopic features of lepromatous and tuberculoid leprosy.

3G. Laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia including biochemistry, peripheral blood smear and bone marrow findings.

3H. Delayed type of hypersensitivity.

(5×8 = 40 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOV/DEC 2008****SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY – II (ESSAY)**

Wednesday, November 26, 2008

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. Classify testicular tumours. Discuss the gross and microscopic features of seminoma.
(4+2+4 = 10 marks)

2. A 12 year old boy presented with fever, malaise, decreased urine output of coffee colour. Patient gave a history of sore throat 2 weeks prior to the present illness. Investigations confirmed the clinical diagnosis and he recovered completely after the treatment at the hospital.
 - 2A. What is your probable diagnosis?
 - 2B. Enumerate the relevant laboratory tests and their results which will confirm your diagnosis.
 - 2C. Discuss the morphologic features of the target organ involved.
(2+4+4 = 10 marks)

3. Write short notes on:
 - 3A. CSF findings in acute pyogenic meningitis.
 - 3B. Aetiopathogenesis of Carcinoma colon.
 - 3C. Complications of atherosclerotic plaque.
 - 3D. Morphology of liver in alcoholic hepatitis.
 - 3E. Risk factors for carcinoma breast.
 - 3F. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.
 - 3G. Morphology of papillary carcinoma of thyroid.
 - 3H. Causes of bronchiectasis.
(5×8 = 40 marks)

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2008****SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - I (ESSAY)**

Friday, May 02, 2008

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 necrosis. Describe the different types of necrosis with suitable examples.

(2+8 = 10 marks)

2. A 58 year old male was admitted to the hospital with complaints of generalized weakness and dragging sensation in the left hypochondrium. On examination, he was pale and had marked splenomegaly. Laboratory results indicated a total WBC count of $90,000/\text{mm}^3$ and the LAP score was low.

2A. What is the probable diagnosis?

2B. Describe the peripheral smear findings in this condition.

2C. What are the clinical phases encountered in the progression of this disease?

2D. What is the chromosomal abnormality in this condition?

(2+4+3+1 = 10 marks)

3. Write short notes on:

(5×8 = 40 marks)

3A. Pathogenesis of septic shock.

3B. Differences between tuberculoid and lepromatous leprosy.

3C. Down syndrome.

3D. Type I hypersensitivity reaction.

3E. Complications of wound healing.

3F. Peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in Megaloblastic anemia.

3G. Variants of Reed – Sternberg cell.

3H. Red cell indices and their importance.



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2008
SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - II (ESSAY)

Saturday, May 03, 2008

Time available: 10.30 – 13.00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

- ✍ **Answer ALL questions.**
✍ **Draw diagrams and flow charts wherever appropriate.**

1. Describe the risk factors, morphology and complications of atherosclerosis.
(5+3+2 = 10 marks)

2. A 10 year male was brought to the pediatric out patient with the complaints of passing reduced quantities of cocoa colored urine for 3 days. Clinical examination revealed that the child had high blood pressure. Urine examination for microscopy and biochemical tests helped to confirm the diagnosis. He had sore throat 14 days before the development of the present complaints. The boy recovered 3 weeks after conservative therapy.
 - 2A. What is your diagnosis?
 - 2B. Describe the etiopathogenesis of the above condition.
 - 2C. Describe the morphological changes in the kidney expected in this condition.
(2+3+5 = 10 marks)

3. Write short notes on:
(5×8 = 40 marks)
 - 3A. Morphology of alcoholic cirrhosis
 - 3B. Early gastric carcinoma
 - 3C. Morphology of Osteoclastoma
 - 3D. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
 - 3E. Etiology and pathogenesis of lung cancer
 - 3F. Morphology of Crohn disease
 - 3G. Fibroadenoma of breast
 - 3H. Etiopathogenesis of gall stones

