

# MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

## SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2009

### SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (ESSAY)

Tuesday, May 05, 2009

Time: 10.30 – 13.00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

✍ **All questions are compulsory.**

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

1. Define inflammation. What are the cardinal signs of inflammation? Discuss in detail the process of phagocytosis.

(2+2+6 = 10 marks)

2. A 60 year old lady complains of generalized weakness and tingling in the hands and feet. Patient had undergone surgery 5 years back for gastric ulcer. Her hemoglobin levels are 8 gms./dL Serum iron levels are normal.

2A. What is your diagnosis?

2B. Enumerate 2 causes for the above condition.

2C. Describe the laboratory investigations, peripheral smear picture and bone marrow features in the above condition.

(1+1+8 = 10 marks)

3. **Write short notes on:**

3A. Pathologic calcification

3B. Fate of a thrombus

3C. Turner syndrome

3D. Differences between a benign and malignant tumour, with 1 example of each.

3E. Acute Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura

3F. Peripheral smear picture in chronic myeloid leukemia.

3G. Burkitt lymphoma

3H. Primary tuberculosis

(5×8 = 40 marks)



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## SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2009

### SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - PAPER II (ESSAY)

Wednesday, May 06, 2009

Time: 10.30 – 13.00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

✍ **Answer ALL questions.**

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

1. List the histologic types of breast carcinomas. Enumerate the risk factors for breast carcinoma. Discuss its etiology and pathogenesis. Describe the morphological features of Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (No Special Type).

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

2. A 35-year-old male presented with severe, persistent cough and copious foul smelling purulent sputum. He gets paroxysms of cough particularly when he rises in the morning and with changes in position. He also has dyspnoea. His radiological investigations revealed a functionless left lung and a pneumonectomy was performed. There was no abscess found in the pneumonectomy specimen but it showed characteristic morphological features consistent with the history. Patient was completely relieved of the symptoms.

- 2A. What is your clinical diagnosis?  
2B. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of this disorder.  
2C. Describe the morphology of the lung in this condition.  
2D. List the complications that can develop in this patient.

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

3. **Write short notes on:**

- 3A. Differences between Crohn disease and Ulcerative colitis  
3B. Morphology of cardiac lesions in rheumatic fever  
3C. Carcinoid Syndrome  
3D. Morphology of Renal Cell Carcinoma  
3E. Mature (benign) teratoma of ovary  
3F. CSF in pyogenic meningitis  
3G. Basal cell carcinoma  
3H. Enumerate the risk factors for atherosclerosis and describe the morphological complications of atheroma

(5×8 = 40 marks)

