

## MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

## SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2015

## SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (ESSAY)

Monday, May 04, 2015

Time: 10:20 – 13:00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

✍ **All questions are compulsory.**

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

1. Discuss the pathogenesis and morphology of thrombus. Add a note on antiphospholipid syndrome.

(4+4+2 = 10 marks)

2. A 18 year old boy presented to the OPD with acute pain in bones, clinically mimicking acute osteomyelitis. On examination, he had mild jaundice and spleen was not palpable. Investigations revealed unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia with reduced hemoglobin levels. Serum iron levels were normal.

2A. What is your diagnosis?

2B. What is the molecular basis of this disease?

2C. Discuss the peripheral smear and laboratory diagnosis.

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

3. **Write short answers on the following:**

3A. Diagrammatic representation of role of p53 gene in maintaining genomic integrity

3B. Mechanisms of type II hypersensitivity reaction

3C. Glomerular lesions in diabetic nephropathy

3D. Turner syndrome

3E. Burkitt lymphoma

3F. Granulomatous inflammation

3G. Dystrophic calcification

3H. Intrinsic pathway of apoptosis

3I. Pathways of spread of tumours

3J. Enumerate AIDS defining opportunistic infections and neoplasms in HIV infection

3K. Agranulocytosis

3L. Etiopathogenesis of iron deficiency anemia

3M. Lepromatous leprosy

3N. Types of infarcts

3O. Chronic immune thrombocytopenic purpura

(4 marks × 15 = 60 marks)



**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY****SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2015****SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - PAPER II (ESSAY)**

Tuesday, May 05, 2015

Time: 10:20 – 13:00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

✍ **Answer all questions. Illustrate your answers with diagrams wherever necessary.**

1. List the types of gall stones. Discuss the risk factors, pathogenesis and morphology of gall stones.

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

2. 60-year-old woman came with a lump in the upper outer quadrant of her right breast. On examination the lump was hard and fixed to the overlying skin. There was nipple retraction and multiple hard ipsilateral axillary nodes

2A. What is your diagnosis?

2B. Classify the lesion.

2C. Describe the morphology of the commonest type of this lesion.

2D. Enumerate the major and minor prognostic factors.

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

3. **Write short notes on.**

3A. The differences between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease

3B. Morphology of bronchiectasis

3C. Etiopathogenesis of pyogenic osteomyelitis

3D. Morphology of gastric carcinoma

3E. Stages and morphology of lobar pneumonia

3F. Morphology of Wilm's tumour

3G. Tabulate the differences between type 1 and type 2 endometrial carcinoma

3H. Classification of germ cell tumour with serum markers

3I. Pathogenesis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis

3J. CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis

3K. Morphology of basal cell carcinoma

3L. Morphology of atheromatous plaque

3M. Complication of subacute bacterial endocarditis

3N. Definition and etiology of chronic pancreatitis

3O. Causes of nephrotic syndrome

(4 marks × 15 = 60 marks)

