

MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SECOND MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2022

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (ESSAY)

(OLD REGULATION - 2018-19 BATCH - REPEATERS)

Tuesday, June 07, 2022

Time: 10:20 – 13:00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

✍ Answer ALL the questions.

✍ Illustrate your answers with diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Define shock. Mention the types of shock with one example for each. Describe the pathogenesis of septic shock. Discuss the morphology of lung in septic shock.

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

2. A 10-year-old boy presented with recurrent episodes of chest and bone pain, intermittent jaundice. Chest X-ray showed pulmonary infiltrates and reduced size of spleen. What is the diagnosis in this case? What are the laboratory findings in the case? What is the pathogenesis of this disease? Enlist the complications.

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

3. **Write short notes on:**

3A. Describe the role of cytosolic calcium in cell injury

3B. Enlist complications of diabetes mellitus.

3C. Pathogenetic mechanism of granuloma formation

3D. Nutmeg liver

3E. Factors affecting wound healing

3F. Paraneoplastic syndromes

3G. Philadelphia chromosome

3H. Hemophilia A

3I. Opportunistic fungal infections in HIV

3J. Classification of oncogenic viruses

3K. Down syndrome

3L. Differences between apoptosis and necrosis

3M. Pathways of tumor spread with examples

3N. Differences between dry and wet gangrene

3O. Differences between exudate and transudate

(4 marks × 15 = 60 marks)



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SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY - PAPER II (ESSAY)

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Wednesday, June 08, 2022

Time: 10:20 – 13:00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

✍ **Answer ALL the questions.**

✍ **Illustrate your answers with diagrams wherever necessary.**

1. List the risk factors leading to myocardial infarction. Enumerate the morphological changes in the myocardium. Mention the laboratory evaluation of myocardial infarction.

(4+4+2 = 10 marks)

2. A 41-year-old woman attained menarche at 11 year of age. She had numerous sexual partners. She presents with a history of postcoital bleeding for the past 6 months. A pap smear shows cells with pleomorphic nuclei, and coarse clumped chromatin. Many cells are caudate, spindled and some have a dense orangeophilic cytoplasm. Necrotic debris is seen. Per speculum examination revealed an exophytic growth in the cervix.

2A. What is the diagnosis?

2B. Explain the etiopathogenesis.

2C. Describe the evolution of precancerous lesions of cervix

(1+5+4 = 10 marks)

3. **Write short notes on:**

3A. Pathogenesis of Hashimoto thyroiditis

3B. Etiology and morphology of bronchiectasis

3C. Morphology of malignant melanoma

3D. Etiology and pathogenesis of chronic osteomyelitis

3E. Morphology of osteosarcoma

3F. Rule of 10's in pheochromocytoma

3G. Genetic mutations in hereditary breast cancer

3H. Morphology of Seminoma testes

3I. Etiology of Chronic pyelonephritis with diagram

3J. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease

3K. Tabulate the differences between bacterial and TB meningitis

3L. Etiopathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma

3M. Sequential appearance of serologic markers in Hepatitis B with diagram

3N. Morphology of Peptic ulcer

3O. Adenoma-carcinoma sequence in colorectal adenocarcinoma

(4 marks × 15 = 60 marks)

