

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE I STAGE II DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST 2012

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY – I (ESSAY)

Saturday, August 11, 2012

Time: 09:00 – 11:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

1. A 60 year old female, a known case of carcinoma breast who had completed chemotherapy and radiotherapy was involved in an accident in a factory. She had a lacerated wound on her left arm. Explain with the help of suitable diagrams the process of healing of the lacerated wound. What are the factors affecting wound healing in this patient?
(4+1 = 5 marks)
2. What are the beneficial and harmful effects of acute inflammation?
(2½+2½ = 5 marks)
3. What are the common causes of lymphadenopathy? Describe the clinicopathological features of Burkitt's lymphoma.
(1½+3½ = 5 marks)
4. Describe the metastatic cascade. Mention the routes of spread of malignant tumours with two examples of each.
(3+2 = 5 marks)
5. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis and morphology of gastric carcinoma.
(3+2 = 5 marks)
6. A 50 year old male, a chronic alcoholic was admitted in the hospital in a state of coma. Laboratory investigations showed evidence of liver cell failure. In a tabular format, list the clinical features of liver cell failure with its pathophysiological basis.
(5 marks)
7. Describe the predisposing factors and clinicopathological features of squamous cell carcinoma of skin?
(2+3 = 5 marks)
8. Define meningitis. Describe the aetiopathogenesis, pathologic features and CSF findings of tuberculous meningitis.
(1+4 = 5 marks)

9. Discuss the changes that can occur in the blood vessels of a hypertensive and diabetic patient.
(5 marks)
10. "The pathology of lobar pneumonia is a classic example of acute inflammation". Justify.
(5 marks)
11. A 20 year old female presented with a lump in the right breast of four months duration. On clinical examination, the lump was mobile and painless.
- 11A. What is the diagnosis?
- 11B. With the aid of suitable diagrams describe the gross and microscopic features of the lesion
(1+4 = 5 marks)
12. In a tabular format, compare two malignant tumours of the kidney.
(5 marks)



Reg. No.

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MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**MBBS PHASE I STAGE II DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST 2012****SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY – II (MCQs)**

Saturday, August 11, 2012

Time: 11:30 – 12:30 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 120

INSTRUCTIONS

1. For each statement, select **T** (True) or **F** (False) as your choice.
2. Indicate your choice by darkening the appropriate circle in the answer sheet provided.
3. Use only HB or 2B pencils to darken the circle.
4. Leave blank for Don't Know response.
5. Scoring systems is as follows:

For every Correct response	1 mark is awarded
For every Wrong response	0.5 mark is deducted
For every Don't Know response	No mark is deducted
6. Indicate your roll number (Registration Number) clearly and correctly.
7. Do not write anything in the question paper.
8. The true/false statements are numbered 101 to 160 and 201 to 260 (Total 120 statements).
9. This question paper contains **04 pages**. Please make sure that the question paper provided to you has all the pages.

Hyperplasia

101. Of the myometrium is seen in pregnancy
102. Is characterised by cellular atypia
103. Can be due to the effect of denervation

The following terms are correctly defined

104. Biopsy: A piece of tissue received for diagnostic purposes
105. Eponym: Name of a disease derived from its association with a place or person
106. Pathognomonic: The beginning and progress of disease

With reference to necrosis

107. Caseous necrosis is seen in the arteriolar wall in malignant hypertension
108. Coagulative necrosis is seen in myocardial infarction
109. Acute pancreatitis is associated with fibrinoid necrosis

Down's syndrome

110. Is a sex chromosomal disorder
111. Will show two Barr bodies in the buccal smear
112. Has an increased risk of developing leukaemia

In acute inflammation

113. The redness is due to vasoconstriction
114. The swelling is due to increase in vascular permeability
115. Calor is due to increased blood flow to the involved area

Regarding adhesion of neutrophils

116. The phenomenon is seen only in venules
117. It occurs at the sites of acute inflammation
118. Increased leukocyte adhesion results from interaction between paired adhesion molecules on leukocyte and endothelial surfaces

Composition of acute inflammatory exudate includes

119. Fibrinogen
120. Lymphocytes
121. Immunoglobulin

Regarding iron deficiency anaemia

122. It shows microcytic hypochromic RBCs
123. Target cells are commonly seen
124. Koilonychia is seen

Regarding hemophilia

125. It shows a platelet adhesion defect
126. Spontaneous haemorrhage into joint space can be seen
127. It shows normal prothrombin time

In multiple myeloma

128. Bence Jones or myeloma kidney is because of hypercalcemia
129. Immune paresis is because of suppressed levels of unaffected immunoglobulins
130. Hyperviscosity is especially associated with IgA paraprotein

The factors which help in angiogenesis are

131. Vascular endothelial growth factor
132. Angiostatin
133. Endostatin

The following pre-malignant conditions are correctly matched with the malignancies they predispose

134. Crohn's disease: Colorectal adenocarcinoma
135. Hepatic cirrhosis: Cholangiocarcinoma
136. Xeroderma pigmentosum: Skin cancer

The oncogenic viruses and the neoplasms they cause are correctly matched

137. Human papilloma virus: Cervical carcinoma
138. Hepatitis B virus: Kaposi's sarcoma
139. Epstein Barr virus: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
140. Hepatitis C virus: Adenocarcinoma of stomach

Barrett's oesophagus

141. Results from squamous hyperplasia
142. Affects the mid-oesophagus
143. Requires regular surveillance

Intestinal amoebiasis

144. Is caused by Escherichia coli
145. Causes circumferential ulcers
146. Results in liver abscess due to blood spread

Crohn's disease

147. Affects only the colo-rectal area
148. Commonly results in fissures and fistulas
149. Involves only the mucosa

Papillary serous cystadenocarcinoma

- 241. Is an ovarian germ cell tumor
- 242. Shows psammoma bodies on histology
- 243. Leads to pseudomyxoma peritonei

Regarding Type 2 diabetes mellitus

- 244. Patients are insulin dependent
- 245. It presents in childhood
- 246. It is associated with reduction in cell surface receptors for insulin

Regarding hydatidiform mole

- 247. Partial mole has no fetal parts
- 248. The chromosomal constitution of complete mole is androgenetic
- 249. Histology of complete mole shows well developed stromal vessels in the chorionic villi
- 250. The neoplastic potential is more for partial mole

Squamous cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder

- 251. Occurs with chronic infection by *Schistosoma hematobium*
- 252. Can follow long term catheterization
- 253. Arises from metaplastic transitional epithelium

Mediators of glomerular damage include

- 254. Reactive nitrogen species
- 255. C3 nephritic factors
- 256. Clotting factors

Regarding acute tubular necrosis

- 257. It is an important cause of acute renal failure
- 258. In the diuretic phase, there is hyperkalaemia
- 259. In the ischaemic type, casts are formed in the distal tubules and collecting ducts
- 260. In the toxic type, the kidneys are swollen and pale

