

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**MBBS 2nd Professional Examination (New Regulation) May 2022**

Subject : Pathology  
 Paper : II

Full Marks : 100  
 Time : 3 hours

*Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. a) A 46 year old male presented with epigastric burning pain usually occurs 2-3 hrs after meal in day and is worse at midnight. 2+5+5+3
  - i) What is your provisional diagnosis ?
  - ii) Write about the risk factors and pathogenesis of this disorder.
  - iii) Describe in short about the morphology of the disease.
  - iv) Mention complications of the disease.
- b) A 55 year old female presented with painless, hard fixed lump over breast. On examination, left axillary lymph nodes are palpable. 2+5+5+3
  - i) What is your provisional diagnosis ?
  - ii) Enumerate the risk factors of this disease.
  - iii) Write about the classification of this disease
  - iv) Describe the morphology of various types in short.
2. a) Write down the pathogenesis of cirrhosis of liver in a alcoholic patient. 10
- b) Enumerate the histopathology of lung lesions in pneumococcal pneumonia . 10
- c) What are the immunological mechanisms of glomerular injury? 10
3. Write short notes on following: 2 x 5
  - a) Long term complications of diabetes Mellitus.
  - b) Morphology of teratoma of ovary.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
  - a) Renal cell carcinoma can be associated with raised haematocrit.
  - b) Explain how a colonic polyp can lead to colonic carcinoma.
  - c) Ewing sarcoma and primitive neuroectodermal tumors are unified into a single category.
  - d) Pulmonary tuberculosis in HIV infected persons is usually sputum negative.
  - e) Dihydroxy testosterone plays a critical role in the pathogenesis of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

**P.T.O**

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

1. All are precursor lesions of lung carcinoma except
  - a) Squamous metaplasia
  - b) Squamous dysplasia
  - c) Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia
  - d) Diffuse idiopathic pulmonary neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia
2. Majority of carcinoma of oropharynx harbors oncogenic variant of HPV; Particularly
  - a) HPV-11
  - b) HPV-16
  - c) HPV-18
  - d) HPV-21
3. Most characteristic finding of Glomerulonephritis is
  - a) Proteinuria
  - b) Edema
  - c) Oliguria
  - d) Red cell casts in urine
4. All are the features of ulcerative colitis; except
  - a) Pseudopolyps
  - b) Ulcers
  - c) Toxic megacolon
  - d) Strictures
5. Which of the following is not a premalignant condition ?
  - a) Sessile serrated adenoma
  - b) Hyperplastic polyp
  - c) Juvenile polyposis syndrome
  - d) Tubular adenoma
6. Renal transplant patients are prone to get infection with :
  - a) Adenovirus
  - b) EB virus
  - c) Cytomegalovirus
  - d) Cox Sackie virus
7. Rosette's are found in --
  - a) Neuroblastoma
  - b) Lipo sarcoma
  - c) Fibro sarcoma
  - d) Leiomyoma
8. The tumour marker CA 125 is raised in which ovarian tumor :
  - a) Papillary serous cystadenocarcinoma
  - b) Malignant Brenner tumour
  - c) Granulosa cell tumour
  - d) Dysgerminoma
9. Tram track appearance is found in-
  - a) IgA nephropathy
  - b) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
  - c) Membranoproliferative disease
  - d) Good pasture syndrome
10. Krukenberg tumour can be caused by all except
  - a) Colon carcinoma
  - b) Carcinoma of breast
  - c) Carcinoma of gall bladder
  - d) Choriocarcinoma