

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - June/July 2010

32

Time: 3 Hrs.

[Max. Marks: 100]

## PATHOLOGY - PAPER I

(Revised Scheme II)

QP Code: 1081

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

### LONG ESSAY

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. Define and classify oncogenic viruses. Explain the mechanism involved in tumour production by viruses
2. Enumerate the causes of haemolytic anemias. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of haemolytic anemia in general.

### SHORT ESSAY

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

3. Brown induration of lungs
4. Amyloid spleen
5. Pathogenesis of cardiac oedema
6. Write about the role of macrophages in inflammation
7. Discuss briefly about pre-cancerous lesions of the skin
8. Scurvy
9. Turners syndrome
10. Hemochromatosis
11. Bone marrow changes in megaloblastic anemia
12. Von - Willebrand disease

### SHORT ANSWERS

10 X 3 = 30 Marks

13. Mention four diseases transmitted by blood transfusion
14. Significance of reticulocytosis
15. Name four Romanowsky Stains
16. Absolute indications for bone marrow biopsy
17. How do you examine semen in a case of suspected infertility
18. Hemoglobin values at different ages
19. Name the tests done in a routine detailed examination of urine
20. CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis
21. Causes for Ketonuria
22. Application of papanicolaou's stain

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - December 2010

30

Time: 3 Hrs.

[Max. Marks: 100]

## PATHOLOGY - PAPER I

(Revised Scheme II)

QP Code: 1081

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

### LONG ESSAY

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. Define and classify amyloidosis. Explain the gross and microscopic features of organs involved in secondary amyloidosis
2. Describe and classify purpuras. Describe aetiology, hematological features clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)

### SHORT ESSAY

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

3. Chronic venous congestion of liver: gross and microscopic features
4. Air Embolism
5. Chemical mediators of acute inflammation
6. Factors influencing wound healing
7. Lepromatous Leprosy
8. Rhinosporidiosis
9. Tumour markers
10. Sex chromatin
11. Hereditary spherocytosis
12. Philadelphia chromosome

### SHORT ANSWERS

10 X 3 = 30 Marks

13. Significance of cross matching and different methods of cross matching
14. Two uses of trisodium citrate as an anticoagulant in haematology
15. Uses of buffy coat
16. FNAC( fine needle aspiration cytology)
17. Describe clot retraction test
18. Special stains used in histopathology
19. Microscopic examination of semen
20. Tests for proteinuria
21. Four causes for haemorrhagic pleural fluid
22. Parasites seen in peripheral smear.

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - June / July 2011

Time: 3 Hrs.

[Max. Marks: 100]

## **PATHOLOGY - PAPER I**

**(Revised Scheme II)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

### **LONG ESSAY**

**2 X 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define and classify anemias, discuss the causes and lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia.
2. Describe in detail formation of thrombus. What are fates a thrombus can undergo?

### **SHORT ESSAY**

**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Define necrosis. Mention and define types of necrosis giving examples.
4. Explain briefly the role of tumor suppression genes in oncogenesis.
5. Primary tuberculosis
6. Clinical criteria and laboratory diagnosis of SLE
7. Hemophilia.
8. Laboratory diagnosis of multiple myeloma
9. Turner's syndrome
10. Exogenous and endogenous pigments
11. Chemical mediators of inflammation
12. Tumor markers

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 X 3 = 30 Marks**

13. CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis
14. Causes of glucosuria. Name the methods for its detection
15. Enumerate transfusion reactions
16. Semen analysis in a case of suspected infertility
17. RBC indices
18. Causes of dry tap of dry tip in bone marrow aspiration
19. Causes of eosinophilia
20. Physical examination of urine
21. Leukemoid reaction
22. Role of FNAC in pathology diagnosis.

\* \* \* \* \*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - Dec 2011 / Jan 2012

Time: 3 Hrs.

[Max. Marks: 100]

## **PATHOLOGY - PAPER I**

**(Revised Scheme II)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

### **LONG ESSAY**

**2 X 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Embolism. Discuss different types of Embolisms
2. Classify hemolytic anaemias. Write the pathogenesis and pathology of sickle cell anaemia

### **SHORT ESSAY**

**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Etiopathogenesis of septic shock
4. Stages of syphilis
5. Metastasis
6. Hypersensitivity reactions
7. Chronic venous congestion of lung
8. Hemosiderosis
9. Oncogenic Viruses
10. Lab diagnosis of AIDS
11. Necrosis - definition, types with examples
12. Primary complex

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 X 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Epstein barr viruses
14. Spherocytes
15. Four causes of Hematuria
16. Rh factor
17. P C V
18. Choristoma
19. Giant cells
20. Barr body
21. Diet and cancer
22. Hypersegmented neutrophil

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - June / July 2012

Time: 3 Hrs.

[Max. Marks: 100]

## PATHOLOGY - PAPER I

(Revised Scheme II)

QP Code: 1081

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

### LONG ESSAY

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. Define shock? What are the different types of shock? Describe the pathogenesis of septic shock.
2. Classify leukemia. Write the clinical features, FAB classification and the diagnostic methods used in the diagnosis of ALL.

### SHORT ESSAY

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

3. Down's syndrome
4. Anogenital syphilis
5. Viral carcinogenesis
6. Necrosis and its various types - with examples
7. Steps of wound healing
8. Type I hypersensitivity reaction
9. Hereditary spherocytosis
10. Various methods of Haemoglobin estimation
11. Types of anticoagulants
12. Blood transfusion reactions.

### SHORT ANSWERS

10 X 3 = 30 Marks

13. Chronic venous congestion of lung
14. Marasmus
15. Handling of infected material in HIV infection
16. Plasmapheresis
17. Diagnosis of sickle cell anemia
18. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
19. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology
20. CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis
21. Reticulocyte
22. Peripheral smear findings in Iron deficiency Anaemia.

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE II Degree Examination – Dec 2012

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology-Paper -I (RS2 & RS3 SCHEME)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Classify hemolytic anemias. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of Thalassemias.
2. Compare with the help of suitable diagrams wound healing by primary and secondary intention. Discuss the factors promoting and delaying the process.

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Gangrene
4. Pathological Calcification
5. Opportunistic infections in AIDS
6. Classify Leprosy. Compare the major types of leprosy
7. Chronic venous congestion-liver, lung
8. Define edema. Mention the types and write the pathogenesis in brief.
9. Chemical carcinogenesis
10. List the Causes of thrombocytopenia. Discuss Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura.
11. Tabulate the differences between Myeloblast and Lymphoblast.
12. Vascular events in acute inflammation

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. LE cell
14. ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)
15. Blood grouping
16. Enumerate the important liver function tests.
17. Klinefelter's Syndrome
18. CSF findings in tubercular meningitis.
19. Causes of proteinuria. Name the methods of detection.
20. Indications for bone marrow biopsy
21. What are Romanowsky stains. Give examples
22. Sample collection and preservatives used for urine examination

\*\*\*\*\*

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology-Paper -I  
(RS2 & RS3 SCHEME)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Neoplasia. Write the differences between benign and malignant tumors. Describe chemical carcinogenesis.
2. Describe the etiology, clinical features and the lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia.

**SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Opportunistic infections
4. Dystrophic calcification
5. Turners syndrome
6. Gangrene and its types
7. Type IV hypersensitivity with example
8. Factors affecting wound healing
9. Pernicious anemia
10. CSF findings in different types of meningitis
11. LE cell
12. Methods of blood grouping

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Types of infarcts with common sites of occurrence
14. Name Three Romanowsky stains
15. Dysplasia
16. Peripheral smear findings in Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
17. Leukocytosis
18. Chemical methods of Hemoglobin estimation
19. Significance of Reticulocytosis
20. Mean corpuscular volume
21. Factors affecting ESR
22. Indications for bone marrow examination

\*\*\*\*\*

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology-Paper -I  
(RS2 & RS3 SCHEME)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define and classify anemias, discuss the causes and lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia. (1+4+2.5+2.5)
2. Describe in detail formation of thrombus. What are fates a thrombus can undergo? (6+4).

**SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Define necrosis. Mention and define types of necrosis giving examples.
4. Explain briefly the role of tumor suppressor genes in oncogenesis.
5. Primary tuberculosis
6. Clinical criteria and laboratory diagnosis of SLE (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus)
7. Hemophilia.
8. Laboratory diagnosis of multiple myeloma
9. Turner's syndrome
10. Exogenous and endogenous pigments
11. Chemical mediators of inflammation
12. Tumor markers

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis
14. List causes of glucosuria. Name the methods for its detection
15. Enumerate transfusion reactions
16. Semen analysis in a case of suspected infertility
17. RBC indices
18. Causes of dry tap in bone marrow aspiration
19. Causes of eosinophilia
20. Physical examination of urine
21. Leukemoid reaction
22. Role of FNAC in pathology diagnosis.

\*\*\*\*\*



# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - June 2014**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Hemolytic Anemia. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Sickle Cell Anemia. (2+8)
2. Describe the Cellular events in Acute Inflammation. (10)

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Difference between Dry Gangrene and Wet Gangrene
4. Spread of Malignant Tumours
5. Blood picture in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia
6. Causes for Fatty Liver
7. Pathological Calcification
8. Complications of Healing in Skin Wounds
9. Klinefelter's syndrome
10. Multiple Myeloma
11. Tuberculoid Leprosy
12. Actinomycosis

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Specific Gravity of Urine
14. Red Cell Indices
15. Achlorohydria
16. Hematocrit
17. Pap Smear
18. Bleeding time
19. Urinary findings in Obstructive Jaundice
20. Selection of Blood Donors
21. Sulphosalicylic Acid test
22. Anticoagulants in Hematology Laboratory

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - December 2014**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

## **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Necrosis. Mention the different types and discuss in brief the morphology of each type.
2. Define and classify Leukemias. Discuss the Peripheral Blood Smear, Bone Marrow and the characteristic Chromosomal abnormality associated with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.

## **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Enumerate the differences between Transudate and Exudate.
4. Staining characteristics of Amyloid and its appearances
5. Mention the Routes of Metastasis with examples.
6. Rickets
7. Down's syndrome
8. Indications and importance of Pap Smears
9. FNAC and its applications
10. Bone Marrow findings in Megaloblastic Anaemia
11. Haemophilia
12. Sickle Cell Anaemia and its complications

## **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Cardinal signs of Inflammation
14. Nutmeg Liver
15. Fungal infections in AIDS
16. Granuloma
17. Enumerate sexually transmitted diseases.
18. Enumerate tumour markers with associated tumours.
19. Oncogenic Viruses
20. CSF findings in Tubercular Meningitis
21. Important of Bence Jones Proteins
22. Anticoagulants

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - JULY 2015**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. What is Neoplasia? Classify different Carcinogenic agents with examples. Add a note on Viral Carcinogenesis. (2+4+4 = 10 marks)
2. A five year old boy presented with Pallor, Jaundice and Failure to Thrive. His Hb was 5gm%, peripheral smear showed Microcytic Hypochromic RBCs and many target cells and Reticulocyte count 8%.
  - a) What is your most probable diagnosis and why?
  - b) What is the etiopathogenesis of this condition?
  - c) Add a note on laboratory investigations in this case. (2+4+4 = 10 marks)

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Apoptosis
4. Factors affecting Wound Healing
5. Obesity
6. Microscopic examination of Urine
7. Laboratory findings in CML
8. Turner syndrome
9. Leukemoid reaction
10. Von Willebrand disease
11. Type III Hypersensitivity reaction
12. Pathogenesis of Septic Shock

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Give three examples for Metaplasia.
14. Name six causes for Eosinophilia.
15. Enumerate six causes for Thrombocytopenia.
16. Four differences between Transudate and Exudate
17. Name the investigations included in Liver Function test.
18. CSF Cytology in Tuberculous Meningitis
19. Microscopic features of Lepromatous Leprosy
20. Functional defect in Neutrophils
21. Microalbuminuria
22. Causes for Massive Splenomegaly

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - DECEMBER 2015**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Anemia. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Iron Deficiency Anemia. (2+8)
2. Discuss the causes and pathogenesis of Venous Thrombosis. (2+8)

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Chemotaxis
4. Paraneoplastic syndromes
5. Blood picture in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
6. Stains for Amyloid material
7. Metastatic Calcification
8. Chemical Carcinogens
9. Down's syndrome
10. Agranulocytosis
11. Classification of Leprosy
12. Granuloma

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Oliguria
14. Sickle Cell test
15. Sperm count
16. Causes for Eosinophilia
17. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology
18. Absolute indications for Bone Marrow Aspiration
19. Renal Glycosuria
20. Wintrobe's tube
21. Benedict's test
22. Indications for Lumbar Puncture

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - June 2016**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

## **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Macrocytic Anemia. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Pernicious Anemia. (2+8)
2. Discuss the causes and pathogenesis of Generalized Oedema. (2+8)

## **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Phagocytosis
4. Differences between Benign and Malignant tumours
5. Blood picture in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
6. Types of Emboli
7. Hyaline change
8. Chemical mediators of Inflammation
9. Turner's syndrome
10. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
11. Indeterminate Leprosy
12. Rhinosporidiosis

## **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Ketonuria
14. Osmotic Fragility test
15. Oligospermia
16. Pancytopenia
17. Exfoliative Cytology
18. Prothrombin Time
19. Glycosylated Hemoglobin
20. Buffy Coat
21. Hay's Sulphur test
22. Westergren's method of ESR

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - DEC 2016**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

## **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. What is Embolism? Mention different types of Embolism with examples. Add a note on Air Embolism and Fat Embolism. (1+3+3+3 = 10 marks)
2. A 36 years old male presents with weakness, pallor and bleeding gums. His Hb was 7gm%, Total Leukocyte count 1,10,000/cu mm with many immature WBCs, which are positive for MPO, and Platelet count 22,000/cu mm.
  - a) What is the most probable diagnosis and why?
  - b) How do you classify this condition?
  - c) What are the laboratory findings in such cases? (2+3+5 = 10 marks)

## **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Pernicious Anaemia
4. Paraneoplastic syndrome
5. Phagocytosis
6. Angiogenesis (Neovascularisation)
7. Vitamin A deficiency
8. Arachidonic Acid Metabolites in Inflammation
9. Anticoagulants used in Haematology Lab
10. Down's syndrome
11. Haemophilia A
12. Coomb's test

## **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Enumerate functional platelet disorders.
14. Importance of Toll like receptors
15. Special stains for Amyloid
16. Name different Lesions associated with Asbestosis.
17. Enumerate the Cancers associated with Chronic Smoking.
18. Barr body
19. Examples for Pathological Hyperplasia
20. Name six causes for Monocytosis.
21. Importance of Urine examination in Jaundice patients
22. Organs involved in Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD)

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - JUNE 2017**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

## **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. What is Metastasis? Describe the pathways of spread of tumours. Describe the mechanism of Cancer Metastasis. (2+4+4 = 10 marks)
2. A 58 years old pure vegetarian male presented with Pallor, weakness, red baldy tongue and numbness in the fingers. His Hb was 8gm% and MCV was 110fl.
  - a) What is your diagnosis and why?
  - b) What is the etiopathogenesis of this condition?
  - c) What are the laboratory findings in such cases?(2+4+4 = 10 marks)

## **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Types of Necrosis with examples
4. Laboratory findings in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)
5. Role of Complements in Inflammation
6. Vitamin C deficiency
7. Laboratory diagnosis of Genetic diseases
8. Bone Marrow Aspiration study
9. Pathogenesis of Thrombosis
10. Leukemoid reaction
11. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology
12. Klinefelter syndrome

## **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Give three examples for Free Radicals and Antioxidants.
14. Diagnostic criteria for Multiple Myeloma
15. Cardinal signs of Inflammation
16. Causes for Microcytic Hypochromic Anaemia
17. Cytological findings in Malignant Pleural Effusion
18. Basophilia
19. Target cells
20. Name different Cancers associated with Chronic Alcoholism.
21. Special (Cytochemical) stains used in Acute Leukemias
22. Give two examples each for different Mendelian Inheritance.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE II Degree Examination – DEC - 2017

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology-Paper -I (RS2 & RS3 SCHEME)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define and classify leukemias. Discuss the clinical manifestations and Laboratory diagnosis of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
2. Enumerate the features and causes of acute inflammation. Describe in detail the cellular events in acute inflammation.

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Granulomatous inflammation.
4. Causes of hemolytic anemia
5. Paraneoplastic syndromes
6. Down's syndrome
7. Pathogenesis of septic shock
8. Differences between benign and malignant tumour
9. Bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia
10. Amyloidosis
11. Enumerate the components of Virchow's triad. What are the fates of thrombus?
12. Haemochromatosis

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. CSF findings in tubercular meningitis.
14. Name the chemical tests done in serum and urine examination to diagnose diabetic ketoacidosis.
15. Indications for bone marrow aspiration
16. Name transfusion transmitted diseases
17. Principle of direct and indirect Coomb's test. Mention the conditions where these will be positive.
18. Principle and advantages of Hemoglobin estimation by Cyanmethemoglobin method.
19. Name two stains used in cytology and their applications.
20. Name tests to diagnose hemolysis
21. Semen analysis & findings in a normal semen
22. Anticoagulants used in hematology.

\*\*\*\*\*



# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE II Degree Examination – JULY-2018

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology-Paper -I (RS2 & RS3 SCHEME)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define acute inflammation. Describe vascular and cellular events of acute inflammation.
2. Define leukemias. Describe clinical features and lab diagnosis of Chronic myeloid Leukemia.

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. p53 oncogene
4. Apoptosis
5. Amyloidosis of kidney
6. Embolism
7. Metastasis of tumors
8. Primary tuberculosis
9. Rhinosporidiosis
10. Reversible injury
11. Wound healing by primary union
12. Fatty liver

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Hyposthenuria
14. Type III hypersensitivity reaction
15. Congenital syphilis
16. Lab diagnosis of sickle cell anaemia
17. C V C (Chronic Venous Congestion) Lung
18. Phagocytosis
19. Dry Gangrene.
20. CSF findings of pyogenic meningitis
21. Viral carcinogenesis
22. Metastatic calcification

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - DEC-2018**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**Pathology – Paper I (RS2 & RS3 Scheme)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

## **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Neoplasia. Outline the differences between Benign and Malignant tumours. Mention the modes of spread of Malignant tumours with examples.
2. Define Anaemia and mention the etio-pathological classification. Discuss the Peripheral Blood and Bone Marrow findings in Megaloblastic Anaemia.

## **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Pathologic Calcification
4. Pathogenesis of Septic Shock
5. Klinefelter syndrome
6. Write in brief on chemical mediators of Inflammation.
7. Vitamin A deficiency
8. Discuss AIDS defining Opportunistic Infections.
9. Write briefly on the pathogenesis of Chemotaxis.
10. Leukemoid reactions
11. Peripheral Blood picture in Acute Myeloid Leukemia
12. Discuss briefly the importance of Exfoliative Cytology.

## **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Reed – Sternberg Cell
14. Metaplasia
15. Fate of Thrombus
16. Lepromatous Leprosy
17. Gaucher disease
18. Primary complex
19. LE cell phenomenon
20. Auer rods
21. Indications for Bone Marrow Aspiration
22. Benedict's test

\*\*\*\*\*

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**M.B.B.S. PHASE II Degree Examination – JUNE-2019**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **Pathology-Paper –I (RS2 & RS3)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define necrosis. Enlist the differences between necrosis and apoptosis. Name the different types of necrosis with one example each.
2. Define and classify anaemias. Describe etiology and lab diagnosis of pernicious anaemia.

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Dystrophic calcification
4. Transudate Versus Exudate
5. Type II hypersensitivity reaction
6. Pathogenesis of septic shock
7. Ricketts
8. Hemophilia
9. Phagocytosis
10. Oncogenes
11. Turner's syndrome
12. Exfoliative cytology

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. CSF findings of viral meningitis.
14. Bombay blood group.
15. Special stains used in amyloid
16. Benedict's test
17. Name Parasites seen in peripheral smear
18. Granulation tissue
19. Congenital syphilis
20. Metaplasia
21. Routes of spread of tumor
22. Philadelphia chromosome

\*\*\*\*\*

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

**PATHOLOGY-PAPER -I (RS2 & RS3)**  
**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

**LONG ESSAYS**

1. Define Amyloidosis. Mention 4 special stains used in demonstration of amyloid. Describe gross and microscopy of amyloid spleen.
2. Classify hemolytic anaemias. Describe lab diagnosis and etiopathogenesis of sickle cell anaemia.

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

**SHORT ESSAYS**

3. Chemotaxis
4. Infarction
5. Von-Willebrand disease
6. p53 oncogene
7. Scurvy
8. Rh incompatibility
9. Candidiasis
10. Metaplasia
11. Chemical carcinogenesis
12. Klinefelter's syndrome

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Tamm Horsefall protein
14. Anisopoikilocytosis
15. Selective proteinuria
16. Granuloma
17. Factors causing delayed wound healing
18. Modes of transmission of AIDS
19. Measles
20. Vascular events of inflammation
21. Gas gangrene
22. Chronic venous congestion of liver

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka  
MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 18-Nov-2020

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

**PATHOLOGY - PAPER I (RS3)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe the pathogenesis, pathology of Leprosy. Add a note on the laboratory diagnosis.
2. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Acute myeloid leukemia.

**SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Metaplasia
4. Cystic fibrosis
5. Infarction
6. Klinefelter syndrome
7. Type IV hypersensitivity
8. Tumor markers
9. Chemotaxis
10. Indications of Bone marrow aspiration
11. Casts in urine
12. Aplastic anemia

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Pap smear
14. Name the tumors caused by Epstein-Barr virus
15. Anticoagulants used for coagulation studies
16. Mention the different methods of hemoglobin estimation.
17. List the causes of hematuria.
18. Bence Jones proteins
19. Enumerate the conditions of raised ESR.
20. Uses of Buffy coat
21. Name the available blood components
22. Enumerate the causes of thrombocytopenia.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**  
**MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 02-Mar-2021**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**PATHOLOGY - PAPER I (RS3)**

**QP Code: 1081**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define and classify shock. Describe the pathogenesis of septic shock.
2. Define and classify anemia. Describe the pathogenesis, peripheral blood picture and investigations in sickle cell anemia.

**SHORT ESSAYS**

**10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Fatty change.
4. Factors affecting wound healing.
5. Anaphylaxis.
6. Congenital syphilis.
7. Air embolism.
8. Metastasis.
9. Scurvy.
10. Features of Down Syndrome.
11. Leukemoid reaction.
12. Von Willebrand disease.

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Differences between transudate and exudate.
14. Three patterns of necrosis with examples.
15. Three opportunistic infections in HIV infection.
16. Primary complex.
17. Three hypercoagulable states.
18. Red blood cell indices.
19. CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis.
20. Bombay blood group.
21. Agranulocytosis.
22. Three causes of thrombocytopenia.

\*\*\*\*\*