

KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

WARANGAL, TELANGANA– 506 002

MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JANUARY, 2026

PATHOLOGY

PAPER -I

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

1. Lymphocytosis is not associated with:
a) Infectious mononucleosis b) Mumps
c) German measles d) Parasitic infestations
2. Microcytic blood picture is seen in all except
a) Thalassemia b) Sideroblastic anaemia
c) Pernicious anaemia d) Anaemia of chronic disorders
3. Total iron binding capacity is raised in
a) Iron deficiency anaemia b) Renal disease
c) Malignant disease d) Infections
4. Defective platelet aggregation is seen in
a) Bernard-Soulier b) Glanzman's syndrome
syndrome
c) Haemophilia d) Vitamin K deficiency
5. A young man met with a road accident and had left femoral fracture after which his leg was immobilized in a plaster cast for 6 weeks following which the diameter of the left calf was decreased in size. This change in size is most likely to result from which of the following alterations in his calf muscles?
a) Hyperplasia b) Atrophy
c) Dystrophy d) Hyalinosis
6. In case of tissue subjected to hypoxic damage the cells in this tissue begin to swell with chromatin clumping in cell nuclei, ATPases are activated, and ATP production decreases. Which of the following ions accumulating in mitochondria and the cytosol contributes most to these findings and to eventual cell death?
a) Ca^{2+} b) Cl^-
c) HCO_3^- d) K^+
7. A child with a history of recurrent infections with pyogenic bacteria had an area of soft tissue necrosis and the microscopic examination of the biopsy obtained from this tissue showed microbial organisms, but very few neutrophils. The analysis of the case showed neutrophil functional defect involving rolling. The most probable cause of increased susceptibility to infection is a defect involving which of the following molecules?
a) Selectins b) Complement C3b
c) Integrins d) Leukotriene B4

8. Diabetic foot is an example of:
 - a) Dry gangrene
 - b) Wet gangrene
 - c) Gas gangrene
 - d) Necrotizing inflammation
9. Enzyme which prevents cell ageing
 - a) Catalase
 - b) Superoxide dismutase
 - c) Metalloproteinase
 - d) Telomerase
10. Amyloidosis results from abnormal folding of proteins, which are insoluble, aggregate, and deposit as:
 - a) Fibrils in extracellular tissues
 - b) Intracellular deposits
 - c) Intranuclear inclusions
 - d) In the meninges

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2 X 15 = 30

11. Define Necrosis. Discuss in detail about different types of Necrosis with suitable examples. (3+12)
12. A 2-year-old child was brought Paediatric outpatient with history of failure to thrive. O/E child is Anaemic with mongoloid face, i.e. with Malar Eminence, Frontal bossing, X-ray skull shows hair on end appearance, moderate splenomegaly and hepatomegaly. What is your provisional diagnosis? Discuss about pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of this condition. (2+7+6)

Short Answer Questions:

7 X 6 = 42

13. Fat Embolism.
14. Special stains used to demonstrate Amyloid.
15. Classify Hodgkin's disease. Add a note on Nodular Sclerosis.
16. WHO classification of AML.
17. Down's syndrome.
18. Ochronosis.
19. Complications of Wound Healing.

Very Short Answer Questions:

6 X 3 = 18

20. Differences between Transudate and Exudate.
21. Bence Jones Protein.
22. CSF in Pyogenic Meningitis.
23. Microscopy of Rhinosporidiosis.
24. Granuloma.
25. Bone marrow picture in B12 deficiency.
