

PATHOLOGY

PAPER -II

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions.

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary.

Multiple Choice Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

1. "Leather bottle stomach" results from which type of Carcinoma Stomach:
 - a) Ulcerative type
 - b) Diffuse infiltration type
 - c) Polypoidal type
 - d) Fungating type
2. Toxic megacolon is a complication of
 - a) Crohn's disease
 - b) Ulcerative colitis
 - c) Necrotizing enterocolitis
 - d) Pseudomembranous enterocolitis
3. Ghon's focus is present in:
 - a) Progressive tuberculosis
 - b) Secondary tuberculosis
 - c) Miliary tuberculosis
 - d) Primary tuberculosis
4. All the following ovarian tumors arise from surface epithelium except:
 - a) Teratoma
 - b) Serous cystadenoma
 - c) Mucinous
 - d) Brenner tumour
5. Sunray appearance in osteosarcoma is due to?
 - a) Periosteal reaction
 - b) Osteonecrosis
 - c) Formation of osteoid along vessels
 - d) Calcification
6. Medial calcific sclerosis is a type of
 - a) Metastatic calcification
 - b) Dystrophic calcification
 - c) Both metastatic and dystrophic calcification
 - d) Neither metastatic nor dystrophic calcification
7. Cell of origin of meningioma is from:
 - a) Dura mater
 - b) Arachnoid cap cell layer
 - c) Pia mater
 - d) Choroid plexus
8. A 55 year-old man presented with sudden onset of bleeding on defecation and had history of changes in bowel habits, cramping and left lower quadrant discomfort. He was found to be having adenocarcinoma of colon. Which part is affected in such a case?
 - a) Rectum
 - b) Descending colon
 - c) Caecum and ileo caecal valve
 - d) Ascending colon
9. A 34-year-old woman sustained trauma to her right breast. Initially, there was a 3-cm contusion beneath the skin that resolved within 3 weeks, but she then felt a firm, painless lump that persisted below the site of the bruise 1 month later. What is the most likely diagnosis for this lump?
 - a) Abscess
 - b) Fat necrosis
 - c) Fibroadenoma
 - d) Sclerosing adenosis

- a) Actinic keratosis b) Basal cell carcinoma
c) Dermatofibroma d) Malignant melanoma

$$2 \times 15 = 30$$

- a. What is your probable diagnosis?
 - b. Describe the etiopathogenesis of that condition.
 - c. Give the morphology of the organ affected.
 - d. List the investigations that you would do to confirm diagnosis. (2+5+4+4)
- 12.**Classify Cirrhosis. Describe the pathogenesis and pathology of Alcoholic Cirrhosis. (6+5+4)

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

- 13. Discuss the pathology of Dysgerminoma.**
- 14. Describe the pathogenesis of Barrett's Oesophagus.**
- 15. Silicosis.**
- 16. Cryptorchidism.**
- 17. Discuss gross and microscopy of Phyllodes Tumour.**
- 18. Discuss the pathology of Pheochromocytoma.**
- 19. Osteoclastoma.**

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

- 20. Enumerate risk factors of Carcinoma Cervix.**
- 21. Classify Thyroid tumour.**
- 22. Types of Emphysema.**
- 23. Aschoff's Body.**
- 24. Microscopy of Schwannoma.**
- 25. Morphology of Warthin's Tumour.**
