

KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE – 506 002

MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: AUGUST,2025

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. The features of Crohn's disease are all except
 - a) Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - b) Skip lesion
 - c) Transmural involvement
 - d) Crypt abscess
2. All the following have a role to play in hepatocellular carcinoma EXCEPT:
 - a) HBV infection
 - b) HCV infection
 - c) Aflatoxins
 - d) Hepatitis E
3. Which of the following is associated with the development of bronchogenic carcinoma and mesothelioma:
 - a) Silicosis
 - b) Asbestosis
 - c) Siderosis
 - d) Anthracosis
4. Nodular glomerulosclerosis is characteristic feature of:
 - a) Amyloidosis
 - b) SLE
 - c) Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - d) Diabetes Mellitus
5. What is FALSE about Pheochromocytoma?
 - a) A tumour of adrenal cortex
 - b) Tumour secretes epinephrine and norepinephrine
 - c) Tumour cells are chromaffin positive
 - d) Clinically associated with labile hypertension
6. Commonest sarcoma in children is-
 - a) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - b) Lipoma
 - c) Angiosarcoma
 - d) Fibrosarcoma
7. Pulseless disease is an alternative name for
 - a) Temporal arteritis
 - b) Kawasaki's disease
 - c) Buerger's disease
 - d) Takayasu arteritis
8. Locally invasive skin tumor called Rodent ulcer is
 - a) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b) Basal cell carcinoma
 - c) Sebaceous carcinoma
 - d) Cylindroma
9. Classic perivascular structures seen in testicular yolk sac tumours are known as:
 - a) Schiller -Duval bodies
 - b) Call—Exner bodies
 - c) Michaelis-Guttman bodies
 - d) Russel bodies

- 10.** The most frequent association of squamous cell carcinoma penis is with
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) HPV type 6 | b) HPV type 11 |
| c) HPV type 44 | d) HPV type 16 |

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2 X 15 = 30

11. Classify Tumours of Bone. Describe gross and microscopy of Osteosarcoma.

(8+7)

12. Describe the pathogenesis, gross, microscopy and complications of Gastric Ulcer.

(6+6+3)

Short Answer Questions:

7 X 6 = 42

13. Cirrhosis of Liver

14. Kidney changes in Diabetes Mellitus.

15. Gall Stones.

16. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.

17. Basal cell carcinoma.

18. Rheumatic Heart Disease.

19. Emphysema.

Very Short Answer Questions:

6 X 3 = 18

20. Enumerate the causes of Cryptorchidism.

21. Paget's disease of Nipple.

22. Enumerate any three Testicular Tumours.

23. Hyperparathyroidism.

24. Microscopy of Schwannoma.

25. Teratoma.
