

Q.P. Code: 240005

Reg. No.....

**Second Professional B.S.M.S Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations
December 2025**

Noi Nadal-II (Modern Pathology)

(2021 Scheme)

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 100

- *Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space*
- *Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers*
- *Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary*

1. Multiple Choice Questions (20x1=20)

The responses for MCQ questions (Q.No.i to Q.No.xx) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- The most common type of infarct seen in myocardial infarction is
 - Transmural infarct
 - Laminar infarct
 - Subendocardial infarct
 - Lateral infarct
- Which gene rearrangement is associated with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia
 - N-MYC
 - HER-2 NEU
 - BCR-ABL
 - BRCA-1
- The father of cellular pathology is
 - Carl Rokitansky
 - G. Morgagni
 - Rudolf Virchow
 - John Hunter
- Increased Reid index is a histological feature seen in
 - Chronic bronchitis
 - Emphysema
 - Pneumonia
 - Bronchiectasis
- The process of wound contraction is completed by
 - 14th day
 - 3rd day
 - 7th day
 - 3 months
- The serum IgE level will be increased in which of the following conditions
 - Intrinsic asthma
 - Extrinsic asthma
 - Emphysema
 - Bronchiectasis
- Which of the following is proapoptotic
 - p53
 - Bcl-2
 - BRCA
 - Bax
- The constituent of tobacco smoke which causes carcinogenesis as an adverse effect
 - Carbon monoxide
 - Nicotine
 - Formaldehyde
 - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
- Which of the following is a DNA oncogenic virus
 - Leukemia Sarcoma Virus
 - Epstein Barr Virus
 - Human T cell Lymphotropic Virus
 - Hepatitis C virus
- Maturation index in Pap smear denotes
 - Relative proportions of cells containing acidophilic cytoplasm
 - Relative proportions of cells containing basophilic cytoplasm
 - Percentage of cells having small shrunken nuclei
 - Relative proportion of various cell types in a smear
- Increased volume of blood due to arterial dilatation is called
 - Passive hyperemia
 - Hemorrhage
 - Active hyperemia
 - Passive congestion

(PTO)

- xii. The oedema in Nephrotic syndrome is due to
 a) Sodium and water retention b) Increased capillary permeability
 c) Decreased plasma oncotic pressure d) Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
- xiii. The 5-year survival rate in the stage B1 of colorectal cancer according to Astler Coler staging is
 a) 85% b) 70 -80% c) >90% d) 35- 65%
- xiv. In patients with alcohol abuse which serum enzyme is elevated even without liver disease
 a) Aspartate transaminase b) Alanine transaminase
 c) Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase d) Alkaline phosphatase
- xv. In the classification of Bioterrorism agents, the pathogens causing low mortality are categorized as
 a) Category A b) Category B c) Category C d) Category D
- xvi. Primary open angle glaucoma is also called as
 a) Acute congestive glaucoma b) Bilateral glaucoma
 c) Chronic simple glaucoma d) Congenital glaucoma
- xvii. The following type of breast carcinoma is characterized by 'Indian file' pattern of tumour cells
 a) Infiltrating duct carcinoma b) Invasive lobular carcinoma
 c) Medullary carcinoma d) Tubular carcinoma
- xviii. Reactive arthritis is a triad of
 a) Arthritis, Urethritis, Conjunctivitis b) Arthritis, Cervicitis, Urethritis
 c) Arthritis, Cervicitis, Uveitis d) Arthritis, Uveitis, Urethritis
- xix. The commonest site for endometriosis is
 a) Hernial Sacs b) Vulva c) Ovaries d) Vagina
- xx. Which of the following complication in peptic ulcer gives the radiological appearance of air under the diaphragm
 a) Malignant transformation b) Hemorrhage
 c) Obstruction d) Perforation

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Factors influencing wound healing.
3. Define differentiation and anaplasia and write short notes on the features of an anaplastic cell
4. Write short notes the effects of obesity.
5. Etiology of Iron deficiency anemia.
6. Etiology and pathogenesis of Nephrotic syndrome.
7. Pathogenesis of Type II Diabetes Mellitus.
8. Causes and histological features of Cervicitis
9. Laboratory findings in Rheumatoid arthritis.

Long Answers Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Describe the etiology, mechanism and morphology of reversible cell injury.
11. Describe the pathogenesis and diagnosis of Amyloidosis.
12. Describe the classification, etiology, pathological changes in stages and complications of Pneumonia.
13. Explain the pathogenesis and the sequence of serological markers in Hepatitis B infection.
