

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY
MBBS PHASE II University Examinations August / September– 2025
SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY PAPER II (QP CODE: 1008)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks:100

Time: 3 hrs.

Date: 20/08/2025

I. Long Essays:

2 x 10=20 Marks

- 1) A 60 year old male presented with sudden onset of retrosternal pain radiating to left arm, dyspnoea and sweating. He is a known smoker for the last 25 years (2+3+5)
- What is the probable diagnosis?
 - Describe the etiopathogenesis of the above condition?
 - What are the light microscopic changes and complications of the above condition?

- 2) What are inflammatory bowel diseases? Describe the etiopathogenesis, pathology and complications of ulcerative colitis? (2+3+3+2)

II. Short Essays:

8 x 5=40 Marks

- Discuss in detail about Emphysema
- Describe the stages of Alcoholic Liver disease. Describe the morphology of Alcoholic cirrhosis.
- Discuss the predisposing factors and morphology of Carcinoma Cervix
- Discuss the causes and morphology of Chronic Pyelonephritis
- Mention the types and morphology of Malignant Melanoma
- Discuss the gross, microscopy and differential diagnosis of Osteoclastoma
- Discuss the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Hashimotos thyroiditis
- Medulloblastoma

III. Short Answers

10 x 3=30 Marks

- Retinoblastoma
- CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis
- Write a note on Potts spine
- Mention the types of Renal calculi
- Describe the types of RS cells
- Describe the morphology of Fibroadenoma
- Write about Linitis plastica.
- Microscopy of Pleomorphic Adenoma
- Write the sputum findings in Bronchial Asthma
- Enumerate THREE features of Tetralogy of Fallot's

P.T.O.

IV. MCQs

10 X 1 = 10 Marks

- 21) i) Anitschow cells are seen in:
- Rheumatic carditis
 - Infective Endocarditis
 - Myocardial infarction
 - Cardiomyopathy
- 21 ii) Paraneoplastic syndrome is commonly seen in association with:
- Gastric adenocarcinoma
 - Small cell carcinoma lung
 - Serous carcinoma ovary
 - Malignant mesothelioma
- 21 iii) The major complication of typhoid ulcer is -
- Intestinal obstruction
 - Intestinal perforation
 - Malabsorption
 - Fistula formation
- 21 iv) Starry sky appearance is seen in -
- Burkitt's lymphoma
 - Chronic lymphocytic lymphoma
 - Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
 - Hodgkins lymphoma
- 21 v) The following conditions are premalignant except:
- Solar keratosis
 - Seborrheic Keratosis
 - Bowen's Disease
 - Xeroderma Pigmentosum
- 22) i) Absence of ganglion cells from the large intestine is seen in which of the following?
- Intestinal tuberculosis
 - Enteric fever
 - Hirschsprungs disease
 - Whipple's disease

Signature
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- 22 ii) Which of the following carcinomas uses Gleason's score for grading?
- Carcinoma lung
 - Carcinoma colon
 - Carcinoma thyroid
 - Carcinoma prostate
- 22 iii) The following type of carcinoma of the breast is characterised by 'Indian file' pattern of tumour cells-
- Infiltrating duct carcinoma
 - Invasive lobular carcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Tubular carcinoma
- 22 iv) A previously well child presents with generalised edema and massive proteinuria. Likely diagnosis is-
- Acute proliferative glomerulonephritis
 - Minimal change disease
 - Alport's syndrome
 - Acute pyelonephritis
- 22 v) The following type of colorectal polyps has the maximum incidence of malignant transformation-
- Hyperplastic polyp
 - Hamartomatous polyp
 - Villous adenoma
 - Inflammatory polyp

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28/8/20

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE II University RESIT Examinations October / November– 2025

SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY PAPER II (QP CODE: 1008)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 18/10/2025

Time: 3 hrs.

I. Long Essays:

2X10=20 Marks

1. A 45-year-old man was rushed to the hospital following the sudden onset of an episode of crushing substernal chest pain. He receives advanced life support measures. His course was marked by intractable cardiogenic shock and he died 4 days later. On autopsy, a large transmural anterolateral area of coagulative necrosis was found in the anterolateral wall of the left ventricle. (1+3+3+3)
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) What microscopic findings are most likely to be present in this case?
 - c) What are the risk factors leading to this condition?
 - d) What are the complications of this disease?
2. A 8-year-old male was admitted with history of puffiness of face and passing red coloured urine following upper respiratory tract infection 2 weeks back. Urine examination showed moderate proteinuria and hematuria. (2+4+4)
 - a) What is your probable diagnosis?
 - b) Describe the etiopathogenesis of the above condition.
 - c) Describe the light microscopy, immunofluorescence and electron microscopic findings of same.

II. Short Essays:

8X5=40 Marks

3. Describe the etiopathogenesis of atherosclerosis.
4. Morphology of different stages of pneumonia.
5. Differences between Ulcerative colitis and Crohn disease.
6. Define cirrhosis and describe it's etiopathogenesis.
7. Write a short note on morphology of Seminoma of testis.
8. Classify ovarian tumours and discuss in brief about mature cystic teratoma.
9. Describe the morphological and radiological findings of Osteosarcoma.
10. A 48-year-old female presented with a lump in the right breast noticed 6 months back. On examination, the lump was firm to hard and fixed to the underlying structures and skin with 5 palpable lymph nodes in the right axilla. After the FNAC she underwent mastectomy. (1+4)
 - a) What is the probable diagnosis?
 - b) Write the prognostic factors of this condition.

III. Short Answers

10X3=30 Marks

11. Describe Aschoff body with a neat labelled diagram.
12. Microscopy of Pleomorphic adenoma.
13. Enlist the types of gallstones.
14. Microscopy of Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
15. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Endometriosis.
16. Describe the gross and microscopic findings of Fibroadenoma.
17. Morphology of Hashimoto thyroiditis
18. Mention SIX premalignant lesions of skin.
19. Describe Gouty tophi.
20. Draw a neat labelled diagram of Meningioma.

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IV. MCQ's

10X1 = 10 Marks

21.

- i. Increased Reid's index is seen in which of the following?
 - (a) Bronchiectasis
 - (b) Bronchial asthma
 - (c) Chronic bronchitis
 - (d) Emphysema

- ii. Orphan Annie eye nuclei appearance is characteristic of:
 - (a) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - (b) Carcinoma pituitary
 - (c) Paraganglioma
 - (d) Meningioma

- iii. Gleason's classification is used for:
 - (a) Carcinoma breast
 - (b) Carcinoma prostate
 - (c) Carcinoma pancreas
 - (d) Carcinoma rectum

- iv. All of the following are 'Germ cell tumours' EXCEPT,
 - (a) Choriocarcinoma
 - (b) Dysgerminoma
 - (c) Brenner tumour
 - (d) Teratoma

- v. "Kayser-Fleischer ring" is seen in
 - (a) Wilson's disease
 - (b) α -1 antitrypsin deficiency
 - (c) Hemochromatosis
 - (d) Primary biliary cirrhosis

22.

- i. Endodermal sinus tumour is characterized by:
 - (a) Call Exner body
 - (b) Psammoma body
 - (c) Schiller duval body
 - (d) Homer wright body

- ii. The commonest glioma is
 - (a) Astrocytoma
 - (b) Oligodendroglioma
 - (c) Medulloblastoma
 - (d) Craniopharyngioma

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- iii. Which one of the following is not included as major criteria in Jones criteria?
- (a) Pancarditis
 - (b) Arthritis
 - (c) Subcutaneous nodules
 - (d) Elevated ESR
- iv. Which of the following arthritis is auto-immune in nature?
- (a) Osteoarthritis
 - (b) Lyme arthritis
 - (c) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (d) Enteropathic arthritis
- v. In Barret's Esophagus, there is
- (a) Hyperplasia of the epithelium
 - (b) Metaplasia of squamous epithelium
 - (c) Neoplasia of lower third of esophagus
 - (d) Dysplasia of the lower third of esophageal lining

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