

**MBBS PHASE – II (NON-CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST 2025**

Time 3 Hours

Max. Marks 100

**PATHOLOGY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code 1009

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS	2 X 10 = 20
2. Classify Gastric carcinoma. Describe the gross and microscopy of Gastric Adenocarcinoma.	(4+3+3)
3. Define Rheumatic fever. Describe the etiopathogenesis and pathology of rheumatic heart disease.	(1+3+6)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS	8 X 5 = 40
4. Enumerate various types of Pneumoconiosis. Describe the pathogenesis of Anthracosis.	(2+3)
5. Discuss the pathogenesis of carcinoma of cervix. Add a note on screening for carcinoma cervix.	(4+1)
6. Describe the gross and microscopic features of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.	(2+3)
7. Describe the gross and microscopic features of Retinoblastoma.	(2+3)
8. Describe gross and microscopy of Benign prostatic hyperplasia.	(2+3)
9. Discuss prognostic factors in carcinoma breast	
10. Discuss etiopathogenesis of Cirrhosis of Liver.	
11. Describe gross and microscopy of Neurilemmoma.	(2+3)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	5 X 3 = 15
12. List the morphological features and complications of Acute appendicitis.	(2+1)
13. Enumerate the differences between Nephritic and Nephrotic syndrome	
14. Enumerate the types of Reed Sternberg cells and state their specific morphologic features.	
15. Mention CSF findings of Tuberculous meningitis.	
16. Describe microscopy of Rheumatoid arthritis.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, Non-CBME August 2025	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject: Pathology Paper-II, QP Code 1009	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Earliest diagnosis of acute Hepatitis 'B' infection is made by
(A) Presence of IgM anti HBc in the serum (B) Presence of HBs Ag in the serum
(C) Presence of IgG anti HBc in the serum (D) Presence of anti HBsAg in the serum
2. **Common** type of carcinoma in middle third of esophagus is
(A) Adenocarcinoma (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
(C) Transitional cell carcinoma (D) Adenosquamous carcinoma
3. Hypoglycemia is seen in
(A) Gastrinoma (B) Glucagonoma
(C) Insulinoma (D) VIPoma
4. The **higher** incidence of lymphoma of thyroid is seen in
(A) Grave's disease (B) Nodular goiter
(C) Hashimoto's thyroiditis (D) Medullary carcinoma thyroid
5. Endometrial cancer is most **common** in the following age group
(A) Reproductive (B) Adolescence
(C) Postmenopausal (D) Pre-pubertal
6. Pseudomyxoma peritonei is a complication of which ovarian tumor?
(A) Mucinous tumor (B) Serous tumor
(C) Brenner tumor (D) Dysgerminoma
7. Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of
(A) Adrenal (B) Thyroid
(C) Parathyroid (D) Pituitary
8. Which of the following is precancerous condition of the skin?
(A) Psoriasis (B) Erythroplakia
(C) Leprosy (D) Seborrhic keratosis
9. Pseudogout is characterized by deposition of crystals of
(A) Cysteine (B) Urate
(C) Pyrophosphate (D) Hydroxyapatite
10. Negri bodies are usually seen in
(A) Cortex (B) Hippocampus
(C) Midbrain (D) Hypothalamus
11. Rosenthal fibres are seen in
(A) Glioblastoma multiformis (B) Fibrillary astrocytoma
(C) Pilocytic astrocytoma (D) Gemistocytic astrocytoma

12. Gastric B cell lymphomas are related to
 (A) Chromosomal translocation (B) Dietary deficiency
 (C) Achlorhydria (D) H. pylori infection
13. Curschmann spirals are characteristically seen in
 (A) Emphysema (B) Chronic Bronchitis
 (C) Bronchiectasis (D) Bronchial asthma
14. All of the following are Germ cell tumours **EXCEPT**
 (A) Teratoma (B) Granulosa cell tumour
 (C) Yolk sac tumour (D) Embryonal carcinoma
15. The tree bark calcification in chest X-ray is characteristically seen in
 (A) Syphilitic aortitis (B) Atherosclerosis
 (C) Poly arteritis nodosa (D) Monckeberg's medial sclerosis
16. Which of the following is a feature of ulcerative colitis?
 (A) Granuloma (B) Skip lesion
 (C) Transmural involvement (D) Crypt abscess
17. Bronchogenic carcinoma has increased incidence in which of the following pneumoconiosis?
 (A) Anthracosis (B) Silicosis
 (C) Asbestosis (D) Berylliosis
18. The most **common** site of pancreatic cancer is
 (A) Head (B) Body
 (C) Tail (D) Uncinate process
19. Lacunar cell is found in which type of Hodgkin's lymphoma?
 (A) Lymphocyte depleted (B) Lymphocytic predominant
 (C) Mixed cellularity (D) Nodular sclerosis
20. The most **common** cause of non-obstructive chronic pyelonephritis is
 (A) Aberrant arteriovenous shunts (B) Spread from adjacent infection
 (C) Sepsis (D) Vesicoureteral reflux
21. Mouse in the breast is characteristically described in
 (A) Fibroadenoma (B) Carcinoma breast
 (C) Fibrocystic disease (D) Phyllodes tumour
22. Which of the following bone tumour shows soap bubble appearance on X-ray?
 (A) Osteoclastoma (B) Osteosarcoma
 (C) Ewing' tumour (D) Chondrosarcoma
23. Long term assessment of diabetes is provided by which of the following investigation?
 (A) Fasting Blood sugar (B) Random Blood Sugar
 (C) Post Prandial Blood Sugar (D) HbA1c
24. The **most** fibrogenic dust in pneumoconiosis is
 (A) Coal (B) Asbestos
 (C) Silica (D) Beryllium
25. Amyloid deposition is seen in
 (A) Papillary carcinoma (B) Follicular carcinoma
 (C) Medullary carcinoma (D) Anaplastic carcinoma



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

MBBS PHASE II Degree Examination August 2025
QP CODE : A010

Pathology Paper 2 [PATHO2]

Marks: 100

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ: 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

- 1 An 18 year old male presented with history of migratory joint pains and erythematous rash over the trunk. He gives history of sore throat 1 month back. What is the finding noted in his myocardial valves? (1)
- | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Vegetations present on both valvular leaflets | 2) Large irregular friable vegetations | 3) Small multiple warty vegetations | 4) Small to large, brownish firm to friable vegetations |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
-
- 2 Which among the following is the etiological factor for Dressler's syndrome? (1)
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1) Autoimmune | 2) Bacterial | 3) Fungal | 4) Viral |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
-
- 3 Onion skin thickening of arteriolar wall is seen in (1)
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Atherosclerosis | 2) Medial calcific sclerosis | 3) Hyaline arteriosclerosis | 4) Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
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- 4 A 50-year-old man has a history of chronic alcohol abuse. He is found stuporous after binge drinking. On physical examination, he is febrile. A few crackles are heard on auscultation of the right lung base. A chest X ray shows a 3-cm round lesion with an air-fluid level in the right lower lobe. Which pair of the following organisms is **most** likely to be detected in his sputum? (1)
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Cryptococcus neoformans and Candida albicans | 2) Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Aspergillus fumigatus | 3) Nocardia asteroides and Actinomyces israelii | 4) Staphylococcus aureus and Bacteroides fragilis |
|---|---|---|---|
-
- 5 Reid's Index is used in the diagnosis of which of the following disease? (1)
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1) Bronchiectasis | 2) Bronchial asthma | 3) Chronic bronchitis | 4) Emphysema |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
-
- 6 Which of the following Oncogenic HPV strains are **commonly** involved in oral cancer? (1)
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1) 6 & 11 | 2) 7 & 12 | 3) 16 & 18 | 4) 21 & 22 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
-
- 7 Which among the following is the the earliest lesion seen in Crohn's disease? (1)
- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1) Neutrophils infiltrating crypts | 2) Crypt abscess | 3) Focal neutrophilic infiltration in epithelial layer | 4) Linear ulceration |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|
-
- 8 A 58-year-old woman presents with malaise, jaundice and loss of appetite that have persisted for six months. Laboratory tests reveal elevated serum total bilirubin and a liver biopsy shows ground-glass appearance of hepatocytes, dense lymphocytic portal inflammation and bridging fibrosis. Which virus is **most** likely responsible for her condition? (1)
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) Hepatitis A | 2) Hepatitis B | 3) Hepatitis C | 4) Hepatitis E |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
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- 9 Which among the following shows conjugated hyperbilirubinemia? (1)

1) Rotor syndrome	2) Crigler Najjar syndrome Type I	3) Crigler Najjar syndrome Type II	4) Gilbert syndrome
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10

A non-functioning right kidney specimen from a 40-year-male is shrunken with deep U-shaped scars involving polar calyx. Which of the following microscopy finding is **most** likely in this case?

(1)

1) Fractured casts	2) Thyroidization	3) Interstitial eosinophils	4) Severe acute tubular injury
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11

Waxy casts are seen in which of the following condition?

(1)

1) Renal amyloidosis	2) Chronic Pyelonephritis	3) Diabetic Nephropathy	4) Lupus Nephritis
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12

Psammoma bodies are characteristically seen in which thyroid tumour?

(1)

1) Papillary carcinoma	2) Follicular carcinoma	3) Medullary carcinoma	4) Anaplastic carcinoma
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13

Schiller Duval bodies are seen in which of the following tumours?

(1)

1) Teratoma	2) Choriocarcinoma	3) Yolk sac tumour	4) Embryonal cell carcinoma
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14

Which of the following hormone plays a key role in prostatic hyperplasia?

(1)

1) Dihydrotestosterone	2) Pregnenolone	3) Androsterone	4) Progesterone
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15

What is the histologic hallmark of Paget's disease of nipple?

(1)

1) Presence of intra and extra cellular mucin in malignant cells	2) Infiltration of the epidermis by malignant cells	3) Malignant sheets of cells surrounded by dense lymphocytes	4) India file arrangement of malignant cells
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16

A 20 year old male presents with a painful swelling in the distal radius. Radiographs show a well defined lytic lesion with a characteristic soap bubble appearance. What is the **most** likely diagnosis?

(1)

1) Giant cell tumor	2) Chondrosarcoma	3) Osteoid osteoma	4) Aneurysmal bone cyst
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17

Rupture of a berry aneurysm of the Circle of Willis would likely produce hemorrhage into the

(1)

1) Epidural space	2) Cerebellum	3) Subarachnoid space	4) Subdural space
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18

Which among the following is the most **common** renal epithelial tumour?

(1)

1) Clear cell renal cell carcinoma	2) Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma	3) Papillary renal cell carcinoma	4) Collecting duct carcinoma
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19

Which among the following tumour shows intracellular keratin formation?

(1)

1) Basal cell carcinoma	2) Squamous cell carcinoma	3) Malignant melanoma	4) Merkel cell carcinoma
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20

Knudson hypotheses historically explains the pathogenesis of which of the following tumours?

(1)

1) Neuroblastoma	2) Retinoblastoma	3) Nephroblastoma	4) Medulloblastoma
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LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21

A 8 year old child presents with hematuria and oliguria . His mother gives history of fever and sore throat 15 days back. On examination the child was found to be hypertensive. (10)

- What is the working diagnosis?
- Discuss the etiopathogenesis of the given condition.
- Describe the light microscopy, immunofluorescence and electron microscopy findings in this particular

patient. (1+3+6)

22			Discuss the risk factors and etio-pathogenesis of carcinoma cervix. Describe the gross and microscopy of carcinoma cervix. (6+2+2)	(10)
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SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 9 X 5 = 45

Answer all the questions.

23			A 10 year old school boy presented with severe shifting joint pains. Past history was significant for an episode of sore throat a month ago. On echocardiogram, he was detected to have mitral stenosis. Describe the microscopic findings in the given clinical condition with a neat labelled diagram. Mention two confirmatory laboratory tests. (3+2)	(5)
24			Define Emphysema and describe its types in detail. (1+4)	(5)
25			Discuss gross and microscopic features of 'linitis plastica' with a neat labelled diagram. (3+2)	(5)
26			A 52-year old male, chronic alcoholic developed gradual weakness, anorexia and weight loss. On examination, he has ascites, splenomegaly, jaundice, spider angiomas on skin and gynecomastia. a) What is the most likely diagnosis? b) Describe the pathogenesis and complications of the above disease. (1+2+2)	(5)
27			Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of Diabetes mellitus.	(5)
28			Describe the gross and microscopy of testicular seminoma (2+3)	(5)
29			A 65 year old female came to hospital with complains of lump in right breast since 3 months. On examination the nipple was retracted. On palpation it was a large mass, hard in consistency and fixed to underlying structures. What is the diagnosis? Describe the etio-pathogenesis of it. (1+4)	(5)
30			A 10 year old boy came to hospital with the complaint of swelling around the knee with excruciating pain since 20 days. X-ray showed sun burst appearance and Codman's triangle. What is the diagnosis of the above condition? Give the gross and microscopic findings of it. (1+4)	(5)
31			Describe the gross and microscopic features of malignant melanoma with a neat labelled diagram.	(5)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 X 3 =15

Answer all the questions.

32			Enlist three distinguishing features between benign and malignant gastric ulcer	(3)
33			Enumerate six types of pneumoconiosis.	(3)
34			Enumerate CSF findings in Tubercular meningitis	(3)
35			Enumerate three causes of Gynecomastia	(3)
36			What is surrogacy? Give two scenarios pertaining to it.	(3)

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