

**SECOND PROFESSIONAL B.H.M.S. EXAMINATION  
PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY PAPER - I  
SUBJECT CODE: HOM UG-PATH-M**

**TIME: 3 HOURS****TOTAL MARKS: 100**

- INSTRUCTIONS:** 1. ATTEMPT ALL THE QUESTIONS.  
2. DRAW DIAGRAMS WHEREVER NECESSARY.  
3. FIGURES IN RIGHT INDICATES FULL MARKS

Q – 1 Multiple Choice Questions.

10

- 1) What is the first morphological change in cell injury
  - a) Fatty changes
  - b) Cellular swelling
  - c) Nuclear pyknosis
  - d) Lysosomal rupture
- 2) Which of the following is a hallmark of Autoimmune Diseases?
  - a) Increase immune tolerance
  - b) Loss of self-tolerance
  - c) Excessive production of IgE
  - d) Overactive complement system
- 3) Which of the following is NOT a component of Virchow's triad?
  - a) Endothelial injury
  - b) Stasis of blood
  - c) Hypercoagulability
  - d) Increased aggregation of platelets
- 4) What is the most common cause of Pulmonary Embolism?
  - a) Amniotic fluid embolism
  - b) Fat embolism
  - c) Air embolism
  - d) Deep vein thrombosis
- 5) What is the characteristic finding in iron deficiency anemia?
  - a) Macrocytic, hyperchromic
  - b) Microcytic, hypochromic
  - c) Normocytic, normochromic
  - d) Normocytic, hypochromic
- 6) Which of the following is the most common cause of coronary artery disease?
  - a) Vasculitis
  - b) Atherosclerosis
  - c) Rheumatic fever
  - d) Hypertension
- 7) Which of the following is considered the primary, irreversible structural change in emphysema?
  - a) Smooth muscle hypertrophy
  - b) Bronchial gland hyperplasia
  - c) Destruction of alveolar walls without fibrosis
  - d) Acute neutrophilic inflammation
- 8) The most common cause of acute gastritis is:
  - a) Alcohol abuse
  - b) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
  - c) Smoking
  - d) *H. pylori*
- 9) What is the underlying cause of gout?
  - a) Calcium pyrophosphate deposition
  - b) Monosodium urate crystals
  - c) Hydroxyapatite crystals
  - d) Rheumatoid factor complex
- 10) Most cervical cancers arise from which anatomical location?
  - a) Endocervical canal
  - b) Squamocolumnar junction
  - c) Exocervix
  - d) Vaginal fornix

## Q-2 Short Answer Questions

- 1) Coagulative Necrosis
- 2) Describe cellular phase of acute inflammation
- 3) Mechanism of cell mediated immunity
- 4) Miasmatic integration with evolution of TYPE-I Hypersensitive reaction
- 5) Enumerate difference between transudate and exudate
- 6) Describe laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia
- 7) Aetio-pathogenesis of lung abscess
- 8) Describe aetiology and key morphological feature of breast

## Q-3 Long Answer Questions

- 1) Define gangrene. Describe in detail aetio-pathogenesis with different types of gangrene.
  - 2) Define hypersensitivity reaction. Describe in detail aetio-pathogenesis of TYPE-III Hypersensitivity reaction.
  - 3) Define shock. Describe in detail types and aetio-pathogenesis of shock.
  - 4) Define anemia. Describe in detail aetio-pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia.
  - 5) Define peptic ulcer. Describe in detail aetio-pathogenesis and morphology of peptic ulcer.
-