

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**  
**M.B.B.S Examination January - 2019**

**Year: 2**  
**Subject Code: 19100201**  
**Subject Name: Pathology- I**

**Date: 28/01/2019**  
**Time: 10:30am to 12:30pm**  
**Total Marks: 40**

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions from each section.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Write section-A, section-B, and section-C on separate answer sheets.

**SECTION – A**

**Q.1. Structured Essay Question: (Any One out of Two)** **(10)**

1. Define and classify shock. **1x10**  
Describe aetiopathogenesis and morphological changes in septic shock.

**OR**

2. Discuss aetiopathogenesis and lab diagnosis of myeloproliferative disorders.

**Q.2. Short Notes : (Any Two out of Three)** **2 x 03 (06)**

1. Special stains for amyloid and their results.
2. Choriocarcinoma.
3. Prothrombin time.

**SECTION – B**

**Q.3. Short Notes: (Any Two out of Three)** **2 x 05 (10)**

1. Salivary gland tumours.
2. Role of free radicals in cell injury.
3. Differentiate leukemoid reaction from leukemia.

**SECTION – C**

**Q.4. Short Notes : (Any Two out of Three)** **2 x 04 (08)**

- 1 Lab diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia.
- 2 Oncogenic viruses.
- 3 Non-neoplastic breast lesions.

**Q.5. MCQ/One Word/ Answer in one sentence: (all compulsory)** **1 x 06 (06)**

1. Organelle that plays an important role in apoptosis:  
a. Endoplasmic reticulum    b. Golgi complex  
c. Mitochondria                d. Nucleus
2. Which of these is not a granulomatous disease:  
a. Leprosy                        b. Sarcoidosis  
c. Tuberculosis                d. Amoebiasis
3. Chicken fat clot is:  
a. Post-mortem clot            b. Thrombus  
c. Infarct                         d. All
4. The primary defect in sickle cell anemia is:  
a. Abnormality in porphyrin part of haemoglobin  
b. A non-sense mutation in beta chain of Hb-A  
c. Replacement of tyrosine by pyridoxine in beta chain of Hb-A  
d. Replacement of glutamate by valine in beta chain of Hb-A
5. Hypothyroidism is seen in:  
a. Hashimoto's thyroiditis  
b. Grave's disease  
c. Toxic nodular goitre  
d. Thyrotoxicosis
6. Reed-Sternberg cells are seen in:  
a. Hodgkin's disease  
b. Sickle cell anemia  
c. Thalessemia  
d. Chronic myeloid leukemia