

[LK 113]

MAY 2017

Sub. Code: 2010

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH III – PATHOLOGY

**PAPER I – GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY
INCLUDING APPLIED ASPECTS IN PATHOLOGY**

Q.P. Code :202010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Define atherosclerosis. Enumerate the risk factors. Discuss the pathogenesis, pathology and complications of atherosclerosis.
2. Discuss paediatric renal tumours with a note on molecular biology of the tumours.

II. Write short notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Branchial cleft cyst.
2. P – ANCA, c – ANCA.
3. Fibrous dysplasia.
4. Role of Imprint cytology in diagnosis.
5. Phaeohyphomycosis.
6. RosaiDorfmann disease.
7. Toxoplasmosis.
8. Markers for hepatocellular carcinoma.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

1. A 60 year old male presented with headache and seizures. CT brain showed a ring enhancing lesion in right frontoparietal region. Discuss the differential diagnosis. How do you confirm the diagnosis?
2. A 50 year old gentleman who has been a diabetic for the past 10 years is found to have albuminuria. Discuss the morphology of the renal lesion.

3. A 4 year old child presented with matted cervical lymph nodes, evening rise of temperature, loss of appetite. FNAC of the cervical node was done. What will be the findings in FNAC smear? What is the differential diagnosis in cytology? What are the investigations you would suggest for confirming the diagnosis?
4. A 60 year old gentleman came to the outpatient department with a complaint that his hat size kept changing of late. What is the probable diagnosis? Discuss the pathology of the condition.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Warburg effect.
2. Psammoma bodies.
3. Gas gangrene.
4. Perineural invasion.
5. Genes associated with apoptosis.
6. Sugar tumour.
7. Anchovy sauce pus.
8. EBOLA virus.
9. Nutmeg liver.
10. Prognostic factors in osteosarcoma.
