

[BUMS 0125]

Sub. Code : 1227

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

SECOND PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE COURSE

JANUARY 2025

PAPER VII - MAHIYATUL AMRAZ (Pathology)

PAPER II - MAHIYATUL AMRAZ NIZAMI

(Systemic Pathology)

Q.P.Code : 621227

(New Regulation)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

(Theory : 80 marks)

MCQ : 20 marks)

Answer All questions.

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.

No overwriting should be done.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (20 × 1 = 20)

1. The major mechanism of damage to plasma membrane in ischaemia is :
 - (A) Reduced intracellular pH
 - (B) Increased intracellular accumulation of sodium
 - (C) Increased calcium⁺⁺ ions in the cytosol
 - (D) Reduced aerobic respiration
2. The most common type of angina is:
 - (A) Stable angina
 - (B) Unstable angina
 - (C) Variant angina
 - (D) Microvascular angina
3. It is supposed that gallstones can result in chronic pancreatitis because they may induce:
 - (A) Inflammation and stenosis or obstruction of ampulla of Vater
 - (B) Fever
 - (C) Abdominal pain
 - (D) Nausea and Vomiting

4. Restrictive lung diseases is characterized by following features except :
 - (A) Dyspnoea
 - (B) Tachypnoea
 - (C) Cyanosis
 - (D) Wheezing
5. The nature of Whipple's disease is :
 - (A) Genetic defect
 - (B) Familial occurrence
 - (C) Bacterial infection
 - (D) Hypersensitivity reaction
6. Most common location of carcinoid tumour is :
 - (A) Foregut
 - (B) Midgut
 - (C) Hindgut
 - (D) Equal at all these 3 sites
7. The most common gross growth pattern of gastric carcinoma is :
 - (A) Scirrhus
 - (B) Fungating
 - (C) Ulcerative
 - (D) Colloid
8. Islets of Langerhans are concentrated in the following zone of pancreas :
 - (A) Head
 - (B) Body
 - (C) Tail
 - (D) Uncinate process
9. In atrophy, the cells are:
 - (A) Dead cells
 - (B) Irreversibly injured cells
 - (C) Reversibly injured cells
 - (D) Shrunken cells
10. For metaplasia. the following holds true :
 - (A) It is a disordered growth
 - (B) It affects only epithelial tissues
 - (C) It is a reversible change
 - (D) It is an irreversible and progressive change
11. Beside nucleus, the only other place in the cell that has DNA is :
 - (A) Ribosome
 - (B) Golgi apparatus
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Endoplasmic reticulum
12. In fatty liver due to chronic alcoholism, the following mechanisms are involved except:
 - (A) Increased free fatty acid synthesis
 - (B) Decreased triglyceride utilization
 - (C) Increased alpha-glycerophosphate
 - (D) Block in lipoprotein excretion

13. Idiopathic calcinosis cutis is an example of :
(A) Necrotising inflammation (B) Dystrophic calcification
(C) Metastatic calcification (D) Calcified thrombus in veins
14. Kernicterus develops when the level of unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia is:
(A) 2 - 5 mg (B) 5 - 10 mg
(C) 10 - 15 mg (D) Above 15 mg
15. Most frequently underlying heart disease in causation of SABE is :
(A) Ventricular Septal Defect
(B) Chronic Rheumatic Valvular Disease
(C) Floppy Mitral Valve
(D) Atherosclerotic valvular disease
16. Dengue haemorrhagic fever is characterised following laboratory finding except:
(A) Leukopenia (B) Lymphocytosis
(C) Decreased haematocrit (D) Thrombocytopenia
17. Spirochaetes are most difficult to demonstrate in:
(A) Primary Syphilis (B) Secondary Syphilis
(C) Tertiary Syphilis (D) Congenital Syphilis
18. Patients of benign Gastric ulcer generally have :
(A) High gastric acid (B) Normal to high gastric acid
(C) Normal to low gastric acid (D) Absence of gastric acid
19. Chronic ischemic heart disease is most often due to:
(A) Coronary atherosclerosis
(B) Coronary vasospasm
(C) Embolization of Coronary artery
(D) Stenosis of Coronary artery
20. Duodenal ulcer are most commonly found at
(A) First part, anterior surface
(B) First part posterior surface
(C) Second part, anterior surface
(D) Second part posterior surface