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

[MBBS 0322] MARCH 2022 Sub. Code : 6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 Batch onwards)

SECOND YEAR

PAPER V – PATHOLOGY – I

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Opsonisation and phagocytosis is promoted by
   a. C3a b. C3b c. C3d d. C2a

2. Initiators of inflammation in sepsis are signalling pathways which lie downstream of
   a. TNFα b. TNFβ c. Toll like receptors d. IFN-γ

3. The metabolic derangement in progressive stage of shock includes
   a. Hyponatremia b. Hypokalemia c. Alkalosis d. Acidosis

4. Aortic dissection is not associated with
   a. Alport syndrome b. Ehler's Danlos Syndrome
   c. Marfan syndrome d. Turner's syndrome

5. Trisomy 21 carries a higher risk of developing
   a. Hydrops fetalis b. Acute leukemias
   c. Colonic rupture d. Meckel's diverticulum

6. NK Cell inhibitory receptors recognise
   a. Class I MHC molecules b. Class II MHC molecules
   c. Toll like receptors d. IFN-γ

7. The combination of HLA Allele in each individual is called
   a. Prototype b. Haplotype c. Diplotype d. Tetratype

8. Serum sickness is the prototype of
   a. Type I hypersensitivity b. Type II hypersensitivity
   c. Type III hypersensitivity d. Type IV hypersensitivity

9. A tumour is called clonal, when the incurred genetic damage is in
   a. Multiple precursor cells b. Single precursor cell
   c. Stem cells d. Hetrogenous cells

10. ALK is a
   a. Cyclin receptor b. Tyrosine kinase receptor
   c. CDK receptor d. RB receptor

11. H.pylori is associated with development of
   a. Gastric adenocarcinomas b. Gastric lymphomas
   c. GIST d. Gastric sarcomas

12. Cerebral calcifications, cerebral atrophy, ventricular enlargements and hypoplastic cerebral structures were the most common adverse outcomes seen in
   a. Corona virus b. Polio virus c. Zika virus d. Ebola virus

13. Miliary tuberculosis occurs when bacteria disseminate through
   a. Systemic arterial system b. Systemic venous system
   c. Lymphatics d. Direct spread

14. The pathognomonic feature so common in Anorexia nervosa seen in the bone marrow is
   a. Gelatinous transformation b. Hypercellular marrow
   c. Marrow fibrosis d. Depleted marrow

15. Immune hydrops is due to
   a. Parvovirus B19 b. Turner syndrome
   c. Monozygous Twin pregnancies d. ABO incompatibility

16. Most T-ALL have mutations in
   a. NOTCH1 b. NOTCH2 c. NOTCH3 d. NOTCH4

17. The sufficient number in absolute lymphocytosis to fulfil the diagnostic requirement in CLL is
   a. > 2000/cu.mm b. > 3000/cu.mm c. > 4000/cu.mm d. >5000/cu.mm

18. Diagnostic Reed-Sternberg cells are as large as
   a. 25µm b. 30µm c. 35µm d. 45µm

19. Sickle cell trait is protective against
   a. Filaria b. Falciparum Malaria c. Leishmania d. Trypanosmiasis

20. HbH Disease is caused by deletion of
   a. One α-globin gene b. Two α-globin genes
   c. Three α-globin genes d. Four α-globin genes

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

[MBBS 0822] **AUGUST 2022** **Sub. Code : 6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND YEAR – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER V – PATHOLOGY – I

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Damage to nuclear DNA triggers this pathway
   a. WNT signalling b. P53 c. AKT signalling d. Ubiquitin

2. Atrophy is decreased protein synthesis due to
   a. Ubiquitin proteosome pathway b. WNT signalling
   c. AKT pathway d. P53

3. Neutrophil extracellular traps are mainly produced by
   a. Chemical carcinogens b. Infectious pathogens
   c. Parasites d. Radiation insult

4. The most important cytokine for synthesis of connective tissue proteins is
   a. MMPs b. VEGF c. TGF-β d. IL-1

5. Heparin induced Thrombocytopenia syndrome is due to administration of
   a. Unfractionated Heparin b. Fractionated Heparin
   c. LMW Heparin d. Thrombin

6. Which of these diseases listed is a X-Linked disorder
   a. Tay sach's disease b. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
   c. Cystic fibrosis d. Haemophilia A

7. Familial hypercholesterolemia is caused by mutations in the gene encoding the receptor for
   a. HDL b. VLDL c. LDL d. Chylomicrons

8. FISH uses one of the following probes for recognising sequences in a chromosomal region
   a. RNA b. DNA c. CGH Probes d. SNP Probes

9. Class II MHC present antigens derived from
   a. Extracellular microbes b. Intracellular microbes
   c. Cytoplasmic proteins d. Tumour antigens

10. In Acute antibody mediated Rejection antibodies bind to
    a. CD3+ cells b. CD2+ cells
    c. Vascular endothelium d. Tissue epithelium

11. The direct cytopathic effect of the replicating HIV results in
    a. Loss of CD8+ cells b. Loss of CD4+ cells
    c. Raised CD4+ cells d. Raised CD8+ cells

12. A sentinel lymph node is defined as
    a. First node in a regional lymphatic basin receiving lymph flow from the primary tumour
    b. First node in another regional lymphatic basin receiving lymph flow from the primary tumour
    c. Second node in a regional lymphatic basin receiving lymph flow from the primary tumour
    d. Second node in another regional lymphatic basin receiving lymph flow from the primary tumour

13. The downstream pathway components of RAS in cancer cells include
    a. WNT b. NOTCH c. MAPK d. INK

14. The UV portion of the solar spectrum which is carcinogenic is
    a. UVA b. UVB c. UVC d. Ozone portion

15. EBV is associated with
    a. X-Linked agammaglobulinemia b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
    c. Leukemia d. Melanomas

16. The novel covid-19 virus is
    a. SARS-CoV-1 b. SARS-CoV-2 c. SARS-CoV-3 d. SARS-CoV-4

17. Meyers-kouwenaar bodies are seen in
    a. Malaria b. Filaria c. Leishmania d. Taenia

18. The photochemical reaction for the the endogenous production of 7-dehydrocholesterol requires solar UV Light in the range of
    a. 290-315nm b. 320-360nm c. 370-400nm d. 410-425nm

19. The commonest age group of children affected by Teratoma is
    a. 0-4 yrs b. 5-9 yrs c. 10-14 yrs d. 12-14yrs

20. The diagnosis of AML requires atleast
    a. 50% blasts in bone marrow b. 40% blasts in bone marrow
    c. 30% blasts in bone marrow d. 20% blasts in bone marrow.

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

[MBBS 0223] **FEBRUARY 2023** **Sub. Code : 6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER V – PATHOLOGY – I
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Which of the following is true about intravascular hemolysis?
   A) Increased haptoglobin levels B) Splenomegaly
   C) Hemosiderinuria D) Seen in thalassemia

2. One of the following is an example of genomic imprinting
   A) Angelman syndrome B) Hurler syndrome
   C) Tay sachs disease D) Fragile X syndrome

3. All of the following are examples of C-C chemokines except
   A) Monocyte chemoattractant protein B) Eotaxin
   C) Macrophage inflammatory protein D) Lymphotactin

4. Which one of the following cytokines is involved in tissue repair and fibrosis?
   A) Tumour necrosis factor B) Transforming growth factor β
   C) Interleukin 1 D) Interferon

5. Myasthenia gravis is an example of which of the following type of hypersensitivity?
   A) Type IV B) Type III C) Type II D) Type I

6. The major fibril protein associated with hemodialysis associated amyloidosis is
   A) AA B) AL C) $A\beta_2m$ D) ATTR

7. Which tumour suppressor gene is called as Governor of proliferation?
   A) TP53 B) CDKN2A C) APC D) Rb gene

8. Consider the following statements and choose the best answer:
   (i) Microcytic hypochromic red blood cells are seen in iron deficiency anemia and in Thalassemia
   (ii) Bone marrow iron levels are high in both iron deficiency anemia and Thalassemia
   (iii) Total iron binding capacity is increased in iron deficiency anemia and Thalassemia
   (iv) Fetal haemoglobin level is normal in iron deficiency anemia and increased in Thalassemia
   A) All of the above are true B) i, ii and iii are true
   C) i and ii are true D) i,iii and iv are true

9. The pathognomonic feature common in Anorexia nervosa seen in the bone marrow is
   A) Gelatinous transformation B) Hypercellular marrow
   C) Marrow fibrosis D) Depleted marrow

10. Immune hydrops is due to
   A) Parvovirus B19 B) Turner syndrome
   C) Monozygous Twin pregnancies D) ABO incompatibility

11. Which of the following syndromes is not associated with Wilms tumour?
   A) Beckwith Wiedemann syndrome B) WAGR syndrome
   C) Turner syndrome D) Denys drash syndrome

12. Which of the following is not seen in myelodysplastic syndrome?
   A) Dutcher bodies B) Pawn ball megakaryocytes
   C) Ringed sideroblasts D) Pseudo pelger huet cells

13. JAK 2 mutations is seen in
   A) CML B) Polycythemia vera
   C) Burkitts lymphoma D) Acute myeloid leukemia

14. All of the following are functional disorders of platelets except
   A) Immune thrombocytopenic purpura B) Von willebrand disease
   C) Glanzmann thromboasthenia D) Bernard soulier syndrome

15. Anti apoptotic gene are all except
   A) Bcl- 2 B) Bcl X C) Bax D) MCL 1

16. Initiators of inflammation in sepsis are signalling pathways which lie downstream of
   A) TNFα B) TNFβ C) Toll like receptors D) IFN-γ

17. Maltese cross appearance in RBC is seen in
   A) Plasmodium falciparum B) Wuchereria bancrofti
   C) Taenia solium D) Babesia microti

18. All of the following are manifestations in the eye due to vitamin A deficiency except
   A) Bitots spots B) Central cataract C) Keratomalacia D) Corneal ulcer

19. Libman Sacks endocarditis is seen in
   A) SLE B) Staphylococcus septicaemia
   C) Systemic sclerosis D) Carcinoid heart disease

20. Zika virus is transmitted through
   A) Culex B) Aedes C) Anopheles D) Mansonia.

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

[MBBS 0723] JULY 2023 Sub. Code : 6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND YEAR – (CBME)

PAPER III – PATHOLOGY – I

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. The chief protein component of intrinsic defect seen in Heriditary Spherocytosis is
   A) Ubiquitin B) Spectrin C) Tropomyosin D) Actin

2. The type mutations involved in beta thalessemia is
   A) Driver mutation B) Transgenic mutation
   C) Splicing mutation D) Reverse mutation

3. PIGA gene is acquired in PNH as
   A) X linked B) Autosomal Dominant
   C) Autosomal Recessive D) Y linked

4. Tay Sach's disease caused by inability to metabolise
   A) Glucokinase B) Fructokinase
   C) G_{M2}gangliosides D) G_{M3}gangliosides

5. Klinefelter's syndrome shows elevated levels of
   A) Testosterone B) FSH C) LH D) Estrogen

6. Turner's syndrome carry the risk of development of the following tumour
   A) Neuroblastoma B) Hepatoblastoma
   C) Gonadoblastoma D) Ganglioneuroma

7. The most effective Antigen presenting cells(APCs) are
   A) Dendritic cells B) Neutrophils C) Lymphocytes D) NK cells

8. The mediators produced by the Mast cells are responsible for
   A) Type I hypersensitivity B) Type II hypersensitivity
   C) Type III hypersensitivity D) Type IV hypersensitivity

9. Among the genes known to be associated with autoimmunity, the greatest contribution is from
   A) RB gene B) BRAF gene C) HLA gene D) IL23R gene

10. Smith antigen (Sm) is associated with
    A) Sjogren syndrome B) Rheumatoid arthritis
    C) Systemic sclerosis D) SLE

11. Acute cellullar rejection involves killing of cells by
    A) CD 2+ B) CD 3+ C) CD 8+ D) CD 10+

12. HHV 8 genome is found in the following cell of infected subjects
    A) T- cell B) B- cell C) Neutrophil D) Monocyte

13. Driver mutations are
    A) Loss of function B) Passenger mutations
    C) Initiating mutations D) Repeat mutations

14. The governor of the cell cycle is
    A) BRAF gene B) CDK4 gene C) Cyclin D gene D) RB gene

15. Warburg effect is
    A) Anerobic glycolysis B) Aerobic glycolysis
    C) Oxidative phosphorylation D) gluconeogenesis

16. Acute promyelocytic Leukemia is a reciprocal translocation between chromosome 15 and 17 causing a fusion gene
    A) BCR-ABL B) C-myc IGH C) PML-RARα D) FLI-EWSR

17. Polio virus infects human cells by binding to
    A) CD4 B) CD8 C) CD117 D) CD155

18. A low CD4 count before starting ART is an important risk factor for the development of
    A) Leprosy B) Tuberculosis C) Mucor D) Aspergillosis

19. The fat burning molecule is
    A) Ghrelin B) Insulin C) Adiponectin D) Leptin

20. The chromosomal anomalies associated with fetal hydrops is
    A) 45X B) 47XXY C) Trisomy 13 D) Trisomy 22.

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[MBBS 0723]

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

[MBBS 0224] FEBRUARY 2024 Sub. Code : 6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Pap smear used for screening of Carcinoma of cervix is
   A) Fine needle aspiration cytology B) Fluid cytology
   C) Exfoliative cytology D) Immunocytochemistry

2. The technique which detects multiple cellular antigens on an individual cell simultaneously
   A) Immunohistochemistry B) Immunocytochemistry
   C) Flow cytometry D) Frozen section

3. CASPASES involved in execution pathway
   A) CASPASE 8 B) CASPASE 9 C) CASPASE 5 D) CASPASE 6

4. Chronic granulomatous inflammation is seen in
   A) Sarcoidosis B) Diptheria C) Typhoid D) Atherosclerosis

5. The cell involved in allergies and parasitic infections
   A) Lymphocytes B) Monocytes C) Eosinophils D) Plasma cells

6. The primary function of the following gene is to promote Epithelial Mesenchymal Transition (EMT)
   A) P53 B) TWIST C) APC D) CEA

7. Colour of group sera ‘B’
   A) Blue B) Yellow C) Red D) Colourless

8. Mantle cell lymphoma is commonly associated with the following translocation
   A) t(11:14) B) t(14:18) C) t(9:22) D) t(8:14)

9. Red cell distribution width (RDW) is used for estimation of
   A) Poikilocytosis B) Anisocytosis C) Hypochromasia D) Macrocytosis

10. If the patient is on parenteral heparin therapy the following test is used to monitor the administration
    A) Whole blood coagulation time B) Prothrombin time
    C) Thrombin time D) Activated Partial Thromboplastin time

11. Eosinophils are activated by
    A) lL-1 B) lL-4 C) ll-5 D) lL-6

12. D-Dimer is the most sensitive diagnostic test for
    A) Pulmonary embolism B) Acute pulmonary Oedema
    C) Cardiac tamponade D) Acute myocardial infarction

13. Trisomy 13 is identified as
    A) Edward syndrome B) Patau syndrome
    C) Down syndrome D) Klinfelter syndrome

14. In Marfan syndrome the defect is in
    A) Fibrillin I B) Fibrillin II C) Collagen D) Elastin

15. Harmartoma is
    A) Proliferation of cells in foreign site B) Proliferation of native cells in tissue
    C) Malignant conditions D) Acquired conditions

16. Sure sign of malignancy is
    A) Metastasis B) Hyperplasia C) Metaplasia D) Hypertrophy

17. Krukenberg tumour is associated with which malignancy
    A) Stomach B) Liver C) Pancreas D) Kidney

18. Acute graft rejection occurs within
    A) 3 minute B) 3 hours C) 3 days D) 3 months

19. LE cell phenomenon is seen in
    A) Lymphocyte B) Monocyte C) Neutrophils D) Eosinophils

20. Anaemia in humans can be caused by which of the following worms
    A) Round worm B) Hook worm C) Tape worm D) Pork worm

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

[MBBS 0524] **MAY 2024** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Schistosoma hematobium causes
   A) Lung cancer B) Hepatocellular carcinoma
   C) Bladder carcinoma D) Testicular carcinoma

2. Warthin Finkeldey cells are seen in
   A) Mumps B) Poliomyelitis C) Herpes D) Measles

3. All are proto oncogenes except
   A) K- RAS B) RET C) MYC D) RB

4. Translocation seen in follicular lymphoma
   A) t (9 : 22) B) t (8 : 14) C) t (14: 18) D) t (11: 12)

5. SIADH as paraneoplastic syndrome is seen in
   A) Breast carcinoma B) Small cell carcinoma of lung
   C) Renal carcinoma D) Fibrosarcoma

6. Guardian angel against obesity is
   A) Leptin B) Ghrelin C) Glucagon like peptide 1 D) Adiponectin

7. The most abundant cytosolic protein in cells is _____
   A) Vimentin B) Actin C) Desmin D) Cytokeratin

8. Anti-apoptotic protein is _____
   A) BAX B) BAK C) BIM D) BCL-2

9. All are vasodilators except
   A) Thromboxane A_2 B) PGI_2 C) PGD_2 D) PGE_2

10. Caisson disease is due to _____
    A) Air embolism B) Amniotic fluid embolism
    C) Fat embolism D) Pulmonary embolism

11. Tri-nucleotide repeat mutation is seen in _____
    A) Tuberous sclerosis B) Achondroplasia
    C) Fragile –X syndrome D) Cystic fibrosis

12. Hexosaminidase- A enzyme deficiency causes
    A) Gaucher's disease B) Tay-sachs disease
    C) Fabry's disease D) Niemann-pick disease

13. Type of hypersensitivity seen in Good pasture syndrome
    A) Type – I B) Type – II C) Type – III D) Type – IV

14. Hemotological abnormality seen in Wiskott Aldrich syndrome
    A) Anaemia B) Eosinophilia C) Thrombocytopenia D) Polycythemia

15. "Ouch – ouch " disease is due to toxicity of _____
    A) Mercury B) Arsenic C) Cadmium D) Lead

16. All are risk factors for "SIDS" except
    A) Male sex B) Low socioeconomic group
    C) Prematurity D) Hypothermia

17. All are associated with good prognosis in ALL except
    A) Age < 2 years B) Hyperdiploidy
    C) Presence of t (12:21) D) Age between 2 to 10 yrs

18. "CRAB" criteria is used in _____
    A) Multiple myeloma B) Hodgkin Lymphoma
    C) Thalassemia D) Myelodysplasic syndrome

19. Glanzmann thrombasthenia is due to deficiency of
    A) GP Ib- IX B) GP IIIb-IV C) GP IIb-IIIa D) GP I - III

20. Triggers for hemolysis in G-6-PD deficiency includes all except
    A) Pollen B) Fava beans C) Chloroquine D) Salmonella Typhi

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

[MBBS 1224] **DECEMBER 2024** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063
SET - A

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Erythroblastosis represents which immunological reaction
   A) Antibody mediated cytotoxicity B) Antigen mediated
   C) T- Cell mediated D) Complement mediated

2. Which is not carcinogenic
   A) Vitamin A B) Benzopyrene C) Aniline dye D) Aflatoxin

3. The test that is done prior to transplantation surgery to determine the compatibility of MHC proteins between donor and recipient is called
   A) MHC matching B) MHC typing C) Tissue typing D) Blood HLA test

4. Example for Immune complex mediated Disease
   A) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis B) Grave's Disease
   C) Pernicious Anaemia D) Good Pasteur Syndrome

5. The essential component of granuloma
   A) Giant cells B) Histiocytes C) Lymphocytes D) Granulation tissue

6. In acute inflammation endothelial cell retraction causes
   A) Immediate transient increase in permeability
   B) Immediate prolonged increase permeability
   C) Late transient increase in permeability
   D) Late prolonged increase in permeability

7. Multipotent stem cells are
   A) T cell B) Mast cell C) Committed stem cell D) Neutrophil

8. First sign of wound healing
   A) Epithelization B) Dilatation of capillaries
   C) Leucocytic infiltration D) Localized oedema

9. Accumulation of Carbon in lung is an example of
   A) Lack of enzyme machinery to remove B) Overproduction
   C) Inadequate metabolism D) None of the above

10. Which of the following cannot undergo hyperplasia?
    A) Heart B) Liver C) Kidney D) Endometrium

11. The commonest site of thrombosis
    A) Vein B) Heart C) Artery D) Capillary

12. The most important factor in determining the development of infarct
    A) Size of thrombus B) Severity of obstruction
    C) Age of the patient D) Collateral circulation

13. Male with rudimentary testis, tall stature, sparse pubic hair. Probable Karyotyping?
    A) 47, XXY B) 46 XX C) 46 XY D) 45Y

14. Not an antigen presenting cell
    A) Astrocyte B) Histiocyte C) Endothelial cells D) Langerhan cell

15. Mast cell produce
    A) PGE2 B) PGF2 C) C3 D) Histamine

16. The most common cause of agranulocytosis is
    A) Splenomegaly B) Infections C) Drug toxicity D) Immune mediated

17. In sepsis, which of the following is not a morphological change in neutrophils?
    A) Toxic granules B) Vacuoles in cytoplasm
    C) Dohle bodies D) Howell jolly bodies

18. Which of the following NHL is not arising from germinal center B cells?
    A) Follicular Lymphoma B) Mantle cell Lymphoma
    C) Diffuse large B cell lymphoma D) Burkitt Lymphoma

19. All regarding aplastic anemia is correct except
    A) Seen in Fanconi syndrome B) Bone marrow is Hypocellular
    C) Definitive treatment is Erythropoietin D) Pancytopenia

20. In Sideroblastic anemia
    A) Macrocytic hypochromic RBC B) Microcytic hypochromic RBC
    C) Serum iron decreased D) It's due to deletion in globin protein

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

[MBBS 1224] **DECEMBER 2024** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063
SET - B

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

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   A) Splenomegaly B) Infections C) Drug toxicity D) Immune mediated

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6. Erythroblastosis represents which immunological reaction
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7. Which is not carcinogenic
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8. The test that is done prior to transplantation surgery to determine the compatibility of MHC proteins between donor and recipient is called
   A) MHC matching B) MHC typing C) Tissue typing D) Blood HLA test

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11. In acute inflammation endothelial cell retraction causes
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    B) Immediate prolonged increase permeability
    C) Late transient increase in permeability
    D) Late prolonged increase in permeability

12. Multipotent stem cells are
    A) T cell B) Mast cell C) Committed stem cell D) Neutrophil

13. First sign of wound healing
    A) Epithelization B) Dilatation of capillaries
    C) Leucocytic infiltration D) Localized oedema

14. Accumulation of Carbon in lung is an example of
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    C) Inadequate metabolism D) None of the above

15. Which of the following cannot undergo hyperplasia?
    A) Heart B) Liver C) Kidney D) Endometrium

16. The commonest site of thrombosis
    A) Vein B) Heart C) Artery D) Capillary

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    A) Size of thrombus B) Severity of obstruction
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    A) 47, XXY B) 46 XX C) 46 XY D) 45Y

19. Not an antigen presenting cell
    A) Astrocyte B) Histiocyte C) Endothelial cells D) Langerhan cell

20. Mast cell produce
    A) PGE2 B) PGF2 C) C3 D) Histamine

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[MBBS 1224]

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

[MBBS 1224] **DECEMBER 2024** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063
SET - C

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. The commonest site of thrombosis
   A) Vein B) Heart C) Artery D) Capillary

2. The most important factor in determining the development of infarct
   A) Size of thrombus B) Severity of obstruction
   C) Age of the patient D) Collateral circulation

3. Male with rudimentary testis, tall stature, sparse pubic hair. Probable Karyotyping?
   A) 47, XXY B) 46 XX C) 46 XY D) 45Y

4. Not an antigen presenting cell
   A) Astrocyte B) Histiocyte C) Endothelial cells D) Langerhan cell

5. Mast cell produce
   A) PGE2 B) PGF2 C) C3 D) Histamine

6. The most common cause of agranulocytosis is
   A) Splenomegaly B) Infections C) Drug toxicity D) Immune mediated

7. In sepsis, which of the following is not a morphological change in neutrophils?
   A) Toxic granules B) Vacuoles in cytoplasm
   C) Dohle bodies D) Howell jolly bodies

8. Which of the following NHL is not arising from germinal center B cells?
   A) Follicular Lymphoma B) Mantle cell Lymphoma
   C) Diffuse large B cell lymphoma D) Burkitt Lymphoma

9. All regarding aplastic anemia is correct except
   A) Seen in Fanconi syndrome B) Bone marrow is Hypocellular
   C) Definitive treatment is Erythropoietin D) Pancytopenia

10. In Sideroblastic anemia
   A) Macrocytic hypochromic RBC B) Microcytic hypochromic RBC
   C) Serum iron decreased D) It’s due to deletion in globin protein

11. Erythroblastosis represents which immunological reaction
    A) Antibody mediated cytotoxicity B) Antigen mediated
    C) T- Cell mediated D) Complement mediated

12. Which is not carcinogenic
    A) Vitamin A B) Benzopyrene C) Aniline dye D) Aflatoxin

13. The test that is done prior to transplantation surgery to determine the compatibility of MHC proteins between donor and recipient is called
    A) MHC matching B) MHC typing C) Tissue typing D) Blood HLA test

14. Example for Immune complex mediated Disease
    A) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis B) Grave's Disease
    C) Pernicious Anaemia D) Good Pasteur Syndrome

15. The essential component of granuloma
    A) Giant cells B) Histiocytes C) Lymphocytes D) Granulation tissue

16. In acute inflammation endothelial cell retraction causes
    A) Immediate transient increase in permeability
    B) Immediate prolonged increase permeability
    C) Late transient increase in permeability
    D) Late prolonged increase in permeability

17. Multipotent stem cells are
    A) T cell B) Mast cell C) Committed stem cell D) Neutrophil

18. First sign of wound healing
    A) Epithelization B) Dilatation of capillaries
    C) Leucocytic infiltration D) Localized oedema

19. Accumulation of Carbon in lung is an example of
    A) Lack of enzyme machinery to remove B) Overproduction
    C) Inadequate metabolism D) None of the above

20. Which of the following cannot undergo hyperplasia?
    A) Heart B) Liver C) Kidney D) Endometrium

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

[MBBS 1224] **DECEMBER 2024** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063
SET - D

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

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   A) Immediate transient increase in permeability
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   D) Late prolonged increase in permeability

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[MBBS 1224]

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

SET – A

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. ABO human blood group system was first described by
   A) Edward Jenner B) Karl Landsteiner C) Hippocrates D) Laennec

2. Structure of DNA of the cell was described by
   A) Watson and Crick B) Tijo and Levan
   C) Ruska and Lorries D) Barbara McClintock

3. Frozen section is employed for the following purposes except
   A) Fat demonstration B) Amyloid C) Rapid diagnosis D) Enzymes

4. Tissues for electron microscopy are fixed in
   A) Carnoy's fixative B)10% buffered formalin C) Saline D) 4% Glutaraldehyde

5. Actin and myosin proteins are found in
   A) Microtubules B) Microfilaments C) Intermediate filaments D) Ribosomes

6. Out of various free radical species, the following radical is most reactive
   A) Superoxide B) Hydrogen peroxide C) Hydroxyl D) Nitric oxide

7. 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

8. The following pigments are stainable by Prussian blue reaction except
   A) Hemosiderin B) Ferritin C) Haemitin D) Haemochromatosis

9. Enzymatic digestion is the predominant event in the following type of necrosis
   A) Coagulative necrosis B) Liquefactive necrosis
   C) Caseous necrosis D) Fat necrosis

10. Idiopathic calcinosis cutis is an example of
    A) Necrotising inflammation B) Dystrophic calcification
    C) Metastatic calcification D) Calcified thrombi in veins

11. In atrophy the cells are
    A) Dead cells B) Shrunken cells
    C) Irreversibly injured cells D) Reversibly injured cells

12. Which of the following gene is proapoptotic
    A) p53 B) Bcl2 C) RB D) Bax

13. Transplantation antigens are located on portion of
    A) Chromosome 1 B) Chromosome 6 C) Chromosome 9 D) Chromosome 22

14. Transudate differs from exudate in having the following except
    A) No inflammatory cells B) Low glucose content
    C) Low protein content D) Low specific gravity

15. Which of the complement component act as chemokines
    A) C3b B) C4b C) C5a D) C4a

16. Prion proteins are implicated in the etiology of
    A) Spongiform encephalopathy B) Viral encephalitis
    C) Perivenous encephalomyelitis D) progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

17. Important cyclins in cell cycle include the following except
    A) Cyclin A B) Cyclin B C) Cyclin C D) Cyclin D

18. Weight of hemoglobin in RBC is
    A) 50% B) 70% C) 90% D) 99%

19. Red cell membrane defects include the following except
    A) Spherocytosis B) Ovalocytosis C) Leptocytosis D) Echinocytosis

20. For manifesting bleeding in haemophilia, the activity of factor VIII is generally
    A) More than 75% B) 50-75% C) 25-50% D) below 25%

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[MBBS 0325]

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

SET – B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Structure of DNA of the cell was described by
   A) Watson and Crick B) Tijo and Levan
   C) Ruska and Lorries D) Barbara McClintock

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

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SET – C

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black of Blue ink ball point pen

SET – D

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Out of various free radical species, the following radical is most reactive
   A) Superoxide B) Hydrogen peroxide C) Hydroxyl D) Nitric oxide

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[MBBS 0325]

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

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – A

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. For counting of CD4+T cells in AIDS the following technique is often employed
   A) In situ hybridization B) Polymerase chain reaction
   C) Flow cytometry D) Electron microscopy

2. Formation of granuloma is
   A) Type I hypersensitivity reaction B) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
   C) Type III hypersensitivity reaction D) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

3. The following hereditary diseases have higher incidence of cancers due to inherited defect in DNA repair mechanism except
   A) Ataxia telangiectasia B) Xeroderma pigmentosum
   C) Familial polyposis coli D) Bloom's syndrome

4. Which of the following is a test for mutagenicity
   A) Kveim's test B) Ame's test C) Schilling test D) Mantoux test

5. All of the following are X-linked recessive disorders except
   A) Hemophilia A and B B) Chronic granulomatous disease
   C) G6PD deficiency D) Sickle cell anemia

6. In hereditary spherocytosis the following membrane structure is deficient
   A) Band 3 protein B) Glycophorin C) Spectrin D) Glycolipid

7. The precipitated gamma chains of hemoglobin are known as
   A) Heinz bodies B) Pappenheimer bodies C) Hb Barts D) Russel bodies

8. Bombay blood group is characterized by
   A) Absence of A gene B) Absence of B gene
   C) Absence of both A and B genes D) Absence of H gene

9. Leukocyte alkaline phosphatase scores are elevated in
   A) AML B) CML C) Myeloid metaplasia D) Myeloid leukemoid reaction

10. Chikungunya is transmitted to humans by
    A) Aedes B) Anopheles C) Culex D) Tick

11. All are autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndromes except
    A) Retinoblastoma B) Xeroderma pigmentosum
    C) HNPCC D) Neurofibromatosis

12. Out of the following glycogenosis the following is a example of lysosomal storage disease
    A) Vongierke's disease B) Pompe's disease
    C) Forbe's disease D) Anderson's disease

13. In paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria the undue sensitivity of red cells to complement can be detected by
    A) Ham's test B) Heinz body test
    C) Direct Coomb's test D) Indirect Coomb's test

14. Erythropoietin is produced by
    A) Liver B) Lungs C) Bone marrow D) Kidney

15. Bernard Soulier syndrome is a defect in
    A) Platelet aggregation B) Platelet adhesion
    C) Platelet release reaction D) Platelet morphology

16. The most common site for hydatid cyst is
    A) Liver B) Lungs C) Spleen D) Brain

17. In karyotyping the dividing cells are arrested by addition of colchicine in the following mitotic phase
    A) Prophase B) Metaphase C) Anaphase D) Telophase

18. Basement membrane consists of
    A) Type I collagen B) Type II collagen
    C) Type III collagen D) Type IV collagen

19. EBV is associated with
    A) X-linked agammaglobulinemia B) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
    C) Leukemia D) Melanoma

20. HbH disease is caused by deletion of
    A) One alpha globin gene B) Two alpha globin gene
    C) Three alpha globin gene D) Four alpha globin gene

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

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

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4. All of the following are X-linked recessive disorders except
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5. In hereditary spherocytosis the following membrane structure is deficient
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – C

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

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4. The precipitated gamma chains of hemoglobin are known as
   A) Heinz bodies B) Pappenheimer bodies C) Hb Barts D) Russel bodies

5. Bombay blood group is characterized by
   A) Absence of A gene B) Absence of B gene
   C) Absence of both A and B genes D) Absence of H gene

6. Leukocyte alkaline phosphatase scores are elevated in
   A) AML B) CML C) Myeloid metaplasia D) Myeloid leukemoid reaction

7. Chikungunya is transmitted to humans by
   A) Aedes B) Anopheles C) Culex D) Tick

8. All are autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndromes except
   A) Retinoblastoma B) Xeroderma pigmentosum
   C) HNPCC D) Neurofibromatosis

9. Out of the following glycogenosis the following is a example of lysosomal storage disease
   A) Vongierke's disease B) Pompe's disease
   C) Forbe's disease D) Anderson's disease

10. In paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria the undue sensitivity of red cells to complement can be detected by
    A) Ham's test B) Heinz body test
    C) Direct Coomb's test D) Indirect Coomb's test

11. Erythropoietin is produced by
    A) Liver B) Lungs C) Bone marrow D) Kidney

12. Bernard Soulier syndrome is a defect in
    A) Platelet aggregation B) Platelet adhesion
    C) Platelet release reaction D) Platelet morphology

13. The most common site for hydatid cyst is
    A) Liver B) Lungs C) Spleen D) Brain

14. In karyotyping the dividing cells are arrested by addition of colchicine in the following mitotic phase
    A) Prophase B) Metaphase C) Anaphase D) Telophase

15. Basement membrane consists of
    A) Type I collagen B) Type II collagen
    C) Type III collagen D) Type IV collagen

16. EBV is associated with
    A) X-linked agammaglobulinemia B) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
    C) Leukemia D) Melanoma

17. HbH disease is caused by deletion of
    A) One alpha globin gene B) Two alpha globin gene
    C) Three alpha globin gene D) Four alpha globin gene

18. For counting of CD4+T cells in AIDS the following technique is often employed
    A) In situ hybridization B) Polymerase chain reaction
    C) Flow cytometry D) Electron microscopy

19. Formation of granuloma is
    A) Type I hypersensitivity reaction B) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
    C) Type III hypersensitivity reaction D) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

20. The following hereditary diseases have higher incidence of cancers due to inherited defect in DNA repair mechanism except
    A) Ataxia telangiectasia B) Xeroderma pigmentosum
    C) Familial polyposis coli D) Bloom's syndrome

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

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – D

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Bombay blood group is characterized by
   A) Absence of A gene B) Absence of B gene
   C) Absence of both A and B genes D) Absence of H gene

2. Leukocyte alkaline phosphatase scores are elevated in
   A) AML B) CML C) Myeloid metaplasia D) Myeloid leukemoid reaction

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   C) Platelet release reaction D) Platelet morphology

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    A) Type I collagen B) Type II collagen
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    A) In situ hybridization B) Polymerase chain reaction
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    A) Type I hypersensitivity reaction B) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
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16. The following hereditary diseases have higher incidence of cancers due to inherited defect in DNA repair mechanism except
    A) Ataxia telangiectasia B) Xeroderma pigmentosum
    C) Familial polyposis coli D) Bloom's syndrome

17. Which of the following is a test for mutagenicity
    A) Kveim's test B) Ame's test C) Schilling test D) Mantoux test

18. All of the following are X-linked recessive disorders except
    A) Hemophilia A and B B) Chronic granulomatous disease
    C) G6PD deficiency D) Sickle cell anemia

19. In hereditary spherocytosis the following membrane structure is deficient
    A) Band 3 protein B) Glycophorin C) Spectrin D) Glycolipid

20. The precipitated gamma chains of hemoglobin are known as
    A) Heinz bodies B) Pappenheimer bodies C) Hb Barts D) Russel bodies

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

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Epithelioid granuloma is not seen in which of the following conditions?
   A) Sarcoidosis B) Syphilis C) Toxoplasmosis D) Kikuchi's lymphadenitis

2. A 34 yr old woman is undergoing evaluation for premature cataracts, thinning of skin and alopecia, osteoporosis and atherosclerosis. She is found to have a hereditary genetic mutation in WRN gene. This gene encodes which of the following proteins?
   A) Deaminase B) Helicase C) Oxidase D) Polymerase

3. Atypical mononuclear cells with lots of cytoplasm showing a ballerina skirt appearance – (DOWNEY CELLS) is seen in
   A) Sepsis B) Hairy cell leukemia
   C) Infectious Mononucleosis D) All of the above

4. 40-year-old construction worker presented with colicky abdominal pain, anemia, nephropathy and encephalopathy. Investigation revealed increased Zinc protoporphyrin level. What is your diagnosis?
   A) Iron deficiency anaemia B) Sideroblastic anaemia
   C) Lead poisoning D) Blood loss

5. Which of the following is the Guardian angel of Obesity?
   A) Leptin B) Adiponectin C) Insulin D) Ghrelin

6. Stain used for Reticulocytes:
   A) Reticulin stain B) Brilliant Crystal Blue
   C) Prussian Blue stain D) Periodic acid Schiff's stain

7. Most common molecular lesion in alpha -thalassemia:
   A) Gene deletion B) Splicing mutation
   C) Promotor region mutation D) Chain terminator mutation

8. Intravascular Hemolysis is seen in all except:
   A) G6PD Deficiency B) Thalassemia
   C) Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria D) Paroxysmal Cold Hemoglobinuria

9. What are the drugs can cause thrombocytopenia?
   A) Quinidine B) Vancomycin C) Heparin D) All of the above

10. True statement about Von Willebrand disease except
   A) Type III is autosomal recessive B) Bleeding from mucous membrane
   C) Decreased platelet count D) Prolonged bleeding time

11. Lavender topped vacutainers are used for
   A) Serology B) Immunology C) Glucose estimation D) Complete blood count

12. Identify the correct match
   A) RAS- Tumor suppressor gene B) PTEN- Protooncogene
   C) BRCA- Tumor suppressor gene D) MEN 1- Protooncogene

13. BCL2 present in which chromosome?
   A) 14 B) 18 C) 8 D) 11

14. What is the most important test to detect iron stores
   A) TIBC B) Serum iorn C) Serum Ferritin D) Serum Transferrin

15. Spherocytes are not seen in
   A) Hereditary spherocytosis B) Burns
   C) Blood transfusion D) Sickle cell anemia

16. Liquefactive necrosis is most commonly seen in
   A) Heart B) Brain C) Lung D) Spleen

17. Find the true point about Dry Gangrene
   A) Common feature in intestine B) Line of demarcation seen
   C) Venous occlusion is main cause D) Infection is seen

18. Which is incorrect about fat necrosis?
   A) Enzymatic fat necrosis can occur in Breast
   B) Pancreas plays a role
   C) Serum calcium level decreases in acute pancreatitis
   D) Giant cells reaction seen

19. Trisomy 18 is seen in which syndrome
   A) Edwards syndrome B) Downs syndrome
   C) Patau syndrome D) Turner syndrome

20. After delivery 28-year female develops dyspnoea, cyanosis, seizures and death. Post-mortem examination of lungs shows hair and squamous cells. What is the cause of death?
   A) Disseminated intravascular coagulation B) Amniotic fluid embolism
   C) Pulmonary embolism D) Fat and marrow embolism

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

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. 40-year-old construction worker presented with colicky abdominal pain, anemia, nephropathy and encephalopathy. Investigation revealed increased Zinc protoporphyrin level. What is your diagnosis?
   A) Iron deficiency anaemia B) Sideroblastic anaemia
   C) Lead poisoning D) Blood loss

2. Which of the following is the Guardian angel of Obesity?
   A) Leptin B) Adiponectin C) Insulin D) Ghrelin

3. Stain used for Reticulocytes:
   A) Reticulin stain B) Brilliant Crystal Blue
   C) Prussian Blue stain D) Periodic acid Schiff's stain

4. Most common molecular lesion in alpha -thalassemia:
   A) Gene deletion B) Splicing mutation
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6. What are the drugs can cause thrombocytopenia?
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11. What is the most important test to detect iron stores
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18. Epithelioid granuloma is not seen in which of the following conditions?
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19. A 34 yr old woman is undergoing evaluation for premature cataracts, thinning of skin and alopecia, osteoporosis and atherosclerosis. She is found to have a hereditary genetic mutation in WRN gene. This gene encodes which of the following proteins?
    A) Deaminase B) Helicase C) Oxidase D) Polymerase

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

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Intravascular Hemolysis is seen in all except:
   A) G6PD Deficiency B) Thalassemia
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)
PAPER I – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Identify the correct match
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0826] AUGUST 2026 Sub. Code :6063

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 to 2023-2024)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – A

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. The chief protein component of intrinsic defect seen in Hereditary Spherocytosis is
   A) Ubiquitin B) Spectrin C) Tropomyosin D) Actin

2. The type of mutations involved in beta thalassemia is
   A) Driver mutation B) Transgenic mutation
   C) Splicing mutation D) Reverse mutation

3. PIGA gene is acquired in PNH as
   A) X linked B) Autosomal Dominant
   C) Autosomal Recessive D) Y linked

4. Tay Sach's disease is caused by inability to metabolise
   A) Glucokinase B) Fructokinase
   C) GM2gangliosides D) GM3gangliosides

5. Klinefelter's syndrome shows elevated levels of
   A) Testosterone B) FSH
   C) LH D) Estrogen

6. Turner's syndrome carry the risk of development of the following tumour
   A) Neuroblastoma B) Hepatoblastoma
   C) Gonadoblastoma D) Ganglioneuroma

7. The most effective Antigen presenting cells (APCs) are
   A) Dendritic cells B) Neutrophils C) Lymphocytes D) NK cells

8. The mediators produced by the Mast cells are responsible for
   A) Type I hypersensitivity B) Type II hypersensitivity
   C) Type III hypersensitivity D) Type IV hypersensitivity

9. Among the genes known to be associated with autoimmunity, the greatest contribution is from
   A) RB gene B) BRAF gene C) HLA gene D) IL23R gene

...2...

10. Smith antigen (Sm) is associated with
    A) Sjogren syndrome B) Rheumatoid arthritis
    C) Systemic sclerosis D) SLE

11. Acute cellular rejection involved killing of cells by
    A) CD 2+ B) CD 3+ C) CD 8+ D) CD 10+

12. HHV 8 genome is found in the following cell of infected subjects
    A) T-cell B) B- cell C) Neutrophil D) Monocyte

13. Driver mutations are
    A) Loss of function B) Passenger mutations
    C) Initiating mutations D) Repeat mutations

14. The governor of the cell cycle is
    A) BRAF gene B) CDK4 gene
    C) Cyclin D gene D) RB gene

15. Warburg effect is
    A) Anerobic glycolysis B) Aerobic glycolysis
    C) Oxidative phosphorylation D) Gluconeogenesis

16. Acute promyelocytic Leukemia is a reciprocal translocation between chromosome 15 and 17 causing a fusion gene
    A) BCR-ABL B) C-myc IGH
    C) PML-RARα D) FLI-EWSR

17. The special stain used to demonstrate fungi is
    A) Congo red B) Gram stain C) GMS stain D) Giemsa stain

18. A low CD4 count before starting ART is an important risk factor for the development of
    A) Leprosy B) Tuberculosis C) Mucor D) Aspergillosis

19. The fat burning molecule is
    A) Ghrelin B) Insulin
    C) Adiponectin D) Leptin

20. The haemoparasite seen outside the cell is
    A) Microfilaria B) Malaria C) Babesia D) Leishmania

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

[MBBS 0826] **AUGUST 2026** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 to 2023-2024)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Turner's syndrome carry the risk of development of the following tumour
   A) Neuroblastoma B) Hepatoblastoma
   C) Gonadoblastoma D) Ganglioneuroma

2. The most effective Antigen presenting cells (APCs) are
   A) Dendritic cells B) Neutrophils C) Lymphocytes D) NK cells

3. The mediators produced by the Mast cells are responsible for
   A) Type I hypersensitivity B) Type II hypersensitivity
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4. Among the genes known to be associated with autoimmunity, the greatest contribution is from
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19. Tay Sach's disease is caused by inability to metabolise
    A) Glucokinase B) Fructokinase
    C) GM2gangliosides D) GM3gangliosides

20. Klinefelter's syndrome shows elevated levels of
    A) Testosterone B) FSH
    C) LH D) Estrogen

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

[MBBS 0826] **AUGUST 2026** **Sub. Code :6063**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 to 2023-2024)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET – C

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Acute cellular rejection involved killing of cells by
   A) CD 2+ B) CD 3+ C) CD 8+ D) CD 10+

2. HHV 8 genome is found in the following cell of infected subjects
   A) T-cell B) B- cell C) Neutrophil D) Monocyte

3. Driver mutations are
   A) Loss of function B) Passenger mutations
   C) Initiating mutations D) Repeat mutations

4. The governor of the cell cycle is
   A) BRAF gene B) CDK4 gene
   C) Cyclin D gene D) RB gene

5. Warburg effect is
   A) Anerobic glycolysis B) Aerobic glycolysis
   C) Oxidative phosphorylation D) Gluconeogenesis

6. Acute promyelocytic Leukemia is a reciprocal translocation between chromosome 15 and 17 causing a fusion gene
   A) BCR-ABL B) C-myc IGH
   C) PML-RARα D) FLI-EWSR

7. The special stain used to demonstrate fungi is
   A) Congo red B) Gram stain C) GMS stain D) Giemsa stain

8. A low CD4 count before starting ART is an important risk factor for the development of
   A) Leprosy B) Tuberculosis C) Mucor D) Aspergillosis

9. The fat burning molecule is
   A) Ghrelin B) Insulin
   C) Adiponectin D) Leptin

10. The haemoparasite seen outside the cell is
    A) Microfilaria B) Malaria C) Babesia D) Leishmania

…2…

11. The chief protein component of intrinsic defect seen in Hereditary Spherocytosis is
    A) Ubiquitin B) Spectrin C) Tropomyosin D) Actin

12. The type of mutations involved in beta thalassemia is
    A) Driver mutation B) Transgenic mutation
    C) Splicing mutation D) Reverse mutation

13. PIGA gene is acquired in PNH as
    A) X linked B) Autosomal Dominant
    C) Autosomal Recessive D) Y linked

14. Tay Sach's disease is caused by inability to metabolise
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15. Klinefelter's syndrome shows elevated levels of
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    C) LH D) Estrogen

16. Turner's syndrome carry the risk of development of the following tumour
    A) Neuroblastoma B) Hepatoblastoma
    C) Gonadoblastoma D) Ganglioneuroma

17. The most effective Antigen presenting cells (APCs) are
    A) Dendritic cells B) Neutrophils C) Lymphocytes D) NK cells

18. The mediators produced by the Mast cells are responsible for
    A) Type I hypersensitivity B) Type II hypersensitivity
    C) Type III hypersensitivity D) Type IV hypersensitivity

19. Among the genes known to be associated with autoimmunity, the greatest contribution is from
    A) RB gene B) BRAF gene C) HLA gene D) IL23R gene

20. Smith antigen (Sm) is associated with
    A) Sjogren syndrome B) Rheumatoid arthritis
    C) Systemic sclerosis D) SLE

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[MBBS 0826] AUGUST 2026 Sub. Code :6063

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(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 to 2023-2024)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME

PAPER I – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526063

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

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SET – D

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