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

[MBBS 0322] **MARCH 2022** **Sub. Code :6064**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND YEAR

PAPER VI – PATHOLOGY–II

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Ferruginous bodies are seen in
   a. Silicosis b. Coal workers pneumoconiosis
   c. Asbestosis d. Sarcoidosis

2. Collar button lesions are seen in
   a. Bronchial adenoma b. Bronchial carcinoid
   c. Adenocarcinoma lung d. Tb bronchus

3. Tzanck test demonstrates intranuclear viral inclusions of Herpes as
   a. Acidophillic b. Basophillic
   c. Eosinphillic d. Ground Glass inclusions

4. Around 80% of Squamous cell carcinomas of the oral cavity are due to
   a. HPV-12 b. HPV-14 c. HPV-15 d. HPV-16

5. The most common risk factor for Warthin's tumour is
   a. Alcoholism b. Smoking c. HPV- infection d. HIV – infection

6. Longitudinal mucosal tears near gastro-esophageal junction are called
   a. Boerhaeve syndrome b. Mallory-weiss syndrome
   c. Barret's esophagus d. Variceal tear

7. The cytotoxin in H.Pylori is
   a. Cag-A b. Cag-B c. Cag-C d. Cag-D

8. Intestinal type gastric cancers are strongly associated with mutations in
   a. ALK-pathway b. NOTCH signalling c. WNT signalling d. CDKN signalling

9. Peutz-Jegher's syndrome is a
   a. Malignant polyp b. Sessile polyp
   c. Hamartamatous polyp d. Hyperplastic polyp

10. Laennec cirrhosis is
   a. Macronodular cirrhosis b. Micronodular cirrhosis
   c. Cardiac cirrhosis d. Infantile cirrhosis

11. The most common altered oncogene in pancreatic cancers is
   a. BRAF b. KRAS c. BMPR d. EGFR

12. The fluorescent microscopy changes in minimal change disease seen is
   a. IgG and C3 b. IgG and C4 c. C3 and C4 d. Negative

13. Thyroidisation is a classical feature of
   a. TB pyelonephritis b. Chronic pyelonephritis
   c. Acute pyelonephritis d. Interstitial nephritis

14. Schiller- Duvall bodies are classically seen in
   a. Teratomas b. Choriocarcinomas c. Yolk sac tumour d. Seminomas

15. Condyloma acuminatum are caused by
   a. High risk HPV b. Low risk HPV c. Herpes simplex d. HIV

16. The tumour suppressor gene inactivation seen in endometrial hyperplasia is
   a. BRAF b. ERBB c. PTEN d. NOTCH

17. The commonest mutations seen in carcinoma breast involves
   a. PTEN b. BRAF c. BRCA d. ERBB

18. Hashimoto's thyroiditis is caused by breakdown in
   a. TSH b. Self tolerance to thyroid autoantigens
   c. CD4 Cells d. CD8 Cells

19. Medullary thyroid carcinomas secrete
   a. Insulin b. Growth hormone c. Calcitonin d. Glucagon

20. RANKL gene is expressed in
   a. Enchondroma b. Osteosarcoma
   c. Chondrosarcoma d. Giant cell tumour of bone

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

[MBBS 0822] AUGUST 2022 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND YEAR – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER VI – PATHOLOGY–II

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Sheehan's syndrome is:

A. Irradiation damage of pituitary gland
B. Scarred pituitary adenoma
C. Post partum pituitary necrosis
D. Surgical removal of pituitary gland

2. Major criteria in the modified Jones' criteria include the following except:

A. Carditis B. Polyarthritis
C. Raised C-reactive protein D. Subcutaneous nodules

3. Bronchial carcinoid arises from:

A. Columnar ciliated epithelium B. Goblet cells
C. Kulchitsky cells D. Alveolar lining cells

4. Bronchogenic carcinoma has increased incidence in the following pneumoconiosis:

A. Coal workers' pneumoconiosis B. Silicosis
C. Asbestosis D. Bagassosis

5. Emphysema associated most often with alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency is:

A. Panacinar B. Centriacinar C. Distal acinar D. Irregular

6. Wegener's granulomatosis generally produces lesions in the following tissues except:

A. Nose B. Ears C. Lungs D. Kidneys

7. The most common risk factor for Warthin's tumour is

A. Alcoholism B. Smoking C. HPV- infection D. HIV – infection

8. Pseudomembranous enterocolitis occurs most often in association with the following:

A. Shigella dysentery B. Candida enterocolitis
C. Cephalosporin antibiotics D. Clostridial food poisoning

9. Chronic carrier state of the following hepatotropic virus infection is observed in the following except:

A. HAV B. HBV C. HCV D. HDV

10. The following conditions have unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia except:

A. Dubin-Johnson syndrome B. Crigler-Najjar syndrome
C. Jaundice of prematurity D. Gilbert syndrome

11. A 40 years old woman presents with fever, malaise, signs of jaundice, clay-coloured stools, and high-coloured urine for 10 days. A liver biopsy reveals hepatocyte drop out necrosis, focal inflammation and ballooning degeneration and a few intensely eosinophilic oval bodies are found. What are these microscopic bodies called?

A. Councilman bodies B. Mallory bodies
C. Psammoma bodies D. Russell bodies

12. The most common features of nephritic syndrome include the following except:

A. Heavy proteinuria B. Hypertension
C. Microscopic haematuria D. Oliguria

13 . Basement membrane material in membranous glomerulonephritis appears as:

A. Dense deposits B. Spikes protruding from GBM
C. Double-contoured D. Tram-track

14. Medullary thyroid carcinomas secrete

A. Insulin B. Growth hormone C. Calcitonin D. Glucagon

15. Schiller- Duvall bodies are classically seen in

A. Teratoma B. Choriocarcinoma
C. Yolk sac tumour D. Seminomas

16. Condyloma acuminatum are caused by

A. High risk HPV B. Low risk HPV C. Herpes simplex D. HIV

17. Chocolate cyst of the ovary is:

A. Haemorrhagic corpus luteum B. Ruptured luteal cyst
C. Endometriotic cyst D. Ruptured follicular cyst

18. A 60 years old woman reports to physician for progressive fatigue, loss of appetite and malaise for the last 2 months. An upper GI endoscopy reveals an ulcerative mass located along the lesser curvature. CT scan of the abdomen shows bilateral ovarian masses. Which of the following condition this patient is most likely to have?

A. Ampullary carcinoma B. Krukenberg tumour
C. Serous adenocarcinoma of the ovary D. Endometrioid carcinoma of the uterine body

19. The following type of carcinoma of the breast is characterised by 'Indian file' pattern of tumour cells:

A. Infiltrating duct carcinoma B. Invasive lobular carcinoma
C. Medullary carcinoma D. Tubular carcinoma

20. Characteristic inclusions seen in parkinsonism are:

A. Hirano bodies B. Neurofibrillary tangle C. Negri bodies D. Lewy bodies

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

[MBBS 0223] **FEBRUARY 2023** **Sub. Code :6064**

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

SECOND YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER VI – PATHOLOGY–II

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. A characteristic finding in sputum of patients with Atopic asthma is
   A) Keyser flescher ring B) Curschmann spirals
   C) Hyaline bodies D) Ferruginous bodies

2. The most common tumour suppressor gene lost in Malignant mesothelioma is
   A) BRAF B) JAK-STAT C) CDKN2A D) RET

3. Carotid body tumour is typically
   A) Sympathetic paraganglioma B) Parasympathetic paraganglioma
   C) Incidentaloma D) Glomus jugulare

4. Hirschsprung disease requires histologic confirmation of loss of
   A) Muscularis B) Ganglion cells C) Villi D) Stromal layer

5. Diagnosis of Barrett's oesophagus requires endoscopic evidence of metaplastic columnar mucosa
   A) At the OG junction B) Above the OG junction
   C) Below the OG junction D) In the hilum

6. Peutz-jeghers syndrome is
   A) Autosomal dominant B) Autosomal recessive
   C) X-Linked recessive D) X-Linked Dominant

7. Fibrin ring non caseating granulomas in liver is seen in
   A) Hepatoma B) Drug induced liver injury
   C) Cirrhosis D) Budd-Chiari syndrome

8. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis is one of the main causes for
   A) Alport's syndrome B) Nephrotic syndrome
   C) Meig's syndrome D) Goodpasture syndrome

9. Chromophobe Renal cell carcinoma, the cell of origin is thought to be
   A) Foot processes B) Mesangium
   C) Intercalated cell of collecting duct D) Parietal epithelium

10. Painful hematuria is most common symptom of
   A) Renal Calculi B) Penile tumours
   C) Bladder cancers D) Prostatic cancers

11. An identical tumour arising in the ovary, similar to Seminoma testes is
   A) Yolk sac tumour B) Embryonal carcinoma
   C) Dysgerminoma D) Teratoma

12. One of the theories of pathogenesis holds good for Endometriosis
   A) Pascal's theory B) Gleason's theory
   C) Regurgitation theory D) Polypoid theory

13. One complication of Monochorionic twin pregnancy is
   A) Hydrops fetalis B) Chorangioma
   C) Twin- Twin Transfusion syndrome D) Down's syndrome

14. HER2 positive breast cancers have their HER2 gene amplification on
   A) Chromosome 17q B) Chromosome 5p
   C) Chromosome 7p D) Chromosome 11q

15. A functioning corticotroph adenoma producing adrenal hypersecretion of cortisol leads to
   A) Cushing's syndrome B) Conn syndrome
   C) Phaeochromocytoma D) Empty sella syndrome

16. Hurthle cells represent a response to chronic follicular epithelial injury called as
   A) Dysplastic B) Metaplastic C) Anaplastic D) Dystrophic response

17. The gene defects in Type 2 Diabetes are seen in
   A) BRAF B) MODY C) RET D) KRAS

18. The histologic hallmark of Mycosis fungoides is
   A) Tombstone appearance B) Loss of rete ridges
   C) Pautrier microabscesses D) Lichenosis

19. Activation of osteoprogenitors in healing of fractures is by
   A) TGF-α B) PDGF C) ILN-γ D) IL-6

20. Lewy bodies are characteristically seen in
   A) Multiple sclerosis B) Alzheimer's disease
   C) Parkinson disease D) Prion disease.

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

[MBBS 0723] **JULY 2023** **Sub. Code :6064**

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

SECOND YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER IV – PATHOLOGY–II

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Honey comb fibrosis of the lung is seen in
   A) End stage fibrotic lung B) Organised fibrosis of the lung
   C) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis D) Intertitial lung disease

2. Onion skin fibrosis is seen in
   A) primary sclerosing cholangitis B) primary biliary cirrhosis
   C) extra hepatic biliary atresia D) chronic hepatitis

3. Lepidic growth pattern is seen in which tumor
   A) metastatic prostratic carcinoma B) adenocarcinoma of lung
   C) renal cell carcinoma D) neuro endocrine tumor

4. Physaliferous cells is seen in
   A) sacrococcygeal teratoma B) chordoma
   C) high grade pleomorphic sarcoma D) choroid plexus papilloma

5. Splendore hoeppli phenomenon is seen in
   A) rhinosporidiosis B) mucormycosis
   C) actinomycosis D) maduramycosis

6. Zymogen granules is seen in which tumor of salivary gland
   A) acinic cell carcinoma B) adenoid cystic carcinoma
   C) mucoepidermoid carcinoma D) pleomorphic adenoma

7. Linitis plastica is seen in
   A) carcinoma pharynx B) carcinoma oesophagus
   C) carcinoma stomach D) carcinoma colon

8. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by
   A) Clostridium difficile B) Clostridium tetani
   C) Tropheryma whippeli D) Necator duodenale

9. Toxic megacolon is seen in
   A) indeterminate colitis B) lymphocytic colitis
   C) ulcerative colitis D) crohns disease

10. Puetz jeghers syndrome is due to
    A) loss of function mutation of stk11 gene
    B) loss of function mutation of smad4 gene
    C) loss of function mutation of apc gene
    D) loss of function mutation of snk gene

11. Groung glass hepatocytes is seen in
    A) Hepatitis B virus B) Hepatitis C virus
    C) Hepatitis A virus D) Hepatitis D virus

12. AI anti trypsin deficiency is due to
    A) mutation in pax gene B) mutation in pizz polypeptide
    C) mutation in at1 gene D) mutation in mrp2 gene

13. Glomerular filtration barrier is induced by all except
    A) cd2ap B) hyalin C) nephrin D) podocin

14. Polycystic kidney disease is due to mutation in
    i) polycystin 1 ii) polycystin 2 iii) nephrocystin iv) fibrocystin
    A) i, ii B) i, ii, iii C) i, iii D) i, ii, iii, iv

15. Michaelis gutamann bodies is seen in
    A) cystitis glandularis B) squamous metaplasia of gall bladder
    C) malakoplakia D) actinomycosis

16. AMACR stands for
    A) Anti Methionine and Cycin Rnases
    B) Alpha Methylacyl Coenzyme A Racemase
    C) Anti Methionine and Citrate and Reductase
    D) Alpha Methyl Acetyl Carboxyl Racemase

17. Call exner bodies are seen in
    A) Granulosa cell tumor B) Granular cell tumor
    C) Sertoli leydig cell tumor D) Fibrothecoma

18. Young syndrome composed of the following except
    A) Brochiectasis B) Situs inversus C) Sinusitis D) Azoospermia

19. Orphan annie eye nuclei is seen in
    A) Papillary carcinoma thyroid B) Medullary carcinoma thyroid
    C) Follicular carcinoma thyroid D) Anaplastic carcinoma thyroid

20. Crooke hyaline change is seen in
    A) Hypercortisolism B) Corticotropic adenoma
    C) Both of the above D) None of the above.

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

[MBBS 0224] FEBRUARY 2024 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL YEAR – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Centrilobular emphysema is seen in
   A) Silicosis B) Asbestosis C) Anthracosis D) Berylliosis

2. Langerhans cells are
   A) Mature dendritic cell B) Immature dendritic cell
   C) Mast cell D) Modified nerve cell

3. Mesotheliomas are
   A) Silicosis related B) Asbestosis related
   C) Anthracosis related D) Berylliosis related

4. Gastroesophageal varices are due to
   A) Stomach cancers B) Duodenal ulcers
   C) Portal hypertension D) Hepatitis

5. Lesions in crohn's disease are
   A) Limited to mucosa B) Limited to stroma
   C) Limited to submucosa D) Transmural

6. One of the commonest pathways involving colonic carcinogenesis is
   A) APC/β-Catenin pathway B) WNT pathway
   C) NOTCH Pathway D) P13K pathway

7. A predominant feature of alcoholic liver disease is
   A) Florid duct lesion B) Macrovesicular steatosis
   C) Von Meyenberg complex D) Cholangitis

8. Klatskin tumours are seen in
   A) Pancreas B) Stomach C) Liver D) Colon

9. The most common mutations in cystic neoplasms of pancreas is
   A) RET B) BRAF C) BRCA D) KRAS

10. MPGN shows deposits in electron microscopy in
    A) Sub epithelial B) Subendothelial C) Foot processes D) No deposits

11. Sclerosing retroperitoneal fibrosis is related to
    A) IgM B) IgA C) IgG4 D) IgG2

12. Carcinosarcomas occur in
    A) Pre-menopausal women B) Post-menopausal women
    C) Adolescent girls D) Nulliparous

13. Women with preeclampsia have decreased
    A) FGF B) VEGF C) PDGF D) TGF

14. Phyllodes tumour have mutations in
    A) BRAF B) KRAS C) MED12 D) RET

15. The most common type of pituitary adenoma is
    A) Gonadotroph B) Corticotroph C) Somatotroph D) Lactotroph

16. The melanoma which is unrelated to sun exposure is
    A) Lentigo type B) Superficial spreading type
    C) Acral type D) Mucosal Melanomas

17. Mosaic pattern of lamellar bone is pathognomonic of
    A) Osteopenia B) Osteoporosis
    C) Paget's disease D) Rheumatoid arthritis

18. Subacute combined degeneration of the cord is a result of
    A) Vit B1 deficiency B) Vit B6 deficiency
    C) Vit B12 deficiency D) Vit B9 deficiency

19. The critical initiating event for the development of Alzheimer's disease is
    A) Tau protein B) Aβ generation
    C) Amyloid formation D) Neuritic plaque formation

20. Flexner-wintersteiner rosettes are seen in
    A) Lymphoma B) Uveal melanoma
    C) Retinitis pigmentosa D) Retinoblastoma

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

[MBBS 0524] MAY 2024 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

Time: 20 Minutes **Answer All Questions** **Maximum : 20 Marks**

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. Post MI day 10 which enzyme is raised
   A) CPK B) Troponin C) LDH D) Myoglobin
2. Which valve is most commonly involved in prosthetic valve endocarditis
   A) Mitral valve B) Tricuspid valve C) Aortic valve D) Pulmonary valve
3. Most commonly affected age group in rheumatic fever
   A) 15-25 years B) 25-35 years C) 5-15 years D) 35-45years
4. A 50 year old man presents to emergency department with chest pain and syncope. Physician suspects coronary pathology. Coronary arteriography shows significant atherosclerotic involvement of left anterior descending and circumflex arteries. Which of the following provides major proliferative stimuli for the cellular components of atherosclerotic plaques?
   A) Neutrophils B) Eosinophils C) Platelets D) Erythrocytes
5. Endoscopic biopsy shows intraepithelial lymphocytes in all the following conditions except
   A) Celiac disease B) Viral enteritis C) Giardiasis D) Campylobacter entercolitis
6. Angiodysplasia is most commonly seen in which part of colon
   A) Cecum B) Transverse colon C) Sigmoid colon D) Rectum
7. A 20-year-old man is healthy but has a family history of colon cancer. He undergoes colonoscopy and there are over 200 tubular adenomas ranging in size from 0.2 to 1 cm on gross inspection. Which of the following genetic diseases is he most likely to have?
   A) Hereditary non-polyposis colon carcinoma syndrome
   B) PTEN-associated syndrome
   C) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
   D) Adenomatous polyposis coli
8. A 25-year-old male presented with intermittent cramping abdominal pain, fever and low-volume diarrhea. A colonoscopy reveals mucosal edema and patchy ulceration in the ascending colon. Which of the following serological marker is positive in this case?
   A) Perinuclear anti neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies
   B) Anti endomysial antibodies
   C) Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies
   D) Anti smooth muscle antibody
9. A patient with an elevated serum alpha fetoprotein undergoes resection of a liver mass. The mass has the following features: crowded cells growing in thick (4 or more cells) cords/plates, occasional mitoses, an absence of normal bile ducts, and necrosis. Which is the MOST LIKELY diagnosis?
   A) Hepatocellular adenoma B) Cholangiocarcinoma
   C) Focal nodular hyperplasia D) Hepatocellular carcinoma

10. On reviewing a liver biopsy specimen, the following features are identified: steatosis, Mallory bodies, and acute inflammation. Which of the following is the MOST LIKELY diagnosis?
    A) Primary biliary cirrhosis
    B) Acetaminophen overdose
    C) Herpetic hepatitis
    D) Alcohol-related liver disease

11. Which of the following statements BEST DESCRIBES genetic hemochromatosis?
    A) Iron deficiency anemia develops from a mutation in the HFE gene
    B) It is an autosomal dominant disorder that can lead to iron overload in the liver and other organs
    C) Patients homozygous for a mutant HFE allele absorb excessive quantities of iron from the diet
    D) Women typically manifest the disease earlier than men, who are protected by higher androgen levels

12. Impaired hepatic blood flow in veno-occlusive disease is due to:
    A) Thrombosis of the major hepatic veins
    B) Nodular regeneration of the parenchyma
    C) Fibrous obliteration of terminal hepatic veins
    D) Fibrous obliteration of large bile ducts

13. Ovarian cyst lined by luteinized granulosa cells
    A) Follicular cysts
    B) Cystic follicle
    C) Luteal cyst
    D) Serous cyst

14. A 45 year old female presented with bulky uterine mass. Histopathology shows bizarre spindle cells with mitotic activity > 10/10Hpf. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
    A) Leiomyoma
    B) Endometrial Stromal sarcoma
    C) Leiomyosarcoma
    D) Malignant mixed mullerian tumour

15. Which of the following statement is true regarding serous carcinoma of endometrium
    A) Endometrial hyperplasia is a risk factor
    B) Poor prognosis
    C) Associated with MLH 1 mutation
    D) Low grade tumour

16. Identify the false statement regarding endometrial hyperplasia
    A) Associated with obesity
    B) Most common genetic alteration is MET mutation
    C) atypical hyperplasia have more risk of malignancy
    D) Presence of metaplastic epithelium is benign

17. An 18-year-old man complains of a subacute onset of knee pain. A radiograph demonstrates an expansile, 10-cm mass arising within the proximal tibia with associated lifting of the periosteum and linear radiating calcifications perpendicular to the bone axis. This mass is concerning for which of the following?
    A) Osteosarcoma B) Rheumatoid arthritis C) Bone fracture D) Osteoid osteoma

18. The presence of a bulky, polypoid, grape-like mass protruding from the vagina of a 3-year-old girl should raise concern for which of the following?
    A) Synovial sarcoma
    B) McCune-Albright syndrome
    C) Ewing sarcoma
    D) Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma

19. Which lesion is a palmar variant of fibromatosis characterized by an irregular, nodular thickening of the palmar fascia?
    A) Desmoid fibromatosis
    B) Peyronie disease
    C) Dupuytren contracture
    D) Dermatofibroma

20. Osteomas of the jaw are associated with which syndrome?
    A) McCune-Albright syndrome
    B) Down syndrome
    C) Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
    D) Gardner syndrome

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

[MBBS 1224] DECEMBER 2024 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Cardiac cirrhosis is characterized by
   A) Fatty liver B) Nutmeg liver C) No change D) A or B

2. All of the following are true about pyogenic granuloma EXCEPT
   A) Bacterial infection B) Bleeding C) Benign tumor D) Capillary hemangioma

3. Wegener's granulomatosis involve
   A) Lungs and kidney B) Liver and kidney C) Lungs and liver D) Heart and kidney

4. Most common cause of dissecting hematoma is because of
   A) Hypertension B) Marfan syndrome C) Iatrogenic D) Kawasaki disease

5. Which of the following is a not feature of malignant gastric ulcer?
   A) Mucosal rugae radiates from the ulcer margin B) Greater curvature
   C) Heaped Up margin D) Necrotic base

6. Defective transepithelial transport of nutrients is seen in which of the following malabsorptive disorder
   A) Whipple disease B) Cystic fibrosis
   C) Abetalipoproteinemia D) Disaccharidase deficiency

7. Patients with sickle cell disease are susceptible to which of the following infection
   A) Shigella B) Salmonella C) E.coli D) Campylobacter jejuni

8. True regarding Meckel Diverticulum
   A) Extends from the mesenteric side of the Bowel
   B) Most common site is jejunum
   C) Mucosal lining is always abnormal
   D) Male are most commonly affected

9. Which of the following statements regarding primary sclerosing cholangitis is correct?
   A) It is frequently associated with autoimmune gastritis
   B) Elevated serum anti-mitochondrial antibody (AMA)
   C) It is sometimes associated with Crohn disease
   D) Granulomatous destruction of medium-sized bile ducts

10. In a patient with α 1-antitrypsin disease, a liver biopsy would most likely show:
    A) Enlarged swollen hepatocytes with clear cytoplasm
    B) Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)-positive deposits within hepatocytes
    C) PAS-positive deposits within the cytoplasm of macrophages
    D) Iron stain-positive deposits within the cytoplasm of hepatocytes

11. Which of the following descriptions of a liver biopsy would be most consistent with a diagnosis of chronic hepatitis C?
    A) Moderate steatosis; mixed lymphocytic and neutrophilic inflammation; Mallory bodies; sinusoidal fibrosis
    B) Mild steatosis; lymphocytic inflammation of portal areas; piecemeal necrosis; bridging fibrosis
    C) Hepatocellular ballooning; globules that are periodic acid-Schiff positive/diastase resistant present within hepatocytes
    D) Bridging fibrosis; mild lymphocytic inflammation; marked hemosiderin deposition within hepatocytes on iron stain

12. A 29-year-old woman who takes birth control pills complains of right upper quadrant pain. A mass is found in her liver. Which of the following is most likely?
    A) Metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
    B) Focal nodular hyperplasia of the liver
    C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
    D) Metastatic pancreatic endocrine neoplasm (islet cell tumor)

13. A 32-year-old female C/O recurrent abdominal pain. Colonoscopy revealed reddish blue nodule. USG shows large ovarian cyst. Which is least likely histopathological feature of the colonoscopic nodule?
    A) Endometrial glands B) Endometrial stroma
    C) Hemosiderin deposition D) Cytological atypia

14. Characteristic cytopathic effect of HPV infection in cervical squamous cells
    A) Intracytoplasmic basophilic inclusions B) Multinucleation
    C) Cytoplasmic perinuclear halo D) Intranuclear eosinophilic inclusions

15. Most common organism causing PID following abortion
    A) Chlamydia B) Gonococci
    C) Mycoplasma hominis D) Clostridium Perfringens

16. A 30-year-old female C/O dyspareunia with yellow frothy vaginal discharge. On examination fiery red appearance of cervical mucosa was noted. Identify the causative organism.
    A) Gardnerella vaginalis B) Chlamydia trachomatis
    C) Trichomonas vaginalis D) Candida

17. Osteophytes may fracture and float freely within the synovial fluid, which are known as
    A) Joint mice B) Eburnation C) Pannus D) Tophi

18. Which of the malignant tumors listed below most commonly presents in children?
    A) Chondrosarcoma B) Ewing sarcoma/PNET
    C) Liposarcoma D) Leiomyosarcoma

19. Which of the following features is characteristic of osteoarthritis?
    A) Pannus formation B) Heberden nodes C) Baker cyst D) Sacroiliitis

20. Birbeck granules seen within the cytoplasm of histiocytes by ultrastructural analysis are characteristic of which of the following?
    A) Granulomatous inflammation
    B) Dermatofibroma
    C) Granulocytic sarcoma
    D) Langerhans cell histiocytosis (formerly called histiocytosis X)

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

[MBBS 1224] DECEMBER 2024 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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)**

1. Defective transepithelial transport of nutrients is seen in which of the following malabsorptive disorder
   A) Whipple disease B) Cystic fibrosis
   C) Abetalipoproteinemia D) Disaccharidase deficiency

2. Patients with sickle cell disease are susceptible to which of the following infection
   A) Shigella B) Salmonella C) E.coli D) Campylobacter jejuni

3. True regarding Meckel Diverticulum
   A) Extends from the mesenteric side of the Bowel
   B) Most common site is jejunum
   C) Mucosal lining is always abnormal
   D) Male are most commonly affected

4. Which of the following statements regarding primary sclerosing cholangitis is correct?
   A) It is frequently associated with autoimmune gastritis
   B) Elevated serum anti-mitochondrial antibody (AMA)
   C) It is sometimes associated with Crohn disease
   D) Granulomatous destruction of medium-sized bile ducts

5. In a patient with α1-antitrypsin disease, a liver biopsy would most likely show:
   A) Enlarged swollen hepatocytes with clear cytoplasm
   B) Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)-positive deposits within hepatocytes
   C) PAS-positive deposits within the cytoplasm of macrophages
   D) Iron stain-positive deposits within the cytoplasm of hepatocytes

6. Which of the following descriptions of a liver biopsy would be most consistent with a diagnosis of chronic hepatitis C?
   A) Moderate steatosis; mixed lymphocytic and neutrophilic inflammation; Mallory bodies; sinusoidal fibrosis
   B) Mild steatosis; lymphocytic inflammation of portal areas; piecemeal necrosis; bridging fibrosis
   C) Hepatocellular ballooning; globules that are periodic acid-Schiff positive/diastase resistant present within hepatocytes
   D) Bridging fibrosis; mild lymphocytic inflammation; marked hemosiderin deposition within hepatocytes on iron stain

7. A 29-year-old woman who takes birth control pills complains of right upper quadrant pain. A mass is found in her liver. Which of the following is most likely?
   A) Metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma
   B) Focal nodular hyperplasia of the liver
   C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
   D) Metastatic pancreatic endocrine neoplasm (islet cell tumor)

8. A 32-year-old female C/O recurrent abdominal pain. Colonoscopy revealed reddish blue nodule. USG shows large ovarian cyst. Which is least likely histopathological feature of the colonoscopic nodule?
   A) Endometrial glands B) Endometrial stroma
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9. Characteristic cytopathic effect of HPV infection in cervical squamous cells
   A) Intracytoplasmic basophilic inclusions B) Multinucleation
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10. Most common organism causing PID following abortion
    A) Chlamydia B) Gonococci
    C) Mycoplasma hominis D) Clostridium Perfringens

11. A 30-year-old female C/O dyspareunia with yellow frothy vaginal discharge. On examination fiery red appearance of cervical mucosa was noted. Identify the causative organism.
    A) Gardnerella vaginalis B) Chlamydia trachomatis
    C) Trichomonas vaginalis D) Candida

12. Osteophytes may fracture and float freely within the synovial fluid, which are known as
    A) Joint mice B) Eburnation C) Pannus D) Tophi

13. Which of the malignant tumors listed below most commonly presents in children?
    A) Chondrosarcoma B) Ewing sarcoma/PNET
    C) Liposarcoma D) Leiomyosarcoma

14. Which of the following features is characteristic of osteoarthritis?
    A) Pannus formation B) Heberden nodes C) Baker cyst D) Sacroiliitis

15. Birbeck granules seen within the cytoplasm of histiocytes by ultrastructural analysis are characteristic of which of the following?
    A) Granulomatous inflammation
    B) Dermatofibroma
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16. Cardiac cirrhosis is characterized by
    A) Fatty liver B) Nutmeg liver C) No change D) A or B

17. All of the following are true about pyogenic granuloma EXCEPT
    A) Bacterial infection B) Bleeding C) Benign tumor D) Capillary hemangioma

18. Wegener's granulomatosis involve
    A) Lungs and kidney B) Liver and kidney C) Lungs and liver D) Heart and kidney

19. Most common cause of dissecting hematoma is because of
    A) Hypertension B) Marfan syndrome C) Iatrogenic D) Kawasaki disease

20. Which of the following is a not feature of malignant gastric ulcer?
    A) Mucosal rugae radiates from the ulcer margin B) Greater curvature
    C) Heaped Up margin D) Necrotic base

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

[MBBS 1224] DECEMBER 2024 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Which of the following descriptions of a liver biopsy would be most consistent with a diagnosis of chronic hepatitis C?
   A) Moderate steatosis; mixed lymphocytic and neutrophilic inflammation; Mallory bodies; sinusoidal fibrosis
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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1224] DECEMBER 2024 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – MBBS (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Crushmann's spirals are seen in
   A) Bronchial Asthma B) Bronchial carcinoid
   C) Chronic bronchitis D) Emphysema

2. Hard collagenous scars are typically seen in
   A) Coal worker's pneumoconiosis B) Asbestosis
   C) Silicosis D) Bagassosis

3. Major criteria of rheumatic fever includes
   A) Fever B) Polyarthralgia
   C) ECG finding of prolonged PR interval D) Polyarthritis

4. Which of the following produce Right ventricular hypertrophy?
   A) Coarctation of Aorta B) Aortic Stenosis
   C) Pulmonary hypertension D) Systemic hypertension

5. Monckeberg's calcific sclerosis affects the medium sized arteries by involving the structure of
   A) Intima B) Media C) Adventitia D) All the above

6. Klatskin tumor is
   A) Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma
   B) Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma
   C) Gallbladder carcinoma
   D) Hepatocellular carcinoma

7. Nutmeg liver is seen in
   A) Right sided heart failure B) Left sided heart failure
   C) Increased pulmonary pressure D) Decreased pulmonary pressure

8. Most common salivary gland tumour in smokers
   A) Pleomorphic adenoma B) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
   C) Warthin's tumour D) Mixed tumour

… 2…

9. True about Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is
   A) Malignant tumour B) Highly vascular tumour
   C) Seen in adolescent females D) Mostly seen in dark skinned people

10. The most frequently altered oncogenes in pancreatic cancer
   A) KRAS (Chromosome 12p) B) CDKN2A (Chromosome 9p)
   C) SMAD4 (Chromosome 18 q) D) TP 53 (Chromosome 17 p)

11. Crohn's disease is characterized by the following histopathologic features
   A) Non caseating granulomas B) Superficial mucosal ulceration
   C) Caseating granuloma D) Toxic megacolon

12. Feature of Collapsing Glomerulopathy
   A) Tuft necrosis B) Mesangiolysis
   C) Visceral epithelial proliferation D) Necrosis of visceral epithelium

13. Renal Papillary necrosis most commonly seen in
   A) Thalassemia B) Diabetes mellitus
   C) Wegener's granulomatosis D) Hypercalciuria

14. Onion Peel appearance and fibrinoid necrosis are seen
   A) Hyaline degeneration B) Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis
   C) Glomerulosclerosis D) Fibrillary glomerulosclerosis

15. The most common testicular malignancy in elderly men is
   A) Yolk sac tumour B) Choriocarcinoma
   C) Teratoma D) Spermatocytic Seminoma

16. Peri-vascular structures seen in Yolk sac tumour
   A) Call Exner bodies B) Russel bodies
   C) Schiller Duval bodies D) Psammomatous bodies

17. Most common CNS tumour in adult is
   A) Astrocytoma B) Medulloblastoma C) Meningioma D) Oligodendroglioma

18. Hypothyroidism is seen in
   A) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis B) Graves disease
   C) Toxic multinodular goiter D) Struma ovarii

19. Numerous giant cells are a feature of
   A) Giant cell tumours B) Chondroblastoma
   C) Chondroma D) Osteitis fibrosa cystica

20. HER 2/neu gene causes breast carcinoma due to
   A) Overexpression B) Suppression C) Mutation D) Translocation

****

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Which of the following produce Right ventricular hypertrophy?
   A) Coarctation of Aorta B) Aortic Stenosis
   C) Pulmonary hypertension D) Systemic hypertension

2. Monckeberg's calcific sclerosis affects the medium sized arteries by involving the structure of
   A) Intima B) Media C) Adventitia D) All the above

3. Klatskin tumor is
   A) Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma
   B) Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma
   C) Gallbladder carcinoma
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4. Nutmeg liver is seen in
   A) Right sided heart failure B) Left sided heart failure
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… 2…

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[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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

Answer All Questions

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SET - C

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

[MBBS 0325] MARCH 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

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SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY - (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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

Answer All Questions

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SET - D

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D) Hepatocellular carcinoma

17. Nutmeg liver is seen in
A) Right sided heart failure B) Left sided heart failure
C) Increased pulmonary pressure D) Decreased pulmonary pressure

18. Most common salivary gland tumour in smokers
A) Pleomorphic adenoma B) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
C) Warthin's tumour D) Mixed tumour

19. True about Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is
A) Malignant tumour B) Highly vascular tumour
C) Seen in adolescent females D) Mostly seen in dark skinned people

20. The most frequently altered oncogenes in pancreatic cancer
A) KRAS (Chromosome 12p) B) CDKN2A (Chromosome 9p)
C) SMAD4 (Chromosome 18 q) D) TP 53 (Chromosome 17 p)

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

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Pulseless disease is
   A) Temporal arteritis B) Kawasaki's disease
   C) Takayasu arteritis D) Buerger's disease

2. Osteoblastic skeletal metastasis are characteristically seen in
   A) Thyroid cancer B) Breast cancer C) Prostatic cancer D) Malignant melanoma

3. Which of the following organs have tumors in patients with MEN type I
   A) Adrenal, thyroid and parathyroid B) Kidneys, adrenal and liver
   C) Pituitary, parathyroid and pancreas D) Parathyroid, pineal and pancreas

4. Men who have mutated BRCA1 have increased risk of following cancer
   A) Male breast B) Germ cell tumor of testis
   C) Sex cord stromal tumor of testis D) Carcinoma of prostate

5. Krukenberg tumor is bilateral metastatic tumor of ovaries from primary sites except
   A) Stomach B) Colon C) Breast D) Endometrium

6. Classic perivascular structures seen in yolk sac tumor are known as
   A) Shiller Duval bodies B) Call Exner bodies
   C) Michelis Guttman bodies D) Russel bodies

7. Basement membrane material in membranous glomerulonephritis appears as
   A) Dense deposits B) Spikes protruding from GBM
   C) Double contoured D) Tram-track

8. Hamman-Rich syndrome is
   A) Bronchopulmonary dysplasia B) Desquamative interstitial pneumonia
   C) Diffuse fibrosing alveolitis D) ARDS

9. The most common location for myxoma of heart is
   A) Left ventricle B) Right ventricle
   C) Left atrium D) Interventricular septum

… 2…

10. Atherosclerosis is predominantly a disease of
    A) Intima B) Media C) Adventitia D) Entire vessel wall

11. The following hepatotropic virus is a DNA virus
    A) HAV B) HBV C) HCV D) HEV

12. Medial calcification of arteries is seen in the following except
    A) Monckeberg's arteriosclerosis B) Atherosclerosis
    C) Pseudoxanthoma elasticum D) Idiopathic calcification of infancy

13. Major criteria in the modified jones criteria include the following except
    A) Carditis B) polyarthritis
    C) Raised C-reactive protein D) Subcutaneous nodules

14. The commonest site for endometriosis is
    A) Hernial sacs B) Vulva C) Ovaries D) Vagina

15. Mikulicz's syndrome is inflammatory enlargement of lacrimal and salivary glands which may occur with following conditions except
    A) Sjogren's syndrome B) Sarcoidosis C) Tuberculosis D) Lymphoma

16. The most common malignant salivary gland tumor in children is
    A) Acinic cell tumor B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
    C) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma D) Adenocarcinoma

17. The nature of lesion in Barrett's oesophagus is
    A) Congenital anomaly B) Inflammatory disease
    C) Metaplastic process D) Neoplastic lesion

18. All are true for fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma except
    A) Found in young B) Not preceded by cirrhosis
    C) Encapsulated D) Worse prognosis than classic hepatocellular carcinoma

19. In end stage kidney disease GFR is
    A) 5% of normal B)10% of normal C)15% of normal D)20% of normal

20. In an undescended testis the following tumor develops most often
    A) Seminoma B) Teratoma C) Choriocarcinoma D) Yolk sac tumor

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

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. Classic perivascular structures seen in yolk sac tumor are known as
   A) Shiller Duval bodies B) Call Exner bodies
   C) Michelis Guttman bodies D) Russel bodies

2. Basement membrane material in membranous glomerulonephritis appears as
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[MBBS 0725]

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

[MBBS 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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 0725] JULY 2025 Sub. Code :6064

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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)

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    A) Congenital anomaly B) Inflammatory disease
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****

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

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6064**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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 most frequently affected joint in gouty arthritis in the beginning is
   A) Knee B) Elbow C) Shoulder D) Great toe

2. The most common form of pituitary adenoma arises in
   A) Somatotroph B) Lactotroph C) Gonadotroph D) Corticotroph

3. Conn's syndrome is
   A) Chronic hypercortisolism B) Adrenogenital syndrome
   C) Secondary hyperaldosteronism D) Primary hyperaldosteronism

4. Which of the following feature is not used in Modified Bloom-Richardson grading system for breast cancer
   A) Tubule formation B) Nuclear pleomorphism
   C) Mitotic count D) Tumor necrosis

5. Most common tumour developing from undescended testis is
   A) Seminoma B) Teratoma C) Choriocarcinoma D) Yolk sac tumor

6. Classic example of anti-GBM disease is
   A) Minimal change disease B) Acute glomerulonephritis
   C) Membranous glomerulonephritis D) Good pasture's disease

7. HIV infection commonly produces the following type of glomerular lesions
   A) Membranous glomerulonephritis B) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
   C) Focal glomerulonephritis D) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

8. Micronodular cirrhosis includes the following except
   A) Laennec's cirrhosis B) Nutritional cirrhosis
   C) Post necrotic cirrhosis D) Portal cirrhosis

9. Reid index used as a criteria of quantitation in chronic bronchitis is the ratio of thickness of
   A) Bronchial mucosa to that of bronchial wall
   B) Submucosal glands to that of bronchial wall
   C) Bronchial cartilage to that of bronchial wall
   D) Inflammatory infiltrate to that of bronchial wall

… 2…

10. All are benign bone forming tumors except
    A) Osteoma B) Osteosarcoma C) Osteoid osteoma D) Osteoblastoma

11. Islets of langerhans are concentrated in the pancreas in the following zone
    A) Head B) Body C) Tail D) Uncinate process

12. Amyloidosis is seen in which type of diabetes
    A) Type I DM B) Type II DM C) Gestational diabetes D)MODY

13. The following conditions are premalignant except
    A) Solar keratosis B) Seborrheic keratosis
    C) Bowen's disease D) Xeroderma pigmentosum

14. Chocolate cyst of ovary is
    A) Hemorrhagic corpus luteum B) Ruptured luteal cyst
    C) Endometriotic cyst D) Ruptured follicular cyst

15. Which of the following testicular tumor is most radiosensitive
    A) Seminoma B) Embryonal carcinoma
    C) Yolk sac tumor D) Immature teratoma

16. In Goodpasture's disease the antigen is
    A) Collagen IV of basement membrane B) DNA
    C) Bacterial products D) Cationic proteins

17. Which of the following hepatotropic virus is not transmitted by transfusion
    A) HAV B) HBV C) HCV D) HGV

18. Grave's disease is a type of
    A) Type I reaction B) Type II reaction
    C) Type III reaction D) Type IV reaction

19. Sources of pulmonary surfactant is
    A) Alveolar macrophages B) Type I pneumocytes
    C) Type II Pneumocytes D) Capillary basement membrane

20. Maccallum's patch is seen in
    A) Right atrium B) Right ventricle C) Left atrium D) Left ventricle

****

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

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6064**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. HIV infection commonly produces the following type of glomerular lesions
   A) Membranous glomerulonephritis B) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
   C) Focal glomerulonephritis D) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

2. Micronodular cirrhosis includes the following except
   A) Laennec's cirrhosis B) Nutritional cirrhosis
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6064**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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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   A) Hemorrhagic corpus luteum B) Ruptured luteal cyst
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[MBBS 1025]

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

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code :6064**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY – (CBME)

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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

Answer All Questions

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

SET - D

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    A) Osteoma B) Osteosarcoma C) Osteoid osteoma D) Osteoblastoma

12. Islets of langerhans are concentrated in the pancreas in the following zone
    A) Head B) Body C) Tail D) Uncinate process

13. Amyloidosis is seen in which type of diabetes
    A) Type I DM B) Type II DM C) Gestational diabetes D)MODY

14. The following conditions are premalignant except
    A) Solar keratosis B) Seborrheic keratosis
    C) Bowen's disease D) Xeroderma pigmentosum

15. Chocolate cyst of ovary is
    A) Hemorrhagic corpus luteum B) Ruptured luteal cyst
    C) Endometriotic cyst D) Ruptured follicular cyst

16. Which of the following testicular tumor is most radiosensitive
    A) Seminoma B) Embryonal carcinoma
    C) Yolk sac tumor D) Immature teratoma

17. In Goodpasture's disease the antigen is
    A) Collagen IV of basement membrane B) DNA
    C) Bacterial products D) Cationic proteins

18. Which of the following hepatotropic virus is not transmitted by transfusion
    A) HAV B) HBV C) HCV D) HGV

19. Grave's disease is a type of
    A) Type I reaction B) Type II reaction
    C) Type III reaction D) Type IV reaction

20. Sources of pulmonary surfactant is
    A) Alveolar macrophages B) Type I pneumocytes
    C) Type II Pneumocytes D) Capillary basement membrane

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[MBBS 1025]

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

[MBBS 0826] **AUGUST 2026** **Sub. Code :6064**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 to 2023-2024)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME
PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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. A Characteristic finding in sputum of patients with Atopic asthma is
   A) Kayser fleischer ring B) Curschmann spirals
   C) Hyaline bodies D) Ferruginous bodies

2. The most common tumour suppressor gene lost in Malignant mesothelioma is
   A) BRAF B) JAK-STAT C) CDKN2A D) RET

3. Carotid body tumour is typically
   A) Sympathetic paraganglioma B) Parasympathetic paraganglioma
   C) Incidentaloma D) Glomus jugulare

4. Hirschsprung disease requires histologic confirmation of loss of
   A) Muscularis B) Ganglion cells C) Villi D) Stromal layer

5. Diagnosis of Barrett's oesophagus requires endoscopic evidence of metaplastic columnar mucosa
   A) At the OG junction B) Above the OG junction
   C) Below the OG junction D) In the hilum

6. Peutz-jeghers syndrome is
   A) Autosomal dominant B) Autosomal recessive
   C) X-Linked recessive D) X-Linked Dominant

7. Fibrin ring non caseating granulomas in liver is seen in
   A) Hepatoma B) Drug induced liver injury
   C) Cirrhosis D) Budd-Chiari syndrome

8. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis is one of the main causes for
   A) Alport's syndrome B) Nephrotic syndrome
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…2…

9. Chromophobe Renal cell carcinoma, the cell of origin is thought to be
   A) Foot processes B) Mesangium
   C) Intercalated cell of collecting duct D) Parietal epithelium

10. Painful hematuria is most common symptom of
   A) Renal Calculi B) Penile tumours
   C) Bladder cancers D) Prostatic cancers

11. An identical tumour arising in the ovary, similar to Seminoma testes is
   A) Yolk sac tumour B) Embryonal carcinoma
   C) Dysgerminoma D) Teratoma

12. One of the theories of pathogenesis hold good for Endometriosis
   A) Pascal's theory B) Gleason's theory
   C) Regurgitation theory D) Polypoid theory

13. One complication of Monochorionic twin pregnancy is
   A) Hydrops fetalis B) Chorangioma
   C) Twin-Twin Transfusion syndrome D) Down's syndrome

14. HER2 positive breast cancers have their HER2 gene amplification on
   A) Chromosome 17q B) Chromosome 5p
   C) Chromosome 7p D) Chromosome 11q

15. A functioning corticotroph adenoma producing adrenal hypersecretion of cortisol leads to
   A) Cushing's syndrome B) Conn syndrome
   C) Phaeochromocytoma D) Empty sella syndrome

16. Hurthle cells represent a response to chronic follicular epithelial injury called as
   A) Dysplastic B) Metaplastic
   C) Anaplastic D) Dystrophic response

17. The gene defects in Type 2 Diabetes are seen in
   A) BRAF B) MODY C) RET D) KRAS

18. The histologic hallmark of Mycosis fungoides is
   A) Tombstone appearance
   B) Loss of rete ridges
   C) Pautrier microabscesses
   D) Lichenosis

19. Activation of osteoprogenitors in healing of fractures is by
   A) TGF – α B) PDGF C) ILN-ɣ D) IL-6

20. Lewy bodies are characteristically seen in
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SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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SET - B

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SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME

PAPER II – PATHOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526064

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

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