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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. 50 years male alcoholic presented with jaundice. How will you investigate this patient? What is the effect of alcohol on liver? Morphology and clinical features and complications of alcoholic liver disease.

2. 55 years female presented with a hard lump in the right breast. Enlist the risk factors. Describe the molecular classification, pathogenesis and morphology of the above condition. Add a note on prognostic factors.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. 35 years female presented with fever with rigors, urine examination revealed plenty of pus cells and granular cast. What is the pathogenesis of this condition?

2. 50 years male smoker C/o dyspnea his PET revealed FEV_1 / FVC ratio of 0.5. He had barrel shaped chest. What is your diagnosis? What is the etiology and pathogenesis for this disease?

3. 30 years female with lytic lesion in distal Ulna and X-ray revealed soap bubble appearance. What is your diagnosis? Morphology of this condition.

4. What is the role of pap smear in cancer screening?

5. 55 years male C/o weight loss and dyspepsia, endoscopy revealed an ulcerative lesion antrum. What is your diagnosis? Describe the morphologic classification and microscopic findings.

6. 30 years female presented with diarrhea, weight loss, protruding eye balls and thyromegaly. What is the pathogenesis and morphology of the above condition?

7. Role of FNAC in diagnosis of breast lump.

8. 40 years male presented with testicular mass. What is your differential Diagnosis? Draw the microscope findings is this condition.

9. Meningiomas.

10. Physical examination findings in urine. What are the clinical conditions you can diagnose with physical examination of urine?

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. 45 years old male, known smoker and alcoholic with complaints of chest pain presented to the emergency ward. His ECG was abnormal.
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Write in detail about pathogenesis and morphology of the disease. Write a note on the investigations needed.

2. 55 years female presented to the surgical OP with complaints of swelling in Right side breast, on examination the swelling was hard and fixed. Needle core biopsy was taken.
   a) What is your diagnosis and classify the lesion?
   b) Write about the morphology and prognostic factors of the lesion.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. 30 Years male with recurrent history of cough and sneezing, without fever. Cough relieved after taking bronchodilators. What could be the cause and write about the pathogenesis and morphology.
2. 40 years obese female complaints of severe abdominal pain radiating to the right shoulder. Ultrasound was done and she was advised Cholecystectomy by the surgeon. What is your diagnosis and write in detail about the condition.
3. Diabetic microangiopathy.
4. Enumerate the Etiopathogenesis and morphological features of CROHN's Disease.
5. Write about the pathomorphology of pepticulcer disease.
6. Describe about Wilson's disease.
7. 25 Years female presented with midline swelling neck, FNAC showed a cystic malignant neoplasm and admitted for surgery. What is your diagnosis and write about the nuclear findings of the lesion.
8. 80 years male presented with history of dysuria and urgency of urine. USG shows enlarged prostate with increased PSA level. What are the morphological findings in this condition?
9. Describe about the classification and pathomorphology of Teratoma ovary.
10. Describe about pathophysiology and morphology of Ewing's sarcoma.

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. 50 years male presented with polyuria, polydipsia his Hba_1c was 8.2. He also had oliguria and puffiness of face. What is your diagnosis? What is the pathogenesis of the underlying disease and its complications? What are the investigations required to confirm?

2. 15 years male presented with lytic lesion lower end of femur. X-Ray revealed codman's triangle and sun ray appearance. What is your diagnosis? What are the genetic alterations associated with this condition? Describe the morphology of this lesion. Classify bone tumors and add a note on imaging findings in various bone tumors.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. 50 years male sudden death, autopsy of the heart revealed gray white area in left ventricle. What is the diagnosis? What are the morphological changes in heart during autopsy to identify the age of lesion?

2. 55 years male chronic smoker had persistent productive cough for 3 months. He had similar episode last year too. In which group of disorders you will categorize them. Write briefly about the pathogenesis & morphology.

3. 30 years male presented with yellowish discolouration of conjunctiva. He had history of blood transfusion (Multiple units) in the recent few months following RTA as an emergency. How will you investigate the patient?

4. 30 years male presented with heart burns and dyspepsia. A breath test and biopsy were ordered to confirm the diagnosis. What is your diagnosis? Write about the morphology and complications of this disease.

5. What is the role of ascitic fluid cytology in diagnosis?

6. 15 years female presented with unilateral ovarian mass. Gross examination of the mass revealed hair in it. What is your diagnosis? What is the morphology? It belongs to which group of ovarian lesions. Enumerate the other lesions in this group.

7. 45 / male presented with cauliflower like growth in the penis? He also had multiple inguinal nodes. What is your diagnosis? Describe the microscopic appearance. What are the preneoplastic conditions?

8. Role of urine chemical examinations for proteins in diagnosis.

9. 20 years female presented with solitary thyroid nodule. Microscopy revealed Orphan Annie appearance of nuclei. What is your diagnosis? Describe the Morphology of this condition.

10. Name two benign breast diseases. Write about the morphology of both the diseases.

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[MBBS 0223]

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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. A 60 years old male smoker, presented to OPD with complaints of altered bowel habits with bleeding per rectum and abdominal pain. Patient was referred to surgical oncologist and he suggested endoscopic biopsy.
   a) What is your probable diagnosis?
   b) Write in detail about etiopathogenesis and morphology of this lesion.

2. 18 years old male visited ortho OPD with complaints of pain and swelling around right knee for past 3 months. On evaluation, X-ray showed ill defined lesion at the distal end of femur and increased levels of alkaline phosphatase in blood. Biopsy was taken.
   a) What is your probable diagnosis?
   b) Write in detail about the etiology and patho-morphology of the lesion.
   c) Comment about the radiological features of this lesion.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Pathological findings in Chronic pyelonephritis.
2. Pathomorphology of Atherosclerosis.
3. Importance and applications of FNAC in thyroid lesions.
4. Describe in detail about the renal complications of Diabetes mellitus.
5. Prognostic factors of Breast carcinoma.
6. Mixed Parotid tumor.
7. Classification of Hodgkin lymphoma. Write in detail about microscopic features of Nodular sclerosis variant.
8. MEN syndrome.
9. A 10 years old male child presented to pediatric OPD with complaints of fever for the last 10 days with projectile vomiting and irritable mood. What is your diagnosis? What are the mandatory investigations needed to diagnose this condition?
10. Write about the morphology and complications of lobar pneumonia.

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. 55/M presented with epigastric mass, vomiting and loss of weight. On examination he was anaemic and emaciated. He was advised endoscopic biopsy. What is the etiology and pathogenesis of the above condition? Discuss the gross and microscopic features of the condition. Discuss the clinical course.

2. 50 years female presented with foul smelling vaginal discharge. Speculum examination revealed an irregular polyploidy growth in the cervix. What is your diagnosis? Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphologic types of the above condition? What is the screening protocol followed and how will you classify lesions based on screening.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. 25 years male presented with headache, convulsions, CSF analysis revealed plenty of neutrophils. What is your diagnosis? Enumerate the differential diagnosis and CSF findings for the above clinical presentation.
2. 52 years male had a post prandial blood glucose value of 230 mg/dl. Urine examination revealed protein 2+. What is the pathogenesis of the above condition?
3. 40 years male who was an alcoholic presented with hematemesis imaging revealed nodules in the liver. What is the cause of hematmesis? What are the complications of above condition?
4. Differential diagnosis for altered bowel habits (Alternate constipation and diarrhea) in a 40 years old male.
5. 52 years male presented with a raised nodule with ulceration above the left eyebrow. What is the morphology and microscopy of the clinical case? What is the clinical behavior of this condition?
6. 25 years female presented with a lump in the breast in the upper outer quadrant, which was mobile? Discuss the gross and microscopic features of this condition.
7. 40 years male working at a construction site on investigation showed Lung nodularity in chest X-ray. This condition belongs to which group of lung disease? What is the morphology?
8. Classify jaundice according to etiology and how will you approach a case of jaundice to establish the etiology.
9. Polyps of small intestine.
10. How will you investigate a case of proteinuria in 25 years female?

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. A 50 years old male presents with cough, dyspnea, intermittent hemoptysis for two months along with loss of weight and appetite. He is a chronic smoker for the past three decades. CT chest revealed mass lesion in the right lobe of lung. What is your probable diagnosis? Discuss in detail the classification, morphological features and the paraneoplastic syndromes associated with it.

2. 30 year old male with the testicular mass and increased PLAP (Placental Alkaline Phosphatase). What is your diagnosis? Write in detail gross and microscopy, classification of testicular tumors.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Enumerate the differences between Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's disease.
2. Histopathological features and genetic defects in Osteosarcoma.
3. Prognostic factors, types and morphological features of carcinoma of breast.
4. Pathogenesis and morphological changes of lung in Tuberculosis.
5. Write about etiopathogenesis, complications of Dilated Cardiomyopathy.
6. Classify salivary gland neoplasm and write about mixed tumor of salivary gland.
7. Write about cystic lesions of liver.
8. Etiopathogenesis, morphology and clinical features of cholelithiasis.
9. Hemolytic uremic syndrome.
10. Liquid based cytology.

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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

Time: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

(2+2+11)

1. A 55-year-old female complaints of polyuria, polydipsia and weight loss for 2 months. She has frequent urinary tract infections. Her random blood sugar level is 340 mg/dl and urine glucose and protein tests are positive. What is the most probable diagnosis? What are the types? Describe the pathophysiology. morphology and complications associated with it.

(1+5+6+3)

2. 30-year-old female presented with acute abdominal pain. USG revealed mass of ovary with decreased blood flow. What is your diagnosis? Classify the ovarian tumours. Write in detail gross and microscopy and types of ovarian teratoma. Write a note on complications of ovarian tumors.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. A 25-year-old female presented with difficulty to use her hip. X-ray revealed mass in epiphysis of femur with sun burst appearance. What's the diagnosis and describe in detail about etiopathogenesis, morphology and outcome of the lesion.
2. Role of FNAC in Thyroid lesions.
3. Write about diagnosis, features, sites and complications of Ectopic pregnancy.
4. Pathogenesis and features of Flea-bitten kidney.
5. Clinical and morphological features of Phyllodes tumour.
6. Write about Gross and microscopic findings in papillary carcinoma of thyroid.
7. Microscopic findings in CSF in various types of meningitis.
8. Types of aneurysms, vessels commonly involved and complications associated with it.
9. What is Metaplasia? Describe in detail about its association in lung and GIT lesions.
10. Pathogenesis and morphological findings in chronic Pyelonephritis.

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

(2+6+7)

1. A 12-year-old boy presented with fever, oliguria and high coloured urine. He had sore throat three weeks back.
   a) Mention the probable diagnosis.
   b) Describe the etiopathogenesis of the condition.
   c) List the relevant investigations.

(2+4+5+4)

2. 35-year-old male with painless firm testicular swelling, with loss of Testicular Sensation.
   a) Mention the probable diagnosis?
   b) Discuss classification, etiopathogenesis and morphology of the above condition.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Describe about etiopathogenesis and morphology of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
2. A 15-year-old boy with complaints of mass near the Right knee joint for 2 months. X-Ray shows–Codman triangle in the distal femur. What is the diagnosis? Write about etiopathogenesis and morphology of the condition?
3. Gross and microscopic features of Phyllodes tumor.
4. Write about the morphology of ulcerative colitis.
5. Lobar pneumonia.
6. Describe multi-step carcinogenesis in colon cancer.
7. Pathogenesis and morphology of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
8. A 20 years old female with history of 3 months amenorrhea complaints of spontaneous bleeding PV. USG shows a mass composed of multiple cystic structures within the endometrial cavity. What is your diagnosis? Write about the Karyotyping and morphology of the condition.
9. Discuss the Etiopathogenesis and morphology of malignant melanoma.
10. Morphology of Chronic active viral hepatitis.

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

(2+3+4+4+2)

1. 4-year male child with complaints of proteinuria, no hematuria, no hypertension. Electron microscopy shows diffuse effacement of foot processes of visceral epithelial cells.
   What is the probable diagnosis? Describe the etiology, pathogenesis, morphology and clinical features for the above diagnosis.

(3+7+5)

2. 18-year male who has come to the hospital for swelling and pain in the right knee for 2 months. X-ray shows sunburst pattern and Codman's triangle.
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Morphological (Gross and microscopic) features.
   c) Histological variants of the lesion.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Bronchiectasis.
2. Urolithiasis.
3. Aneurysmal bone cyst.
4. Pheochromocytoma.
5. Adult polycystic kidney disease.
6. Cushing's syndrome.
7. Peptic ulcer disease.
8. Sarcoidosis.
9. Phyllodes tumor.
10. Cryptorchidism.

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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: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

(2+4+5+4)

1. 60-year male patient presented with complaints of yellowish skin colouration, swelling in the lower legs, abdominal distension and fatigue. History of alcohol use for 18 years. USG revealed nodularity of liver.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Pathogenesis, morphology and complications of underlying condition.

(2+3+10)

2. Define Nephritic syndrome. Discuss the causes of nephritic syndrome. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Infective Endocarditis.
2. Hirschsprung's disease.
3. Pathogenesis and morphology of Aneurysm of Aorta.
4. Meningiomas.
5. Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN).
6. Gross and microscopic features of Hashimoto thyroiditis.
7. Morphology of seminoma.
8. Basal cell carcinoma.
9. Oncocytoma.
10. Gross and microscopic features of Benign cystic teratoma.

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

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

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

SECOND PROFESSIONAL – CBME
PAPER II – PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526064

Time: Three hours **Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20 MCQs)**

Answer all the Questions

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. 50-year-old male presented with polyuria, polydipsia, his Hba1c was 8.2. He also had oliguria and puffiness of face. What is your diagnosis? What is the pathogenesis of the underlying disease and its complications? What are the investigations required to confirm?

2. 55 year female presented with foul smelling vaginal discharge. Speculum examination revealed an irregular polypoidal growth in the cervix. What is your diagnosis? Describe the aetiopathogenesis and morphology type of the above condition? What is the screening protocol followed and how will you classify lesions based on screening.

II. Write Short notes on: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Asbestosis.
2. Cardiomyopathy.
3. Inflammatory bowel disease.
4. Cholelithiasis.
5. Medullary carcinoma thyroid.
6. Aneurysmal bone cyst.
7. Minimal change disease (Nephropathy)
8. Germ cell tumours of ovary.
9. Slow virus diseases.
10. Wilms tumour.

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