

27 MAR 2023

10317
SECOND B.H.M.S. EXAMINATION
PATHOLOGY PAPER-I

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks:100

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Write both sections in separate answer sheets

Draw diagram wherever necessary

Figures to the right indicates full marks

SECTION I

- Q – 1 Define Necrosis. Write in detail about the aetiopathogenesis, pathology and fate of Necrosis in relation to Miasm. 15
- OR
- Q – 1 Define Thrombosis. Discuss Aetio-pathogenesis and classification of thrombosis in relation to Miasm. 15
- Q – 2 Define Chronic inflammation. Discuss granulomatous inflammation in detail with example. 15
- OR
- Q – 2 Write Note on
1. Aetiopathogenesis of Infarction 08
2. Shock 07
- Q – 3 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15
1. Compare and Contrast Hypertrophy & Hyperplasia
 2. Metastasis
 3. Hemorrhage
 4. Fatty Liver
 5. Air Embolism
- Q – 4 Write only definition 05
1. Metaplasia
 2. Gangrene
 3. Neoplasia
 4. Oedema
 5. Ischemia

SECTION II

- Q – 1 Define Pneumonia. Describe etiopathogenesis, complications and clinical features of Lobar Pneumonia 15
- OR
- Q – 1 Describe pathogenesis, clinical features & complication of Diabetes Mellitus. 15
- Q – 2 Define and classify liver cirrhosis. Discuss in detail about alcoholic liver disease. 15
- OR
- Q – 2 (A) Grave's disease 08
(B) Acute Pancreatitis 07
- Q – 3 Write Short Notes on (Any Three) 15
- a) Bronchial Asthma
 - b) Acute Gastritis
 - c) Acute nephrotic syndrome
 - d) Infective endocarditis
 - e) Osteoarthritis
- Q – 4 Write answers in short 05
- 1) "Tophus" is the pathognomonic lesion of _____.
 - 2) The most common infectious agent associated with chronic pyelonephritis is _____.
 - 3) Troponin-T is a maker of _____.
 - 4) The tissue of origin of the Kaposi's sarcoma is _____.
 - 5) Pulmonary surfactant is secreted by _____ cells.