



Azra Naheed Medical College

Send up Examination, 08 August 2016

MBBS 4th Year Class

(Pathology-Objective Part)

Time Allowed: 02 hour

Total Marks: 75

Roll No: 13190

Instructions:

1. All objective questions are to be attempted on the paper and returned to the invigilator within specified time after you have received the question paper.
2. Any cuttings or overwriting in answering the objective part will not be accepted and no marks will be given even if the answer is correct.

1. Which of the following cardiac enzyme is considered to be diagnostic to rule out myocardial infarction during the period of chest pain?
a. LDH
b. Myoglobin.
c. CK-MB
d. Troponin-T
e. ALT/AST
2. AST. Which of the following enzyme is more specific for detecting cholestasis?
a. ALT/AST
b. Albumin
c. Bilirubin
d. LDH
e. Alkaline phosphatase.
3. Which one of the following enzyme is more specific in viral hepatitis?
a. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
b. Gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT)
c. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
d. Lactate dehydrogenase
e. Alkaline phosphatase
4. Which one of the following urinary volume is considered to be specific for polyuria?
a. >1 L/day
b. >0.5 L/day
c. <2.2 L/day
d. >3 L/day
e. >4 L/day

5. Which of the following is not considered to be characteristic of nephritic syndrome?
- a. Edema
 - b. Decreased albumin
 - c. Hyperlipidemia
 - d. Proteinuria
 - e. Increased albumin
6. The Bronchiolar emphysema appropriate association is with:
- a. Air in the interlobular space
 - b. Enlargement of alveolar ducts, spaces and respiratory bronchioles
 - c. Fusiform dilatation of alveolar ducts surrounded by coal dust
 - d. Normal respiratory bronchioles with enlarged ducts and alveoli.
 - e. Enlargement of centrilobular air spaces
7. A 10-year-old girl develops a fever along with wheezing. A chest radiograph reveals a solitary 2 cm peripheral mid-lung nodule and marked hilar lymphadenopathy. These findings are most consistent with infection by which of the following organisms?
- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - b. Candida albicans
 - c. Staphylococcus
 - d. HIV Infection
 - e. Streptococcus pneumoniae.
8. For the Oat cell carcinoma of the lung, which one of the following is true?
- a. Chance finding on chest X-ray
 - b. Commonest at periphery of lung
 - c. Mixed histological patterns
 - d. Resemble carcinoid tumor of alimentary tract
 - e. Tumor usually arises from main bronchus at hilum
9. A chest X-Ray of A 9-year-old girl shows prominent hilar lymphadenopathy along with a 1 cm peripheral right lung nodule in the middle lobe. A routine bacterial culture reveals no pathogens. Which of the following conditions is she most likely to have?
- a. Lobar pneumonia
 - b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection
 - c. Alveolar adenocarcinoma
 - d. Infective endocarditis
 - e. Goodpasture syndrome
10. A 38-year-old female had increasing dyspnea for 8 years. On physical examination there is hyper resonance. A chest radiograph reveals increased lung volumes with flattening of the diaphragmatic leaves bilaterally. Which of the following laboratory findings is she most likely to have?
- a. Decreased serum ceruloplasmin
 - b. Increased histamine secretion
 - c. Decreased serum alpha-1-antitrypsin
 - d. Positive urine opiates
 - e. Positive antinuclear antibody test

11. The transbronchial biopsy of 65 years old man shows numerous small pulmonary interstitial non-caseating granulomas. Which of the following is true for his most likely diagnosis?
- a. Histoplasmosis
 - b. Adenocarcinoma in situ
 - c. Usual interstitial pneumonitis
 - d. Tuberculosis
 - e. Sarcoidosis
12. Which one of the following is not a feature of diabetic kidney?
- a. Crystals in the collecting tubules
 - b. Hyaline nodules at the periphery of the glomerular tuft
 - c. Hyaline thickening of the glomerular capillary basement membrane
 - d. Ischaemic glomerular change
 - e. Papillary necrosis
13. A 49-year-old man complains of dull flank pain at the right costovertebral angle. Laboratory studies show microscopic hematuria but no proteinuria or glucosuria. Urine cytology shows no atypical cells. His serum urea nitrogen is 17 mg/dl and creatinine 1.2 mg/dL. Which of the following radiographic findings is most likely to be present in this man?
- a. Hydronephrosis on intravenous pyelogram
 - b. Renal mass on abdominal CT scan
 - c. Radiopaque ureteral calculus on an abdominal plain film
 - d. Enlarged, multicystic kidneys on abdominal ultrasound
 - e. Pelvic mass below the bladder on MR imaging
14. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis is best characterized morphologically by which ONE of the following?
- a. Basement membrane thickening
 - b. Fibrinoid necrosis of the afferent arteriole
 - c. Interstitial fibrosis
 - d. Mesangial cell proliferation
 - e. Crescent formation
15. Which one of the following is characteristically found in acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis?
- a. Fibrinoid necrosis of glomerular capillaries
 - b. Focal sclerosis of glomerular tufts
 - c. Endothelial and mesangial cell hyperplasia
 - d. Hyalinization of arcuate arteries
 - e. Severe basement membrane thickening
16. Which one of the following is not a feature of clear cell carcinoma of the kidney?
- a. Bony secondaries
 - b. Hematuria
 - c. May appear encapsulated
 - d. Renal vein invasion.
 - e. Childhood tumor

17. A 5-year-old boy is noted to have increased puffiness around his eyes. A urinalysis reveals sp. gr. 1.010, pH 6.5, no glucose, 4+ proteins, no blood, no casts, and no ketones. Microscopic urinalysis reveals oval fat bodies. Which of the following renal lesions is most likely to have been present in this boy?

- a. Glomerular crescent formation
- b. Podocyte foot process effacement
- c. Patchy acute tubular necrosis
- d. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis
- e. Mesangial immune complex deposition

18. Which one of the following is not true of prostatic carcinoma?

- a. Acid phosphatase level raised in serum
- b. Alkaline phosphatase detected in tumor cells
- c. Metastases are osteoplastic
- d. Microacinar adenocarcinoma
- e. Usually arises at periphery of the gland

19. For the classical Seminoma, of a testicular tumour, select the most appropriate association from one of the following.

- a. Commonest testicular tumor in the elderly
- b. Consists of sheets of large pale cells and lymphocytes
- c. Consists of trophoblastic elements
- d. Occurs before puberty
- e. Poor prognosis type of Teratoma

20. A 78-year-old man has a firm nodule palpable in the prostate via digital rectal examination. Prostate biopsies show small, crowded glands containing cells with prominent nucleoli within the nuclei. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Nodular hyperplasia
- b. Chronic prostatitis
- c. Urothelial carcinoma
- d. Adenocarcinoma
- e. Recent infarction

21. The spermatic cord of 25-year-old healthy man has the feel of a 'bag of worms'. Laboratory studies show oligospermia. Which of the following conditions is this man most likely to have?

- a. Hydrocele
- b. Testicular torsion
- c. Spermatocele
- d. Varicocele
- e. Seminoma

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22. An ultrasound 31-year-old man reveals a solid mass in a testis. Laboratory studies show a serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) of 81 ng/ml and human chorionic gonadotrophin (HCG) of 15 IU/L. A right orchiectomy is performed, and on gross examination the testicular mass is soft and reddish brown. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Teratoma
 - b. Mumps orchitis
 - c. Leydig cell tumor
 - d. Embryonal carcinoma
 - e. Squamous cell carcinoma
23. The MRI imaging of the brain 42 years old man reveals a large mass with extensive necrosis in the left cerebral hemisphere extending across corpus callosum into the right hemisphere. Which of the following neoplasms is he most likely to have?
- a. Meningioma
 - b. Metastatic adenocarcinoma
 - c. Glioblastoma
 - d. Medulloblastoma
 - e. Pilocytic Astrocytoma
24. Uniform painless enlargement of the thyroid gland is noted in:
- a. Grave's disease
 - b. Riedel's thyroiditis
 - c. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis
 - d. Long standing goiter
 - e. Thyoiditis.
25. The predominant cell type in most adenomas of the parathyroid is:
- a. Oxyphil cells
 - b. Fat cells
 - c. Clear cells
 - d. Chief cells
 - e. Transitional cells
26. Primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome) is associated with:
- a. Hyponatremia
 - b. Hypotension
 - c. Hypokalemia
 - d. Elevation of plasma renin levels
 - e. Hyperkalemia
27. Which of the following diseases or syndromes is caused by a deficiency of enzymes required for the synthesis of adrenal steroids?
- a. Conn's syndrome
 - b. Addison's disease
 - c. Sheehans disease
 - d. Cushing's syndrome
 - e. Adrenogenital syndrome

28. A young lady has complaint of Cushing's syndrome? Which of the following is the most common cause of her disease?

- a. Exogenous corticosteroids
- b. Adrenal cortical carcinoma
- c. Oat cell carcinoma of the lung
- d. Basophilic adenoma of the pituitary
- e. MEN I

29. Which of the following is least likely to be a manifestation of postpubertal panhypopituitarism?

- a. Gonadal failure
- b. Hypoparathyroidism
- c. Hypotension
- d. Cold intolerance
- e. Atrophy of gonads, thyroid and adrenals

30. A young man of 25 years received injury on lower leg and was diagnosed as a pyogenic osteomyelitis. The most common organism responsible for this is?

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Klebsiella
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Salmonella
- e. Streptococci

31. A 35 years man has complaint of swelling at knee joint high suspecting a tumor. Which of the following is Most common malignant tumor of bone? :

- a. Chondrosarcoma
- b. Giant cell tumor
- c. Osteoarthritis
- d. Histiocytoma
- e. Osteosarcoma

32. In rheumatoid arthritis the synovial fluid is rich in:

- a. IgM
- b. IgG
- c. IgA
- d. IgM and IgG
- e. IgM and IgA

33. A 12 years old boy sustained an open fracture of right tibia. The fracture was reduced. One year later he continues to have pain in the right leg and a draining sinus tract has developed in the right tibia. What type of change is seen in the bone involved?

- a. Osteolysis with osteosclerosis
- b. Bone mass with bone destruction
- c. Involucrum and sequestrum
- d. Cortical nidus with surrounding sclerosis
- e. Soft tissue hemorrhage and swelling

34. A 42 years old man experienced leg pain, local tenderness and swelling for the last 4 months just below the right patella. X-ray shows a 4 cm cystic area in the right tibial diaphysis without erosion of the soft tissue or cortex. The most likely underlying condition is:
- a. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
 - b. Paget's disease of the bone
 - c. Chronic Osteomyelitis
 - d. Parathyroid adenoma
 - e. Giant cell tumor
35. Which of the following protein is required for the transport of extra-hepatic bilirubin to the liver?
- a. Globulin
 - b. Albumin
 - c. Transferin
 - d. Biliverdin
 - e. Myoglobin
36. Which of the following is not true as a cause of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia?
- a. Gilbert syndrome
 - b. Stricture
 - c. Tumors
 - d. Obstruction of biliary passages
 - e. Rotor syndrome
37. Which of the following is not a morphological feature of cirrhotic liver?
- a. Bridging fibrous septa
 - b. Parenchymal nodules
 - c. Disruption of liver architecture
 - d. Fibrosis
 - e. Abundant glycogen causing enlarge hepatocytes with clear cytoplasm
38. Which of the following is a wrong association?
- a. Angiosarcoma --- vinyl chloride
 - b. Cholestasis --- contraceptives
 - c. Hepatocellular carcinoma --- Raised HCG levels
 - d. Hepatic Steatosis --- Fatty liver of chronic alcoholism
 - e. Liver cirrhosis --- Bridging fibrous septa .
39. A 45 year old man presented with malaise, anorexia and vomiting to the emergency room. Clinically the patient had mild jaundice and liver function tests revealed normal alkaline phosphatase and raised ALT, AST. Histopathology report showed Mallory bodies in the hepatocytes. Liver damage from which of the diseases most likely account for these findings?
- a. Biliary cirrhosis
 - b. Viral hepatitis
 - c. Hemochromatosis
 - d. Alcoholic hepatitis
 - e. Wilson's disease

40. Which of following is not a characteristic of cholesterol stone found in gall bladder?

- a. Composed of fraction of cholesterol & calcium salts
- b. They are pale yellow, round to ovoid, finely granular
- c. Composed of cholesterol (ranging from 50% to 100%)
- d. Size up to several cm in diameter
- e. Can be associated with pregnancy and use of oral contraceptives

41. Granuloma can be seen in which one of the following conditions.

- a. Crohn's disease
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Gastric adenoma
- d. Gastric adenocarcinoma
- e. Meckel's diverticulum

42. Familial Adenomatous Polyposis is associated with mutation of which one of the following target gene?

- a. MSH2
- b. MLH1
- c. APC
- d. KRAS
- e. BRAF

43. Ulcerative colitis involves:

- a. Colon and rectum only
- b. Appendix
- c. Stomach
- d. All the gastrointestinal tract
- e. Cecum only

44. Whipple disease is caused by:

- a. Ascarislumbricoides
- b. Strongyloides
- c. Enterobiusvermicularis
- d. Tropherymawhippeli
- e. Giardia lamblia

45. An immune mediated diarrheal disorder triggered by ingestion of gluten containing foods is:

- a. Celiac disease
- b. Giardiasis
- c. Crohn's disease
- d. Ulcerative colitis
- e. Lymphoma

46. A 10 year old boy complains of intermittent abdominal pain. The clinician suspects that the patient may have a heterotopic rest of gastric mucosa that is producing enough acid to cause ulceration of adjacent mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Ectopic pancreatic tissue
 - b. Meckel's diverticulum
 - c. False diverticulum
 - d. Appendicitis
 - e. Cancer of the cecum
47. A 38 years male presented with mass in left breast with nipple discharge and with H/O weight loss and decreased appetite. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Fibroadenoma
 - b. Carcinoma breast
 - c. Gynecomastia
 - d. Mastitis
 - e. Phyllodes Tumor
48. Which of the following are factors associated with an increased risk for developing breast cancer?
- a. Nulliparity
 - b. Oophorectomy before age 35
 - c. Use of oral contraceptives
 - d. Low fat and caloric diet
 - e. Post-menopausal use of conjugated estrogens
49. Which of the following is associated with hereditary breast cancer?
- a. Mutation of BRCA1 gene
 - b. Mutation of BRCA2 gene
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Estrogen exposure
 - e. Progesterone exposure
50. A physician palpates an irregular 2cm firm area beneath the lateral edge of the breast areola of a 30 year fertile woman. The biopsy of lesion showed increased number of ducts which are compressed due to fibrous connective tissue proliferation and with apocrine metaplasia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Fibroadenoma
 - b. Infiltrating lobular carcinoma
 - c. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma
 - d. Traumatic fat necrosis
 - e. Fibrocystic changes
51. A 27 years female presents with persistent anovulation, obesity, hirsutism & virilism. Which one of the following is your provisional diagnosis?
- a. Follicular cyst
 - b. Multiple graffian follicles
 - c. Chocolate cyst
 - d. Endometriotic cyst
 - e. Poly cystic ovarian disease

52. Which one of the following factor does not affect the prognosis of ovarian tumor?

- a. Tumor capsule intact or rupture
- b. Specimen integrity
- c. Solid nodule on surface
- d. Malignant cells in ascitic fluid
- e. CA 19-9 levels

53. A 45-year-old patient has c/o heavy menstrual bleeding and uterine enlargement. she had a hysterectomy. Histological examination showed an exaggerated down growth of endometrium into the myometrium with minimal myometrial hypertrophy. The diagnosis is:

- a. Adenosis
- b. Adenomyosis
- c. Endometriosis
- d. Endometritis
- e. Endometrial hyperplasia.

54. The combination of ovarian tumor, hydrothorax & ascites is called:

- a. Carcinoid syndrome
- b. Gorlin syndrome
- c. Stein levental syndrome
- d. Meigs syndrome
- e. MEN syndrome

55. Urticaria is:

- a. Allergic infection
- b. Inflammatory disease
- c. Toxic infection
- d. Infectious disease
- e. Bullous disease

56. Which one of the following forms of Melanocytic Nevi is the precursor for Melanoma?

- a. Halo nevus
- b. Congenital nevus
- c. Dysplastic nevus
- d. Blue nevus
- e. Spindle cell nevus

57. A 39 year old male having upper respiratory tract infection experiences sudden chest pain which is relieved by sitting up, he is most likely to have?

- a. Pericarditis
- b. Myocardial infarction
- c. Aortic regurgitation
- d. Aortic stenosis
- e. Pericardial tamponade

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58. Flat small vegetations in the cusps of both tricuspid and mitral valve are seen in?

- a. Viral myocarditis
- b. Libman-Sacks endocarditis
- c. Rheumatic carditis
- d. Infective endocarditis
- e. Sub acute endocarditis



59. Which one of the following is not a feature of Aschoff bodies in rheumatic heart disease?

- a. Anitschkow cells
- b. Epithelioid cells
- c. Giant cells
- d. Fibrinoid necrosis
- e. Aschoff cells



60. Which type of blood vessels carries blood away from the heart?

- a. Veins
- b. Arteries
- c. Capillaries
- d. Arteries, veins and capillaries
- e. Both a & c



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