



RAN-3962

S.Y.B.H.M.S. (New Course) Examination

November / December - 2019

PATHOLOGY-Paper-I

[Total Marks: 100

सूचना : / Instructions

(1)

नीचे दृशविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

S.Y.B.H.M.S. (New Course)

Name of the Subject :

PATHOLOGY-Paper-I

Subject Code No.: 3 9 6 2

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

2. Write Both the section in separate answer-book.
3. Draw a diagramme wherever necessary.

SECTION - I

Q-1. Write down names of quantitative hamodynamic changes.

Define Hyperaemia. Write down the types of it. Describe Passive Hyperaemia in detail. (15)

OR

Q-1. Write down names of different types of cell death. Describe massive death of cell under following headings. (15)

1. Definition
2. Causes
3. Types

Q-2. Write down oedema under following headings.

1. Definition
2. Types
3. Difference between Transudate and Exudate
4. Describe increase plasma oncotic pressure and Na and Water retention in Pathogenesis. (15)

OR

Q-2. Describe following

1. Acquired causes of cell injuri (7)
2. Phagocytosis and Chemotaxis. (8)

Q-3. Write Short-notes (Any three) (15)

1. Scope of Pathology in Homoeopathy
2. Caisson's disease.
3. Difference between Primary Healing and Secondary Healing.
4. Hyperplasia.
5. Carcinoma in situ

Q-4. Write Following. (5)

1. Acute Pancreatitis is seen In which type of necrosis.
 - a. Coagulative
 - b. Fat
 - c. Colliquative
 - d. All of above
2. Which of the following is not the type of cellular adaptation,
 - a. Hypertrophy
 - b. Degenration
 - c. Hyperplasia
 - d. Atrophy
3. Which is the charactedristics of malignant tumor.
 - a. Anaplasia
 - b. Pleomorphism
 - c. Metastatis
 - d. All of above
4. Which of the following is chemical mediator of inflammation,
 - a. Prostaglandin
 - b. Rubor
 - c. Kangri.
 - d. All of above
5. Sarcoidosis is seen in Granulomatous inflammation. (True/False)

SECTION-II

Q-1. Describe Pneumonia under following headings. (15)

1. Definition
2. Classification
3. Diff. between Lobar and Lobular Pneumonia
4. Stages of Pneumonia.

OR

Q-1. Define Proteineuria. Write down the causes of Proteinuria. Write down the difference between Acute Nephritic Syndrome and Acute Nephrotic Syndrome. (15)

Q-2. Describe Jaundice under following headings.

1. Definition
2. Classification
3. Hepatic Jaundice in detail. With investigation. (15)

OR

Q-2. Describe following

1. Lab investigation of Myocardial Infarction (7)
2. Aetiopathogenesis and Clinical Features of Rheumatic Heart disease. (8)

Q-3. Write Short-notes (Any three) (15)

1. Gastric ulcer
2. Sickle cell anaemia
3. Lab Diagnosis of tuberculosis
4. Urinary Tract Infection
5. GTT

Q-4. Write following. (5)

1. Electrophoresis important investigation in Thalassaemia. (True/False)
2. Which is the following Is COPD excepti
 - a. Asthma
 - b. Emphysema
 - c. Bronchiactesis
 - d. Tuberculosis
3. Hunger pain is seen in which of the following.
 - a. Duodenal ulcer
 - b. Gastrific ulcer
 - c. Amoebic ulcer
 - d. None of above
4. Blood in the stool is known as
 - a. Hamoptysis
 - b. Haematemesis
 - c. Haematuria
 - d. None of above
5. PP2BS is taken after how many hour, of eating.
 - a. Immediate
 - b. Half and hour
 - c. One hour
 - d. Two hour
