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**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (ENDOSCOPY) (CBCS-2021 COURSE)**  
**B.Sc. (ENDOSCOPY) Sem - II : WINTER- 2022**  
**SUBJECT : PATHOLOGY**

Day : Thursday

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date : 12/1/2023

**W-23911-2022**

Max. Marks : 10

**N.B.**

- 1) There are Three sections as  
Section -A = Multiple Choice Questions - 10 Marks.  
Section -B = Long Answer Questions - 14 Marks.  
Section -C = Short Answer Questions - 16 Marks.
- 2) Section A is given in **SEPARATE** sheet and has to be answered on same sheet. This sheet should be completed within the first 20 minutes of starting of the examination. This sheet with Section A only will be collected by Supervisor.
- 3) Section B has three long questions and **ANY TWO** have to be answered.
- 4) Section C has six short questions and **ANY FOUR** have to be answered.
- 5) You have to make  $\surd$  such kind of mark in the box of the appropriate answers.

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION – A**

**M.C.Q's**

**(10)**

- 1) Accumulation of lipid within liver cells is related to
  - a)  Starvation of the patient
  - b)  Excessive alcohol intake
  - c)  Obesity
  - d)  All of the above
- 2) Causes of cell injury are all except
  - a)  Hypoxia
  - b)  Chemical toxins
  - c)  Trauma
  - d)  All of the above
- 3) Cancer is caused by
  - a)  Uncontrolled mitosis
  - b)  Uncontrolled meiosis
  - c)  Loss of immunity of cells
  - d)  Rupture of the cell
- 4) Engulfment of solid particulate matter is known as
  - a)  Chemotaxis
  - b)  Phagocytosis
  - c)  Degradation
  - d)  None of above

**P.T.O.**

- 5) Which of the following organ is affected by tuberculosis?
- a)  Lung
  - b)  Liver
  - c)  Intestine
  - d)  All the above
- 6) Which type of necrosis is seen in abscess?
- a)  Coagulative
  - b)  Liquefactive
  - c)  Fibrinoid
  - d)  Fat necrosis
- 7) Which is the cell of acute inflammation
- a)  Neutrophil
  - b)  Lymphocyte
  - c)  Monocyte
  - d)  Plasma cell
- 8) Which of the following is not a cardinal sign of inflammation
- a)  Rubor
  - b)  Tumour
  - c)  Dolor
  - d)  Pallor
- 9) In iron deficiency anemia, which of the following is not low?
- a)  Serum ferritin
  - b)  Folate
  - c)  Serum iron
  - d)  Haemoglobin
- 10) Polyuria polydipsia, polyphagia are associated with:
- a)  Diabetes Type 2
  - b)  Diabetes Type 1
  - c)  Hypertensive disorders
  - d)  Myocardial infarction

Total Marks Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Invigilator: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

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Max. Marks : 30

**N.B.:**

- 1) There are Three sections as  
Section -A = Multiple Choice questions - 10 Marks.  
Section -B = Long Answer Questions - 14 Marks.  
Section -C = Short Answer Questions - 16 Marks.
- 2) Section B has three long questions and **ANY TWO** questions have to be answered.
- 3) Section C has six short questions and **ANY FOUR** questions have to be answered.
- 4) Answer to both sections should be written in **SAME** answer book.

**SECTION – B**

Long answer questions: (**Attempt ANY TWO**) **(14)**

- 1) Define Necrosis. Write in detail about all types.
- 2) Define classify Anemia. Write note on Iron Deficiency Anemia.
- 3) Define and classify pneumonia. Write note on stages of pneumonia.
- 4) Describe in detail lab diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus.

**SECTION – C**

Short answer questions : (**Attempt ANY FOUR**) **(16)**

- 1) Differences between Chronic and Acute inflammation
- 2) Differences between Benign and malignant tumours
- 3) Describe the factors affecting healing
- 4) Draw well diagram of granuloma
- 5) Mention the specimens received in pathology
- 6) Write a note on Vit D deficiency

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