



N-2007000102010001

Second Year B. H. M. S. Examination

July - 2021

Pathology & Microbiology : Paper - 1

(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दशांश देव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
Second Year B. H. M. S.	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
Pathology & Microbiology : Paper - 1	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. :	Section No. (1, 2,.....) : 1&2
2 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

- (2) Write both the section in separate answer book.
(3) Draw a Diagram wherever necessary.

SECTION - I

1 Define Thrombosis with pathogenesis and types of thrombosis. 15

OR

1 Define Inflammation. Explain vascular and cellular changes of acute inflammation. 15

2 Explain primary and secondary wound healing. 15

OR

2 Describe following :

(1) Reversible cell injury. 7

(2) Atrophy. 8

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1

[Contd...

- 3 Write short notes : (3 out of 5) 15
- (1) Important of homoeopathy is Pathology.
 - (2) Hemorrhage.
 - (3) Embolism.
 - (4) Fever.
 - (5) Shock.

- 4 Write the Answer : 5
- (1) Blood in urine is known as
 - (a) Haemoptysis
 - (b) Haematemesis
 - (c) Haematuria
 - (d) None
 - (2) Cause of disease is known as
 - (a) Aetiology
 - (b) Pathogenesis
 - (c) Lesion
 - (d) None
 - (3) When Nucleus Shrink And Condense in Solid Mass
 - (a) Karyolysis
 - (b) Karyorrhexis
 - (c) Pyknosis
 - (d) All
 - (4) Escape of blood from blood vessels is known as
 - (a) Hemorrhage
 - (b) Ischaemia
 - (c) Infraction
 - (d) Congestion
 - (5) Which of the following is not the type of cellular adaptation
 - (a) Hypertrophy
 - (b) Hyperplasia
 - (c) Atrophy
 - (d) Degeneration

SECTION - II

- 1 Explain SABC in detail. 15

OR

- 1 Define pneumonia. Describe Lobar pneumonia in detail. 15

- 2 Explain Jaundice in detail 15

OR

- 2 Describe following :
 - (1) Myocardial infarction. 7
 - (2) Bronchial Asthma. 8

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3 Write short notes : (3 out of 5)

15

- (1) Gastric ulcer.
- (2) Sickle cell anaemia.
- (3) Pulmonary TB.
- (4) Enteric fever.
- (5) Acute Glomerulonephritis.

4 Write answers :

5

- (1) Hunger pain is seen in
 - (a) Duodenal ulcer
 - (b) Gastric ulcer
 - (c) Amoebic ulcer
 - (d) None
 - (2) Chronic Alcohol Cause which changes
 - (a) Cirrhosis
 - (b) Hepatic Steatosis
 - (c) Alcoholic Hepatitis
 - (d) All
 - (3) Hyperlipidamia is commonest cause of
 - (a) Atherosclerosis
 - (b) Vasculitis
 - (c) Aneurysm
 - (d) None
 - (4) Most common investigation of Anaemia
 - (a) Bilirubin
 - (b) Haemoglobin
 - (c) Creatinine
 - (d) BUN
 - (5) Full form of COPD.
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S.Y.B.H.M.S. Examination

November - 2020

Pathology -Paper-I

सूचना : / Instructions

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.

Name of the Subject :

Pathology -Paper-I

Subject Code No.: 2007000102010001

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Instruction:

- (1) Write Both the section in separate answer-book
- (2) Draw a diagram wherever necessary

Section-1

Q-1. Describe molecular death under following headings.

1. Definition
2. Causes
3. Types

(15)

OR

Q-1. Describe Pathology under following headings

(15)

1. Definition
2. Branches
3. Scope of Pathology in Homoeopathy
4. Definition of Health and Disease

(15)

Q-2. Write down common disturbances of body water. Describe oedema under following headings

1. Definition
2. Types
3. Any four Pathogenesis of oedema

(15)

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[1]

[P.T.O.]

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OR

- Q-2. Describe following (7)
1. Dry Gangrene (8)
 2. Cellular changes in Inflammation

- Q-3. Write short-notes (Any three) (15)
1. Acquired causes of cell injuri
 2. Difference between Primary Healing and Secondary Healing
 3. Dysplasia
 4. Any two from Virchow's triad for thrombosis
 5. Brown induration of lung

- Q-4. Write following. (5)
1. Cause of Disease means
 1. Aetiology
 2. Pathogenesis
 3. Morphology
 4. Symptom
 2. Massive death is known as
 1. Necrosis
 2. Gangrene
 3. Ischemia
 4. None of above
 3. The following type of oedema is characteristically Dependent oedema
 1. Cardiac Oedema
 2. Nephritic Oedema
 3. Nephrotic oedema
 4. Pulmonary oedema
 4. Restoration of complete cell after injuri is known as
 1. Healing
 2. Degenration
 3. Calcification
 4. Regeneration
 5. Formation of solid mass in steaming of blood is known as
 1. Thrombosis
 2. Tumor
 3. Clot
 4. All of above

SECTION-2

Q-1 Define Copd. Discuss in detail about Etiopathogenesis, C/F of Emphysema or Bronchial Asthama. (15)

Q-2 Discuss in detail about Jaundice. (15)

OR

Write in length:

1) Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis (8)

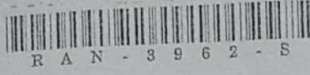
2) Renal Function Test (7)

Q-3 Write short notes (Any three) (15)

- 1) CSF Changes in Acute Pyogenic Meningitis
- 2) Difference between Duodenal Ulcer and Peptic Ulcer
- 3) Aplstic Anaemia
- 4) Cardiac Enzyme
- 5) Type-1 D.M.

Q-4 Answer in one line/one word following: (5)

- 1) Complication of Perforated Appendix
- 2) Definition of IHD
- 3) Full form of LDH
- 4) Fomites
- 5) Widal Test



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S.Y. B.H.M.S Examination

January - 2020

Pathology- Paper-I

[Total Marks: 100

सूचना : / Instructions

(1)

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

Name of the Examination:
S.Y. B.H.M.S Examination

Name of the Subject :
Pathology- Paper-1

Subject Code No.: 3 9 6 2 - S

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

(2) Attempt both section separately.

SECTION - I

Q-1. Define Healing under following headings. (15)

1. Definition
2. Healing by primary intension
3. Conditions required for secondary wound healing

OR

Q-1. Write down Microscopic death of cell under the following headings. (15)

1. Definition
2. Causes
3. Types

Q-2. Write down the names of different reversible changes . Describe the following. (15)

1. Cloudy changes
2. Mucoïd changes
3. Hyaline changes.

OR

- Q-2. Describe the following. (15)
1. Haemodynamic changes of inflammation (8)
 2. Difference between Benign and Malignant tumor (7)

- Q-3. Write short-notes (Any three) (15)
1. Scope of Pathology in Homeopathy
 2. Atrophy
 3. Cardinal sign of inflammation
 4. Dry gangrene
 5. Haemorrhage

- Q-4. Write the following. (5)
1. Cause of disease is known as
 - a. Aetiology
 - b. Pathogenesis
 - c. Lesion
 - d. Morgagni
 2. In Hypertrophy cells are
 - a. Increased
 - b. Reduces
 - c. No change
 - d. None of the above
 3. The following oedema is exudate oedema
 - a. Inflammatory
 - b. Obstructive
 - c. Reversible
 - d. None of the above
 4. Which is not true about secondary union
 - a. Infected
 - b. Much tissue loss
 - c. Not clear margin
 - d. None of the above
 5. Sarcoma is tumor of which tissue
 - a. Epithelial
 - b. Connective tissue
 - c. Squamous tissue
 - d. None of the above

SECTION - II

Q-1. Explain aetiology pathogenesis and pathology of Atherosclerosis. (15)

OR

Q-1. Explain SABE in detail. (15)

Q-2. Explain aetiology pathogenesis and pathology of Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver. (15)

OR

Q-2. Write notes on it. (15)

1) Morphological and aetiological classification of anaemia (08)

2) Difference between extrinsic and intrinsic asthma (07)

Q-3. Write short notes. (3 out of 5) (15)

1) Megaloblastic anaemia .

2) Fibrocastious T.B

3) Hepatic jaundice

4) Stages of pneumonia

5) Lab investigation of M.I

Q-4. Write answers. (05)

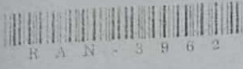
1) Pernicious anaemia is due to deficiency of Factor.

2) Cavity formation is seen in T.B.

3) Full form of COPD .

4) Morphological feature of iron deficiency anaemia is

5) St elevation is seen in condition.



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S.Y.B.H.M.S. Examination

January - 2019

Pathology

सूचना : / Instructions

नीचे दशाविव विधानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य लभनी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

S.Y.B.H.M.S. Examination

Name of the Subject :

Pathology

Subject Code No.: 3 9 6 2 Section No. (1, 2,.....): II

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

SECTION - I

Instructions : 1. Figure on right side indicates full mark.

2. Write both the section in different answer books.

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

OR

Define inflammation. Describe the cardinal sign of Inflammation. Describe the Haemodynamic events and types of acute inflammation

2. Define thrombosis. Describe the thrombogenesis in detail. 15

OR

Describe following

1. Wet Gangrene
2. Fatty Liver

3. Write Short-notes (Any three)

15

1. Scope of Pathology in Homoeopathy
2. Fat embolism
3. Difference between Transudate and Exudate
4. Dysplasia
5. Carcinoma in situ

4. Write Following.

5

1. Full form of FNAC
2. Define diapedesis.
3. Define Shock
4. City without life is seen in _____ Necrosis. (Colliquative, Coagulative)
5. Increase amount of W.B.C. is known as _____ (Leucocytosis, Leucopenia)

SECTION - II

1. Define Anaemia. Write down classification of Anaemia. Describe iron deficiency anemia. in detail.

15

OR

Enumerate the causes of hemoptysis. Describe the primary complex in pulmonary tuberculosis in detail.

2. Describe the risk factors pathogenesis and complications of atherosclerosis of aorta.

15

OR

Describe following

1. Primary Glomerulonephritis
2. Viral Hepatitis

3. Write Short - notes on (Any three)

15

1. Duodenal ulcer
2. Lab findings in myocardial infarct.
3. Thalassemia
4. Lab diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus
5. Bronchiectasis

4. Write following.

5

1. Full form of CPK
2. Sickling test is helpful for diagnosis of _____ (Iron Defi, Sickle cell, Megaloblastic)
3. Name one COPD.
4. Define Leukamia
5. Full Form of ARF