

Second BHMS (2015) Examination, Winter (Phase - III All Other remaining UG/PG Course) - 2019 PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY & PARASITOLOGY - I

Total Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Instructions: 1)

- Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper.
 If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

 $[10 \times 2 = 20]$

- a) Give 4 causes of fatty liver.
- b) Define necrosis & enumerate its types.
- c) Write 4 differentiating features between nephrotic & nephritic oedema.
- d) Name 4 diseases in which chronic granulomatous inflammation is seen.
- e) Give 2 possible causes of CVC liver.
- f) Define 'anaplasia'.
- g) Give 2 functions of T cells.
- h) Name 4 conditions in which ESR is raised.
- i) Give any 4 causes of lymphocytosis.
- j) Give morphological classification of cirrhosis.
- k) Give 4 differentiating features between duodenal & gastric ulcers.
- Define hypothyroidism.
- m) Write 2 differentiating features in CSF in acute pyogenic & viral meningitis.
- n) Define angina pectoris.
- o) Name 4 aetiologic microbial agents for lobar pneumonia.

2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $[4\times 5=20]$

- a) Hypovolaemic shock
- b) Define & classify amyloidosis.
- c) Differentiate between dry & wet gangrene.
- d) Hyaline degeneration
- e) Unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia
- f) Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy
- 3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$

- a) Laboratory diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction
- b) Risk factors for cholelithiasis
- c) squamous cell carcinoma
- d) Aetiopathogenesis of chronic bronchitis
- e) Liver function test
- f) Iron deficiency anaemia
- 4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $[2\times 10=20]$

- a) Explain the vascular & cellular changes in acute inflammation.
- b) Discuss the agglutination reactions in detail.
- c) Write in detail the difference between Crohn's disease & ulcerative colitis.
- d) Explain the classification & aetiopathogenesis of diabetes mellitus.

Long answer question (any one from Q. No. 5, 6 and 7)

- 5. Define neoplasia. Explain the difference between benign & malignant neoplasm. Describe gross & microscopic features and aetiopathogenesis of renal adenocarcinoma. [1 × 20 = 20]
- 6. Define embolism. Describe types of embolism. Explain sources, risk factors, pathogenesis & effects of pulmonary embolism. $[1 \times 20 = 20]$
- 7. Define immunity. Write difference between active immunity & passive immunity. Write a detailed note on natural & artificial active immunity. $[1 \times 20 = 20]$

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Second BHMS (2015) Examination, Winter (Phase - III All Other remaining UG/PG Course) - 2019 PATHOLOGY & BACTERIOLOGY & PARASITOLOGY - II

Total Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Instructions:

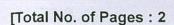
1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
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- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

 $[10\times2=20]$

- a) Name four Gram negative baccilli.
- b) Name two culture media for Corneybacterium diptheriae.
- c) Name types of Flagellar arrangement.
- d) Name three types of clostridia.
- e) Name four diseases caused by E.coli.
- f) Write down larval stage of Taenia saginata and Taenia solium.
- g) Name two parasites where portal of entry is skin.
- h) Name types of Malarial parasites.
- i) Writes two diagnostic method of Schistosoma haematobium.
- j) What is ASO titre and write two diseases in which it is raised.
- k) Name four parasites in which stool examination is diagnostic.
- 1) Write the function of Capside.
- m) Name any four RNA viruses.
- n) Name two examples of Oncogenic virus.
- o) Write down four classes of fungi.

2. Write short answer (any four out of six): $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ Morphology and pathogenicity of staphylococcus aureus. Pathogenicity and lab diagnosis of Neisseria meningitidis. b) Difference in stool between Amoebic and Bacillary dysentry. c) d) Kala azar. Varicella zoster virus. e) Types of stains. f) 3. Write short answer (any four out of six): $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ Widal test. a) Different shapes of bacteria with examples. b) Write different classes of parasites. c) Methods of transmission of infections. d) Pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of polio virus. f) Negri bodies. Long answer question (any two out of four): $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ Define sterilization, write physical method of it and write a note on hot air oven. Define culture media and write down types of culture media. b) Describe pathogenicity of Influenza virus and lab diagnosis. c) Describe morphology, life cycle, pathogenicity of Giardia lamblia. d) Long answer question (any one from Q. No. 5, 6 and 7) 5. Describe Pneumococcus under following: $[1 \times 20 = 20]$ Morphology. Cultural characters. b) c) Pathogenicity. Lab diagnosis. 6. Describe Echinococcus granulosis under following: $[1 \times 20 = 20]$ Morphology. a) Life cycle. b) Pathogenicity. c) Lab diagnosis. 7. Describe H.I.V. virus under following: $[1 \times 20 = 20]$ Structure. b) Routes of entry. Pathogenisis. c) Lab diagnosis. d)



Second BHMS (New) Examination, Winter (Phase - III All Other remaining UG/PG Course) - 2019 PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Total Duration : 3 Hours Total Marks : 100

Instructions: 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

 $[10 \times 2 = 20]$

- a) Define Pitting Oedema
- b) Cardinal signs of inflammation
- c) Define Neoplasia
- d) Define atherosclerosis
- e) Differences between extrinsic and intrinsic asthma
- f) Define Pneumonia
- g) Significance of ESR
- h) Morphological classification of Anemia
- i) 4 gram positive bacteria
- j) Define bacterial spore
- k) Toxins of Streptococcus
- l) Hyadatid Cyst
- m) NIH swab
- n) Ectoparasite
- o) Name DNA viruses

2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$

- a) Pulmonary edema
- b) Fatty liver
- c) Grams staining
- d) Bacterial capsule
- e) Morphology of Entamoeba histolytica
- f) Lab diagnosis of Malaria
- 3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$

- a) Complications of Atherosclerosis
- b) Hiatus harnia
- c) Widal test
- d) Megaloblastic anemia
- e) Explain miasamatic background of Asthama
- f) Negro bodies
- 4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $[2\times10=20]$

- a) Describe in detail the morphology and pathogenesis of E-coli
- b) Describe in detail the morphology and pathogenesis of Staphylococcus
- c) Describe the life cycle of Tania saginata
- d) Discuss in detail the lab diagnosis of Kala azar

Long answer question (any one from Q. No. 5, 6 and 7)

- 5. Define inflammation. Describe in detail the cellular and vascular events of inflammation. $[1 \times 20 = 20]$
- 6. Define myocardial infraction. Discuss in detail the pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of MI $[1 \times 20 = 20]$
- 7. Describe in detail the morphology, pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of clostridium tetani. $[1 \times 20 = 20]$

