

No. of Printed Pages : 06

BDS201

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

**PAPER ID:2104**

Roll  
No.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

## BDS Examination Dec. 2016

(Second Professional)

### GENERAL PATHOLOGY

**Time : 1.5 Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 35**

**Note :-** Attempt all questions.

#### PART A

1. A Multiple choice questions :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2.5$

(i) Increased muscle mass of a body builder engaged in lifting weights results from :

- (a) Hypertrophy of muscle fibres
- (b) Hyperplasia of muscle fibres
- (c) Metaplasia of muscle fibres
- (d) Atrophy of muscle fibres

**[ P. T. O.**

(ii) When genetically controlled suicidal genes of a cell are activated, it results in :

- (a) Cellular apoptosis
- (b) Necrosis
- (c) Calcification
- (d) Cell degeneration

(iii) Rickets is due to deficiency of :

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
- (c) Vitamin C
- (d) Vitamin D

(iv) Which of the following factors is not responsible for increased incidence of thrombosis :

- (a) Endothelial injury
- (b) Turbulent blood flow
- (c) Phagocytosis
- (d) Hypercoagulability of blood

(v) Marked reduction in number of neutrophils is called :

- (a) Neutrophilia
- (b) Leukopenia
- (c) Agranulocytosis
- (d) Leukemoid reaction

B. True or false :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1.5$

- (i) Coagulative necrosis is usually produced due to tissue hypoxia.
- (ii) Early stages of ventricular septal defect show right to left shunting of blood.
- (iii) Malignant cells always have diploid number of chromosomes.

C. Fill in the blanks :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (i) Activation of kinin system during inflammation results in release of .....
- (ii) The pathognomonic cell of Hodgkin's disease is .....

- 2. (a) Septic shock 5
- (b) Wound healing by primary and secondary intention 5

3. (a) Haemophilia and von Willebrands disease 5  
 (b) Plasma derived chemical mediators of inflammation 5
4. Define neoplasia. Write in a tabular form the differences between benign and malignant neoplasm. What laboratory methods are used for diagnosis of a neoplastic lesion? 10

### PART B

**Note:** (i) Attempt all questions in sequence.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Legibly write question number and its part.

1. Select the correct option : 2
- (a) Tubercle bacilli was discovered by
- (i) Joseph Listir  
 (ii) Paul Ehrlich  
 (iii) Robert Koch  
 (iv) Melchior
- (b) Tetrathionate broth is :
- (i) Selective media  
 (ii) Enrichment media

- (iii) Enriched media  
 (iv) Simple media.
- (c) Hepatitis-B can be transmitted by :
- (i) Needle prick with contaminated by Hepatitis-B  
 (ii) Blood transfusion  
 (iii) Sexual contact  
 (iv) All of the above.
- (d) Diagnosis of syphilis can be confirmed by
- (i) VDRL test  
 (ii) RPR test  
 (iii) Wassermann reaction  
 (iv) TPHA test.
- B. Answer True or False to the statement below : 1½
- (a) Hepatitis-C virus is RNA virus.  
 (b) Nutrient agar is complex media.  
 (c) Neurophilus influenza causes influenza.
- C. Fill in the blanks : 1½
- (a) Oral thrush is caused by .....

[P. T. O.]

- (b) Gas gangren is caused by .....
- (c) Hard chanere is a pathogenic lesion of .....
2. Write short answer on following :
- (i) CAMP test 5
- (ii) BCG vaccination. 5
3. Write short notes on following :
- (i) Membrane filter 5
- (ii) Hepatitis-B markers. 5
4. Describe pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of staphy locococus aureus. 10

\*\*\*