

hesitation  
4/10/25  
April-2025

**BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**  
**MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION**

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

**PATHOLOGY – PAPER - I**  
**QP CODE: 2011**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in the middle of margin.

**Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**2 x 10 = 20**

1. Define embolism. Classify various types of emboli. Discuss etiopathogenesis of air embolism.  
(2+2+6)
2. A 50-year-old male comes to the hospital with complaints of generalized weakness, weight loss, easy fatigability, and abdominal discomfort. On examination, he is pale and has marked splenomegaly. Laboratory findings: Hb% 10.8gm%, WBC count 120,000/cumm, Platelet count 4,24,000/cumm. The leukocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) score is low. Chromosomal analysis shows t (9:22) abnormality.  
(1+6+3).
  - a. What is your diagnosis?
  - b. Write the peripheral findings in this case.
  - c. Write a brief note on Philadelphia chromosome.

**Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**6 x 5 = 30**

3. Write a brief note on the metastatic cascade & sequential steps involved in the hematogenous spread of a tumor.  
(2.5+2.5)
4. Down's syndrome.
5. Write the causes of microcytic hypochromic anemia (MHA). Add a note on peripheral smear findings of MHA.  
(2+3)
6. Write a brief note on Hemophilia A.
7. Write a brief note on type I hypersensitivity reaction & write one example.  
(4+1)
8. Write a brief note on wound healing.

**Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)**

**10 x 3 = 30**

9. Write brief note on chemotaxis.
10. Write a brief note on Vitamin A deficiency.
11. CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis.
12. What is normal sperm count & What is Oligospermia?  
(1.5+1.5)
13. Sickling test.
14. What is fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC)? Write two indications for it.  
(1+2)
15. What is normal platelet count? Write two causes of thrombocytopenia.  
(1+2)
16. Name the antigens present on the red blood cells of individuals with A positive and B negative blood groups.  
(1.5+1.5)
17. Name three types of urinary crystals with an example of a condition for each.
18. If you disagree with a decision made by your senior during a ward round, how would you handle the situation while maintaining professionalism?

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[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

**PATHOLOGY – PAPER - II**  
**QP CODE: 2012**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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**Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**2 x 10 = 20**

1. A 45 yr old male presented with anorexia, weight loss and ascites. Endoscopy showed an ulcer measuring 3x3 cm along greater curvature of stomach with heaped up margins.
  - a. What is your probable diagnosis?
  - b. Describe etiopathogenesis and pathology of the lesion. (2+4+4)
2. Define and classify glomerulonephritis. Discuss etiopathogenesis and morphology of chronic glomerulonephritis. (2+4+4)

**Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**6 x 5 = 30**

3. Biochemical markers of myocardial infarction.
4. Chronic viral hepatitis: Causes & Morphology.
5. Graves disease: Etiopathogenesis & morphology.
6. Osteoclastoma: Clinical Features, Morphology.
7. Stages of lobar pneumonia.
8. Define Bioethics? What is autonomy versus beneficence in medical ethics?

**Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)**

**10 x 3 = 30**

9. Mention major and minor Jones criteria.
10. Endometriosis.
11. Paget's disease of nipple.
12. Mention types of RS Cells and draw diagrams of RS cells.
13. Pleomorphic adenoma.
14. Write note on Meningioma.
15. Enlist six prognostic factors of carcinoma breast.
16. What is Gout? Enlist 4 causes of gout.
17. Mention three causes of peripheral neuropathy.
18. What is Cryptorchidism? Write its complications.

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[Max. Marks: 80]

**PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER - I**

**QP CODE: 2015**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

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Write Question No. in the middle of margin.

**Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**2 x 10 = 20**

1. A 34 year old computer graduate was working in Bangalore since-5-years. She was very satisfied with her job. Of late she was facing many serious issues in her family life. She was very much disturbed, lost interest in the work she was doing and was totally disoriented from her surroundings. She was extremely sad, highly irritable and had isolated herself from everyone. Her colleagues looking at her behavior took her to a physician. The physician took a complete history of the patient, examined her and advised her several investigations. After going through the reports, the physician made a diagnosis of major depression. She later counselled her and prescribed her Tablet Imipramine.

a) Classify Anti-depressant drugs.

b) Describe mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)

**2+3+3+2**

2. A 48 Year old Farmer was brought to the Emergency room (ER) with symptoms of headache, dizziness, salivation, sweatiness difficulty in breathing and anxiety. He was spraying insecticide, when this happened. It has been 25 minutes since the symptoms started. Examination revealed pinpoint pupil not responding to light, cold & moist skin, bradycardia, hypotension. There was evidence of Urinary and faecal incontinence. After dermal and ocular decontamination Atropine and Pralidoxime were given intravenously. For next 3 days he was given decreasing doses of atropine. His symptoms disappeared & he developed dryness of mouth. He was discharged 5 days from admission.

1) What is pharmacological basis for symptoms of OPC poisoning?

2) What is Pharmacological basis for use of Atropine & Pralidoxime in treatment OPC poisoning?

3) Why did he develop dryness of mouth? What are other adverse effects of Atropine?

**3+4+3**

**Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**6 x 5 = 30**

3. Write therapeutic uses of prostaglandin analogues.

4. Mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of local anaesthetic drugs

5. Write in brief importance of effective communication for adherence to treatment.

6. Compare and contrast between Benzodiazepines and Barbiturates.

7. Plasma half-life.

8. Describe the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of Theophylline.

**P.T.O**

**Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)**

**10 x 3 = 30**

9. Mention three advantages and disadvantages of oral route.
10. What is Hoffman's elimination? Give one example.
11. What is Drug Synergism. Give two examples.
12. Write three indications to Atropine.
13. Name three Non Benzodiazepine sedative hypnotics.
14. Name three Nasal Decongestants.
15. Name three drugs causing Disulfiram like reaction.
16. Give reason for avoiding Morphine in patient with Head Injury.
17. What is cheese reaction? Name one drug causing it.
18. What is first order kinetics? Give one example.

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April-2025

**MBBS PHASE - II EXAMINATION****[Time: 3 Hours]****[Max. Marks: 80]****PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER - II****QP CODE: 2016**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

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Write Question No. in the middle of margin.

**Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)****2 x 10 = 20**

1. A 30 year old male reported to district hospital with irregular episodes of high fever for the past 5 days. The fever is preceded by chills and shivering. Fever last for 4 to 6 hours and subsides after sweating. Blood smear examination showed presence of intraerythrocytic P. Vivax parasites. On enquiry He informed that he belongs to a village in the tribal area of Madhya Pradesh. He was treated with standard 100 gm Artemether drug over a period of 3 days. 3+5+2
  - i) Classify anti-malarial drug
  - ii) Describe the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Artemether
  - iii) Write the alternative treatment option for this patient
2. A 60 year obese man presents with pain in the calf and swelling of both the limbs. Investigation revealed that the patient had bilateral deep vein thrombosis. Treating doctor prescribed inj. Heparin 5000 units.
  - i. Classify anticoagulants
  - ii. Describe the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Heparin 2+3+3+2

**Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)****6 x 5 = 30**

3. Describe the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of Aminoglycosides
4. Describe the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of Sulfonylureas
5. What is GERD? Write the treatment of GERD.
6. Explain the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Thiazide diuretics
7. Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of Glucocorticoids
8. Describe mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of Digoxin

**Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)****10 x 3 = 30**

9. Write the treatment of acute iron Poisoning
10. What is the rationale for combination of Clavulanic acid and Amoxicillin?
11. What is the mechanism of action of Metoclopramide?
12. Why neomycin is used in hepatic coma?
13. Compare and contrast Ampicillin and Amoxicillin.
14. What is superinfection? give examples
15. Describe the mechanism of action Rabeprazole
16. Name three ultra short acting Insulins.
17. Name three drugs used in Roundworm infestation
18. Rationale for using Nitrates in Cyanide poisoning.



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## MBBS PHASE - II EXAMINATION

April-2025

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

### MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER - I

QP CODE: 2013

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

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Write Question No. in the middle of margin.

#### Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

2 x 10 = 20

1. Young adult female was admitted to the hospital with fever which is of gradual onset and showed a rise in a step ladder fashion. She also had intense headache, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain for the past 5 days. On examination, she was toxic with temperature of 102° F, relative bradycardia and mild hepatosplenomegaly was present. (1+4+5)
  - a. What is the most probable etiological diagnosis?
  - b. Describe the pathogenesis of this condition.
  - c. Mention sample collection and laboratory diagnosis in detail
2. A 7-year old female child presented to the cardiology OPD with swollen, red and/or tender joints, which migrates from one joint to another (knees, ankles, hips and elbows) over a period of hours. The child was having an abnormal gait. She also complained of painless, small, mobile lumps, beneath the skin overlying bony prominences, particularly of the hands, feet and elbows. On auscultation, the murmur was heard over the mitral valve area. ECG showed prolongation of P-R interval. On inquiry, it was found that the child had an episode of sore throat 3 weeks back.
  - a) What is the probable clinical diagnosis and its etiological agent?
  - b) Describe the diagnostic criteria used for this condition.
  - c) How will you prevent recurrence of such episodes?

#### Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

6 x 5 = 30

3. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection
4. Aspergillosis
5. Type I hypersensitivity
6. Discuss the role of autonomy & shared responsibility as a guiding principle in patient care.
7. Laboratory diagnosis of gas gangrene
8. Describe laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery

P.T.O

**Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)**

**10 x 3 = 30**

9. Name 3 Transport Medias.
10. Seromarkers of HBV infection
11. Shigellosis.
12. Name 3 serological markers of sepsis
13. Name various modes of gene transfer
14. Hide porter's disease
15. Name 3 fungi causing subcutaneous mycosis
16. Cutaneous larva migrans.
17. Role of macrophages in immunity
18. NIH swab

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**MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER - II**

**QP CODE: 2014**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

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Write Question No. in the middle of margin.

**Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**2x10=20**

1. A 32-year-old male with history of multiple sex partners is admitted with complaints of unexplained fever, progressive loss of weight, persistent diarrhoea and generalized lymphadenopathy for the past 6 months.
  - a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
  - b. Discuss the pathogenesis, clinical manifestation and laboratory diagnosis of the above condition.
2. Suresh, a 36-year-old male, was admitted to the hospital with complaints of evening rise of temperature, night sweat, loss of weight, loss of appetite and chronic cough with expectoration for the past 6 months. Sputum examination revealed long, slender and beaded acid-fast bacilli.
  - a. What is your provisional diagnosis?
  - b. Describe the pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and drug resistance that occur in the etiological agent.

**Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)**

**6 x 5=30**

3. Write about the laboratory diagnosis of Brucellosis.
4. Enumerate the causes of meningitis. Explain briefly about clinical features and laboratory diagnosis pyogenic meningitis.
5. What is Neurocysticercosis? Write briefly about the clinical manifestation and laboratory diagnosis of Neurocysticercosis.
6. Write about the laboratory diagnosis of toxoplasmosis
7. Pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis cryptococcosis
8. Write about types of health care associated infections

**P.T.O**



**Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)**

**10x3=30**

9. A 62 year old debilitated man presented with symptoms of severe upper respiratory tract infection had a history of exposure to a patient having similar condition. Nasopharyngeal swab collected was sent to reference laboratory for real time PCR which revealed that the causative agent as H1N1 virus. Draw a neat diagram of morphology of this virus
10. Write briefly on pulmonary anthrax.
11. A 5 year old child had high grade fever, pain in the throat with difficulty in swallowing. On examination the child was toxic, white patch was found on the fauces which bleeds on touch. Immunization status not known.
  - a. What is your probable diagnosis and the etiological agent?
  - b. List other bacteria causing upper respiratory tract infection
12. Name 3 slow viral diseases
13. List the steps in biomedical waste management
14. Write briefly about standard precautions
15. Write briefly about trichomoniasis
16. List 3 fungi causing CNS infections
17. Pathogenesis of Urogenital schistosomiasis
18. Neat labeled diagram Mucor and Rhizopus