Ques # :4

Crooke's hyaline body is presented in

1) Yellow fever
2) Basophil cells of the pituitary glans in cushing syndrome
3) Parkinsonism
4) Huntington's disease

Ques # :5

Which of the following statement about Telomerase is true

1) Has RNA polymerase activity
2) Causes carcinogenasis
3) Present in somatic cells
4) Absent in germ cells

Ques # :6

Pyroptosis has all the features except

1) occurs in cells infected by microbes
2) Activation of capase-1
3) Generates biologically active IL-1
4) Triggered by viral proteins of RNA and DNA virus

Ques # :7

Oxygen dependent killing is done through :

1) NADPH oxidase
2) Superoxide dismutase
3) Catalase
4) Glutathione peroxidase

Ques # :8

Which are of the following is most important diapedesis

1) PECAM-1
2) Selectin
3) Integrin
4) Mucin like glycoprotein

Ques # :9

Which of the following is not an inflammatory mediator

1) Tumour Necrosis factor
2) Myeloperoxidase
3) Interferons
4) Interleukin

Ques # :10

Lewis triple response is caused due to:

1) Histamine
2) Axon reflex
3) injury to endothelium
4) Increased permeability

Ques # :11

Which complement fragments are called anaphylatoxins?

1) C3a and C3b
2) C3b and C5b
3) C5a and C3b
4) C3a and C5a

Ques # :12

Cryoprecipitate is rich in which of the following clotting factors:

1) Factor II
2) Factor V
3) Factor VII
4) Factor VIII

Ques # :13

Opsonins are :

1) C3a
2) Ig M
3) Carbohydrate binding proteins
4) Selectins

Ques # :14

The following type of renal calculi are radiolucent

1) Calcium oxalate
2) Struvite
3) Uric acid

4) Calcium phosphate

Ques # :15

Prion disease is caused by:

1) Misfolding of proteins
2) Denaturation of Proteins
3) Reduced formation of proteins
4) Excess formation of proteins

Ques # :16

Who established the concept of chemical substances such as histamine (produced in response to injury) mediate the vascular changes of inflammation:

1) Celsus
2) Rudolf virchow
3) Sir Thomas Levis
4) Elie Metchnikoff

Ques # :17

All endothelial cells produce thrmbomodulin except those found in :

1) Hepatic circulation
2) Cuteneous circulation
3) Cerebral Microcirculation
4) Renal circulation

Ques # :18

Lung abscess secondary to aspiration pneumonia develops more often in:

1) Lower lobe of right lung
2) Lower lobe of left lung
3) Upper lobe of either lung
4) Middle lobe of right lung

Ques # :19

Congenital hypercoagulability states are all of the following EXCEPT:

1) Protein C deficiency
2) Protein S deficiency
3) Anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome
4) MTHFR gene mutation

Ques # :20

Arterial Thrombosis is seen in:

1) Anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome
2) Protein S deficiency
3) Protein C deficiency
4) Antithrombin III deficiency

Ques # :21

The initiating mechnism in endotoxic shock is

1) Peripheral vasodilation
2) Endothelial injury
3) Increased vascular permeability
4) Reduced cardiac output

Ques # :22

Characteristic inclusion seen in parkinsonism are

1) Hirano bodies
2) Nerofibrillary tangle
3) Negri bodies
4) Lewy bodies

Ques # :23

Which of the following disorder has been shown to be genetically transmitted by single autosomal dominant gene

1) Catatonic Schizophrenia
2) Phenylketonuria
3) Creutzfeldt- Jakob's disease
4) Huntington's disease

Ques # :24

Which one is NOT a feature of cystic fibrosis?

1) Autosomal recessive disease
2) Abnormal chloride transport
3) affects intestine only
4) Increased risk of pulmonary infections

Ques # :25

In prader Willi syndrome , which one of the folllowing is increased?

1) LH
2) FSH
3) TSH
4) Ghrelin

Ques # :26

Which one of the following type of bronchigenic carcinoma has the worst prognosis

1) Squamous cell carcinoma
2) Small cell carcinoma
3) Large cell carcinoma
4) Adenocarcinoma

Ques # :27

Which of the following techniques can be used to detect exact localisation of a genetic locus

1) Chromosome painting
2) FISH
3) Comaparative genomic hybridization
4) Western blot

Ques # :28

Gene for Wilm's tumour is located on:

1) Chromosome 1
2) Chromosome 10
3) Chromosome 11
4) Chromosome 12

Ques # :29

What does a Ames test evaluate?

1) Experimental induction
2) Test for mutagenicity
3) Carcinogenasis by ionizing radiation
4) viral carcinogenesis

Ques # :30

F body is

1) X chromatin
2) Y chromatin

3) Chromosome 11
4) Chromosome 21

Ques # :31

Rh incompatibility disease of newborn means:

1) Type 1 Hypersensitivity
2) Type 2 Hypersensitivity
3) Type 3 Hypersensitivity
4) Type 4 Hypersensitivity

Ques # :32

Migratory thrombophlebitis is associated with all of the following malignancies except:

1) Prostate
2) Lung
3) GIT
4) Pancreas

Ques # :33

Tumour that follows rule of 10 is :

1) Pheochrmocytoma
2) Oncocytoma
3) Lymphoma
4) Renal cell carcinoma

Ques # :34

Epidermal growth factor receptor 1(EGFR 1) is NOT involved in one of the following cancers:

1) Lung
2) Head & Neck
3) Breast
4) Liver

Ques # :35

Which of the following mutation is seen in malignant Melanoma?

1) N-myc
2) CDKN2A
3) RET
4) Rb

Ques # :36

The term pseudomalignant osseous tumour is used for the following condition:

1) Myositis ossificans
2) Osteochondroma
3) Osteoid osteoma
4) Osteoblastoma

Ques # :37

Which one is not correctly paired

1) SMA- smooth muscle tumour
2) S-100-Skeletal Muscle tumour
3) Factor VIII- vascular tumour
4) LCA - Lymphoid cells

Ques # :38

Perforins are produced by:

1) Cytotoxic T cells
2) Suppressor T cells
3) Memory helper T cells
4) Plasma cell

Ques # :39

NK cells express:

1) CD 15, CD 55
2) Cd 16, CD 56
3) Cd 16, CD 57
4) Cd 21, CD 66

Ques # :40

Which of the following type of hypersensitivity reaction is found in blood transfusion reaction

1) Anaphylatic type
2) Cytotoxic type
3) Type 3 Hypersensitivity
4) Cell mediated hypersensitivity

Ques # :41

Myasthenia gravis is most commonly associated with which of the following?

1) Thymoma
2) Thymic carcinoma
3) Thymic hyperplasia
4) Lymphoma

Ques # :42

Anti- topoisomerase is marker of:

1) Systemic sclerosis
2) Classic polyarteritis nodosa
3) Nephrotic syndrome
4) Rheumatoid arthritis

Ques # :43

"Macropolycytes" in peripheral smear is a feature of:

1) Hereditary spherocytosis
2) Iron deficiency anemia
3) Sickle cell anemia
4) Megaloblastic anemia

Ques # :44

Mircroangiopathic haemolytic anemia seen in all except:

1) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
2) Hemolytic uremic syndrome
3) Henoch- Schonlein purpura
4) DIC

Ques # :45

Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH) due to defect in:

1) CD 59
2) CD 15
3) CD 100
4) CD 20

Ques # :46

Which is the most common cytogenatic abnormalities in adult myelodyplastic syndrome

1) Trisomy 8
2) 20 q-

3) 5 q-
4) Monosomy 7

Ques # :47

What is the chromosomal translocation in AML M3:

1) t(18,21)
2) t(15;17)
3) t(8,21)
4) t(9,11)

Ques # :48

Mantle cell lymphomas are positive for all of the following except:

1) CD 23
2) CD 20
3) CD 5
4) Cyclin D1

Ques # :49

All are B cell lymphomas except :

1) Burkitt's lymphoma
2) Mycosis fungoides
3) Mantle cell lymphoma
4) Follicular cell lymphoma

Ques # :50

Proliferation and survival of myeloma cells are dependent on which of the following cytokines?

1) IL-1
2) IL-6
3) IL-2
4) IL-5

Ques # :51

Platelet function defect is seen in all except:

1) Bernard Soulier syndrome
2) Wiskot Aldrich syndrome
3) von- Willebrand disease
4) Weber christian disease

Ques # :52

The chromosomal translocation involving bcl-2 in B-cell lymphoma is:

1) t(8:14)
2) t(8:12)
3) t(14:18)
4) t(14:22)

Ques # :53

Which of the following is the commonest histological finding I benign hypertension?

1) Proliferative end arteritis
2) Necrotizing arteriolitis
3) Hyaline arteriosclerosis
4) Cystic medial necrosis

Ques # :54

Cystic medial necrosis is seen in

1) Marfan syndrome
2) Friedrichs ataxia
3) Down syndrome
4) Kawasaki disease

Ques # :55

Which type of FSGS has the worst prgnosis?

1) Tip variant
2) Collapsing
3) NOS
4) Perihilar

Ques # :56

Gluten sensitive enteropathy is most strongly associated with:

1) HLA-DQ2
2) HLA-DR4
3) HLA-DQ3
4) Blood group 'B'

Ques # :57

Rare histological variants of carcinoma breast with better prognosis include all except:

1) Colloid carcinoma
2) Medullary carcinoma
3) Inflammatory carcinoma
4) Tubular carcinoma

Ques # :58

Programmed cell death is known as:

1) Cytolysis
2) Apoptosis
3) Necrosis
4) Proptosis

Ques # :59

Liquefective necrosis is typically seen in :

1) Ischemic necrosis of heart
2) Ischemic necrosis of brain
3) Ischemic necrosis of intestine
4) Tuberculosis

Ques # :60

Psammoma bodies are seen in all , except:

1) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
2) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
3) Serious systadenoma ovary
4) Meningioma

Ques # :61

In acute inflammation of tissue, response consist of all except:

1) Vasodilation
2) Exudation
3) Neutrophillic response
4) Granuloma formation

Ques # :62

Most important source of histamine

1) Mast cells
2) Neutrophil

3) Eosinophil
4) Macrophange

Ques # :63

Cells most sensitive to hypoxia are :
1) Myocardial cells
2) Neurons
3) Hepatocytes
4) Renal tublar epithelial cells

Ques # :64

Schiller-Duval bodies are seen in :
1) Teratoma
2) Seminoma
3) Yolk sac tumour
4) Chloriocarcinoma

Ques # :65

Extrinsic pathway of clotting factor is measured by:
1) Prothrombin time
2) Activated partial Thromboplastin time
3) Bleeding time
4) Clotting time

Ques # :66

Bleeding time is abnormal in :
1) Hemophilia
2) Christmas disease
3) von- Willebrand disease
4) Vitamin K deficiency

Ques # :67

Most common site for Amoebiasis
1) Sigmoid colon
2) Transverse colon
3) Caecum & ascending colon
4) Liver

Ques # :68

Reed Sternberg cells are seen in :

1) Hodgkins disease
2) Sickle cell anemia
3) Thalassemia
4) CML

Ques # :69

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is seen in

1) Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia
2) Acute Myelomonocytic Leukemia
3) Autoimmune hemolytic Anemia
4) CML

Ques # :70

Wire loop lesions are seen in :

1) SLE
2) Diabetic nephropathy
3) Benign nephrosclerosis
4) Wegeners granulomatosis

Ques # :71

Most common viral antigen used for diagnosis of HIV in blood before transfuion is :

1) P24
2) P17
3) P7
4) P14

Ques # :72

Ringed Sideroblast are seen in:

1) Iron deficiency anemia
2) Myledysplastic syndrome
3) Thalassemia
4) Anemia of chronic disease

Ques # :73

Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is seen in :

1) ALL
2) AML
3) CLL
4) CML

Ques # :74

All are true about hashimoto's thyroiditis except:

1) Follicular destruction
2) Lymphocytic infiltration
3) Oncocytic Metaplasia
4) Orphan annie Eye Nucleus

Ques # :75

Calcitonin is a marker of thyroid

1) Papillary carcinoma
2) Medullary carcinoma
3) Anaplastic carcinoma
4) Adeno carcinoma

Ques # :76

Which of the following stains is used to detect Lipid in frozen section biopsy in histopathology laboratory

1) PAS
2) NSE
3) Oil Red O
4) Silver Methanemine

Ques # :77

Most common salivary gland tumour in adult is :

1) Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
2) Lymphoma
3) Plemorphic adenoma
4) None

Ques # :78

Commonest cause of cerebral infarction is :

1) Arterial thombosis
2) Arteritis

3) Venous thombosis
4) Embolism

Ques # :79

Most common site of Berry's Aneurysm is
1) Basilar artery
2) Anterior Communicating artery
3) Posterior Communicating artery
4) Posterior Cerebral artery

Ques # :80

Most common CNS tumour is
1) Astrocytoma
2) Medulloblastoma
3) Meningioma
4) Oligodendroglioma

Ques # :81

Aschoff's nodule is seen in :
1) Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis
2) Libman Sacks Endocarditis
3) Rheumatic carditis
4) Non bacterial thrombotic Endocarditis

Ques # :82

Troponin-T is a marker of :
1) Renal disease
2) Muscular dystrophy
3) Cirrhosis of liver
4) Myocardial infraction

Ques # :83

Medial calcification is seen in :
1) Atherosclerosis
2) Arteriosclerosis
3) Monckenberg sclerosis
4) Dissecting Aneurysm

Ques # :84

Lung cancer is most commonly associated with

1) Asbestosis
2) Silicosis
3) Berylliosis
4) Coal worker pneumoconiosis

Ques # :85

In Philadelphia chromosome the defect is in

1) Short arm of chromosome 22
2) Long arm of chromosome 22
3) Short arm of chromosome 9
4) Chromosome 21

Ques # :86

Bence Jones Protein are

1) Light chain
2) Heavy chain
3) Medium chain
4) All of these

Ques # :87

Skip lesions are seen in:

1) Ulcerative Colitis
2) Carcinoid syndrome
3) Crohn's disease
4) Whipple's disease

Ques # :88

Which of the following having 90% association with HLAB27

1) Ankylosing Spondylitis
2) Psoriasis
3) Rheumatic arthritis
4) Reiter syndrome

Ques # :89

Nutmeg liver is seen in:

1) Right sided heart failure
2) Left sided heart failure
3) High pulmonary pressure
4) Low pulmonary pressure

Ques # :90

Hepatitis E is transmitted by:

1) Blood
2) Faeco-oral
3) Venereal
4) All of these

Ques # :91

Varocay bodies are seen in

1) Meningioma
2) Hemangioma
3) Glioma
4) Schwannoma

Ques # :92

Gleason's classification is used for

1) Carcinoma breast
2) Carcinoma prostate
3) Carcinoma pancreas
4) Carcinoma rectum

Ques # :93

Fat embolism is commonly seen in :

1) Head injury
2) Long bone fracture
3) Drowning
4) Hanging

Ques # :94

Lines of Zahn are found in:

1) Thrombus
2) Postmortem clot
3) Infarct tissue

4) All of these

Ques # :95

Which of the following is an autosomal recessive condition

1) Ataxia Telangectasia
2) Neurofibromatosis
3) Peutz Jeghers syndrome
4) Tuberous sclerosis

Ques # :96

The classic Karyotype of Klinefelter's syndrome is:

1) 47XXY
2) 48XXXX
3) 45XO
4) 46XY/47XXY

Ques # :97

BRCA1 gene is located on

1) Chromosome 13
2) Chromosome 11
3) Chromosome 17
4) Chromosome 22

Ques # :98

Retinoblastoma is assciated with which of the following tumor

1) Osteoclastoma
2) Hepatocellular carcinoma
3) Squamus carcinoma
4) Osteosarcoma

Ques # :99

Heart failure cells are seen in following organ

1) Kidney
2) Heart
3) Lungs
4) Brain

Ques # :100

Alpha fetoprotein is a marker of

1) Heptablastoma
2) Renal cell carcinoma
3) Seminoma
4) Chorio carcinoma
