

1. Duchenne dystrophy is a
 - a) Autosomal dominant disorder
 - b) X-linked dominant disorder
 - c) Autosomal recessive disorder
 - d) X-linked recessive disorder

D

2. Lynch Syndrome is associated with cancers of
 - a) Breast, colon, ovary
 - b) breast, endometrium, ovary
 - c) Breast, colon, endometrium
 - d) Colon, endometrium, ovary

D

3. Necrotizing lymphadenitis is seen in
 - a) Kimura disease
 - b) Kikuchi Fujimoto disease
 - c) Hodgkins disease
 - d) Castleman disease

B

4. ANCA Antibody with peripheral rim distribution is indicative of
 - a) Antihistone antibody
 - b) Antismith antibody
 - c) Antidoublestranded DNA Antibody
 - d) Antidoublestranded RNA antibody

C

5. Most common viral antigen used for diagnosis of HIV in blood before transfusion
 - a) P24
 - b) P17
 - c) P51
 - d) P14

A

6. Amyloid deposits stain positively with all of the following except
 - a) Congo red
 - b) Crystal violet
 - c) Methanamine silver
 - d) Thioflavine T

C

7. AML bad prognostic factor is
 - a) Preceding MDS
 - b) INV 16
 - c) Auer Rod
 - d) Type 4

A

8. Which of the following is false
 - a) Bcl-6 is associated with Burkitts lymphoma
 - b) Bcl-2 is associated with Follicular Lymphoma
 - c) CD-10 is associated with Mantle cell Lyphoma
 - d) CD-34 is associated with DLBCL

D

9. Leucocyte Alkaline phosphatase(LAP) is raised in all conditions except
 - a) Myelofibrosis
 - b) Essential thrombocythemia
 - c) Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - d) Polycythemia

C

10. Overexpression of BCL-2 protein occurs in
 - a) Burkitts lymphoma
 - b) follicular lymphoma
 - c) DLBCL
 - d) Small lymphocytic lymphoma

B

11. A 9 year old boy presents with elevation of both PT and aPTT. What is the diagnosis?
- a) Defect in extrinsic pathway
 - b) Defect in intrinsic pathway
 - c) Platelet function defect
 - d) Defect in common pathway.
- D**
12. Best blood product to be given in a patient of multiple clotting factor deficiency with active bleeding
- a) Fresh frozen plasma
 - b) Whole blood
 - c) Packed RBCs
 - d) Cryoprecipitate
- A**
13. Most common blood transfusion reaction is
- a) Febrile nonhemolytic transfusion reaction
 - b) Haemolytic reaction
 - c) Anaphylactic reaction
 - d) Electrolyte imbalance
- A**
14. Myocarditis is most commonly caused by
- a) Influenza virus
 - b) Measles virus
 - c) Coxsackie virus
 - d) Epstein Barr virus
- C**
15. Most common cause abdominal aortic aneurysm
- a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Syphilis
 - c) Trauma
 - d) Congenital
- A**
16. Small vessel vasculitis is seen in
- a) Giant cell arteritis
 - b) Takayasu arteritis
 - c) Polyarteritis nodosa
 - d) Microscopic polyangiitis
- D**
17. Most common organs involved in Wegeners granulomatosis are
- a) Skin and nose
 - b) Lung and Kidney
 - c) Heart and Kidney
 - d) Kidney and nervous system
- B**
18. All are true about Mesothelioma except
- a) Bilaterally symmetrical
 - b) Calretinin and WT-1 helps to differentiate mesothelioma from adenocarcinoma
 - c) associated with asbestos exposure
 - d) Occurs in late middle age
- A**
19. Pauci immune Crescentic Glomerulonephritis is associated with
- a) Microscopic polyangiitis
 - b) SLE
 - c) Henoch Schonlein Purpura
 - d) Minimal change disease
- A**

20. Renal papillary necrosis is almost always associated with all except
a) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
b) Diabetes mellitus
c) Analgesic nephropathy
d) Chronic pyelonephritis A
21. Renal biopsy from a child with hemolytic uremic syndrome characteristically presents with features of
a) proliferative glomerulonephritis
b) Focal segmental glomerulonephritis
c) Minimal change disease
d) Thrombotic glomerulonephritis D
22. Michaelis gutmann bodies are seen in
a) Xantho granulomatous glomerulonephritis
b) Nail Patella syndrome
c) Malakoplakia
d) Tubercular cystitis C
23. Transitional cell carcinoma bladder is associated with
a) Ascariasis
b) Malaria
c) Wucheria Bancrofti
d) Schistomiasis D
24. Which of the following does not cause viral esophagitis
a) HSV-1
b) Adenovirus
c) Varicella
d) CMV B
25. Most rare mutation seen in gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST)
a) KIT mutation
b) NTRK fusion mutation
c) SDH deficient
d) PDGFRA mutation B
26. The most common association in MEN 1 is
a) Hyperparathyroidism
b) Insulinoma
c) Lipoma
d) Glucagonoma A
27. Tranverse ulcers are seen in
a) Typhoid
b) Tuberculosis
c) Cushings ulcer
d) Amoebiasis B
28. Colon carcinoma is associated with all except
a) RB gene
b) APC gene
c) Beta catenin
d) Mismatch repair gene A
29. Diagnosis of typhoid in first week is by
a) Widal test
b) Stool culture
c) Blood culture
d) Urine culture C

30. Osteoma, adenomatous polyps of intestine and periampullary carcinomas are seen in
- a) Cowden syndrome
 - b) Peutz Jeghers syndrome
 - c) FAP
 - d) Gardeners syndrome
- D**
31. Which of the following diseases is not a cause of indirect hyperbilirubnemia
- a) Rotors syndrome
 - b) Criggler Najjar syndrome
 - c) Gilbert Syndrome
 - d) Hereditary spherocytosis
- A**
32. Piecemeal necrosis is pathognomonic of
- a) Alcoholic liver disease
 - b) Chronic active hepatitis
 - c) Toxic hepatitis
 - d) Wilson disease
- B**
33. True about Hemachromatosis is
- a) Complete penetrance
 - b) Autosomal recessive
 - c) Phlebotomy leads to cure
 - d) More common in females
- B**
34. Sciller Duval bodies are seen in
- a) Teratoma
 - b) Seminoma
 - c) Yolk Sac tumour
 - d) Choriocarcinoma
- C**
35. Rosenthal fibres are seen in
- a) Glioblastoma multiforme
 - b) Ependymoma
 - c) Pilocytic Astrocytoma
 - d) Schwanomma
- C**
36. Which of the following breast carcinomas is bilateral
- a) Colloid CA
 - b) Infiltrating ductal carcinoma
 - c) Invasive lobular carcinoma
 - d) Medullary carcinomarcinoma
- C**
37. Commonest cause of cerebral infarction
- a) Arterial thrombosis
 - b) Arteritis
 - c) Venous thrombosis
 - d) Embolism
- A**
38. Lewy bodies are found in substantia niagra in
- a) Parkinsonism
 - b) Alzheimers disease
 - c) Pick disease
 - d) Huntingtons disease
- A**
39. Most common site of pheochromocytoma after adrenal gland is
- a) Hilus of kidney
 - b) Organs of Zuckerland
 - c) Neck
 - d) Urinary bladder
- B**

40. Onion bulb appearance of nerve ending on biopsy is seen in
- a) Diabetic neuropathy
 - b) Amyloid neuropathy
 - c) Leprous neuritis
 - d) Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy(CIPD)

D

41. Cytogenetics for synovial, sarcoma

- a) t(x:18)
- b) t(19,9)
- c) t(9,22)
- d) t(11,14)

A

42. Which of the following is most specific for rheumatoid arthritis

- a) AntiIgM Antibody
- b) Anti CCP antibody
- c) Anti-Jo antibody
- d) Anti Scl 70 antibody

B

43. Langerhan cell histiocytosis is positive for

- a) CD 1a
- b) CD 33
- c) HMB 45
- d) CD 117

A

44. Which of the following stains is used to detect lipid in frozen sections

- a) PAS
- b) Oil red O
- c) Silver methamine
- d) Neuron specific enolase

B

45. Rodent ulcer is due to

- a) Syphilis
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Squamous cell carcinoma
- d) Basal cell carcinoma

D

46. Kobnoers phenomena is seen in

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Lichen planus
- c) Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- d) All of the above

D

47. RET proto oncogene is associated with

- a) Medullary carcinoma
- b) Paraganglioma
- c) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
- d) Astrocytoma

A

48. Which of the following has pyrogenic activity

- a) TGF-Beta
- b) IL-6
- c) IL-5
- d) IL-2

B

49. Which of the following is an opsonin

- a) C5a
- b) C3b
- c) C3a
- d) C5b

B

50. The earliest manifestation of Crohns disease in intestine is
- a) Stricture
 - b) Cobblestone mucosa
 - c) Aphthous ulcer
 - d) Erythema
- C**
51. Identify the false statement regarding RAS pathway
- a) RAS is usually in the excited signal transmitting stage when bound to GTP
 - b) PTEN protein inhibits PI3K
 - c) GAP proteins accentuate RAS activation
 - d) NF 1 inhibits the downstream action of RAS
- C**
52. Which is the best anticoagulant to add to blood sample send for serum electrolyte measurement
- a) EDTA
 - b) Sodium fluoride
 - c) double oxalate
 - d) lithium Heparin
- D**
53. The following findings on FISH in a biopsy of breast carcinoma signify a positive test
- a) Dual probe HER2\CEP ratio >1 or average HER 2 copy number >2-4
 - b) Dual probe HER2\CEP ratio <2 or average HER2 copy number <4
 - c) Dual probe HER2\CEP ratio >2 or average HER2 copy number >6
 - d) Dual probe HER2/CEP ratio <2 or average HER2 copy number 4.0 -6.0
- C**
54. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of ARDS
- a) Diffuse Alveolar Damage
 - b) Interstitial infiltrates
 - c) Alveolar exudates
 - d) Fibrosis
- A**
55. Extra mammary Pagets disease is seen in
- a) Ovary
 - b) Uterus
 - c) Vagina
 - d) Vulva
- D**
56. Prion disease is caused by
- a) Denaturation of proteins
 - b) Excess formation of proteins
 - c) Misfolding of proteins
 - d) Reduced formation of proteins
- C**
57. Fourniers Gangrene is seen in
- a) Nose
 - b) Scrotal skin
 - c) Oral cavity
 - d) Big toe
- B**
58. Most common mechanism of vascular leakage in inflammation is
- a) Endothelial injury
 - b) Stasis
 - c) Contraction of endothelial cell
 - d) Vasodilatation
- C**

59. Intranuclear inclusions are seen in all except

- a) papillary carcinoma thyroid
- b) Meningioma
- c) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- d) Granulosa cell tumour ovary

D

60. Characteristic pattern seen on immunofluorescence in pemphigus vulgaris

- a) chicken wire
- b) Linear BMZ
- c) Speckled
- d) granular BMZ

A