



राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग
Rajasthan Public Service Commission

ISO 9001 : 2



सत्यमेव जयते

Ques. Paper : Sr. Demonstrator - Pathology

Mode of Exam: Online
Date of Exam: 14-07-2015
Duration of Exam: 2 hours
No of Questions: 100

Ques # :1

The Fenton reaction leads to free radical generation when :

- 1) Radiant energy is absorbed by water
 - 2) Hydrogen Peroxide is formed by Myeloperoxidase
 - 3) Ferrous ion are converted to Ferric ions
 - 4) Nitric Oxide is converted to peroxy nitrate anion
-

Ques # :2

Russell bodies are seen in:

- 1) Lymphocytes
 - 2) Neutrophils
 - 3) Macrophages
 - 4) Plasma cell
-

Ques # :3

Neutrophil secretes:

- 1) Lysosomal enzyme
 - 2) Superoxide dismutase
 - 3) Catalase
 - 4) Cathepsin
-

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 carcinogenesis
 - 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 thrombomodulin except those found in :

- 1) Hepatic circulation
 - 2) Cutaneous 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 mechanism 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) Neurofibrillary 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 following 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) Carcinogenesis 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) Pheochromocytoma
 - 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) Osteblastoma
-

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 cytogenetic abnormalities in adult myelodysplastic 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

Liquefactive 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) Neutrophilic 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 transfusion is :

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

Ques # :72

Ringed Sideroblast are seen in:

- 1) Iron deficiency anemia
 - 2) Myelodysplastic 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 thrombosis
 - 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 associated with which of the following tumor

- 1) Osteoclastoma
 - 2) Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - 3) Squamous 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

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