



FMGE June '26

RECALL SESSION

A Mega Recall Session By
India's Top Educators

Pathology



Q.A 62-year-old man presents with gradually worsening difficulty rising from a chair and climbing stairs. His muscle strength transiently improves with repeated activity but later deteriorates, causing frequent falls. A chest scan shows a hilar mass. Which type of lung cancer is most likely associated with this presentation?

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Large cell carcinoma
- c. Small cell carcinoma
- d. Adenocarcinoma

Pathology



Q. A 24-year-old female presents with generalized swelling, facial puffiness, hypertension, and frothy urine. She also reports a history of recurrent oral ulcers, photosensitivity, and intermittent joint pain. Investigations reveal positive ANA and anti-double-stranded DNA antibodies, decreased serum C3 and C4 levels, and proteinuria of 4.2 g/day. What is the most likely underlying mechanism responsible for her renal injury?

- a. ANCA-associated small-vessel vasculitis causing glomerular damage
- b. T-lymphocyte-mediated cytotoxic injury (Type IV hypersensitivity)
- c. Formation and deposition of immune complexes in the glomeruli with subsequent complement activation
- d. Autoantibodies directed against the glomerular basement membrane

Pathology



Q. A 24-year-old woman presents with fatigue and intermittent low-grade fever. She reports dizziness and weakness of her left upper limb during physical activity. On examination, the pulse in the left radial artery is diminished compared with the right, and there is a marked difference in blood pressure between the two arms. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener granulomatosis)
- b. Takayasu arteritis
- c. Polyarteritis nodosa
- d. Giant cell (temporal) arteritis

Pathology



Q. A 58-year-old man presents with progressive weight loss, altered bowel habits, and intermittent episodes of blood in the stool for the past four months. Colonoscopy reveals an ulceroproliferative lesion in the sigmoid colon, and histopathological examination confirms adenocarcinoma of the colon. Mutation in which of the following genes is most commonly associated with this malignancy?

- a. RB1
- b. RET
- c. KRAS
- d. BRCA1

Pathology



Q. A 14-year-old boy presents with a two-month history of pain and swelling in his lower leg. Radiography demonstrates an onion-skin periosteal reaction, and biopsy shows PAS-positive small round blue cells. Which of the following chromosomal translocations is most commonly associated with this tumor?

- a. $t(8;14)$
- b. $t(15;17)$
- c. $t(11;22)$
- d. $t(9;22)$

Pathology



Q. A 45-year-old man who follows a strict vegetarian diet presents with gradually worsening fatigue, numbness and tingling in both feet, and difficulty walking for the past six months. Laboratory evaluation reveals anemia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Aplastic anemia
- b. Sideroblastic anemia
- c. Megaloblastic anemia
- d. Iron deficiency anemia

Pathology



Q. An 8-year-old boy is brought with a rapidly enlarging mass involving the jaw. Which of the following chromosomal translocations is most commonly associated with this tumor?

virus?

- a. t(15;17)
- b. t(11;22)
- c. t(8;14)
- d. t(9;22)

Pathology



Q. A 12-year-old boy experiences recurrent episodes of mild yellow discoloration of the eyes, particularly during periods of fasting. He denies abdominal pain, dark urine, and weight loss. Examination reveals mild scleral icterus, and investigations show isolated unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia with normal liver enzymes and hemoglobin. What is the most likely diagnosis?

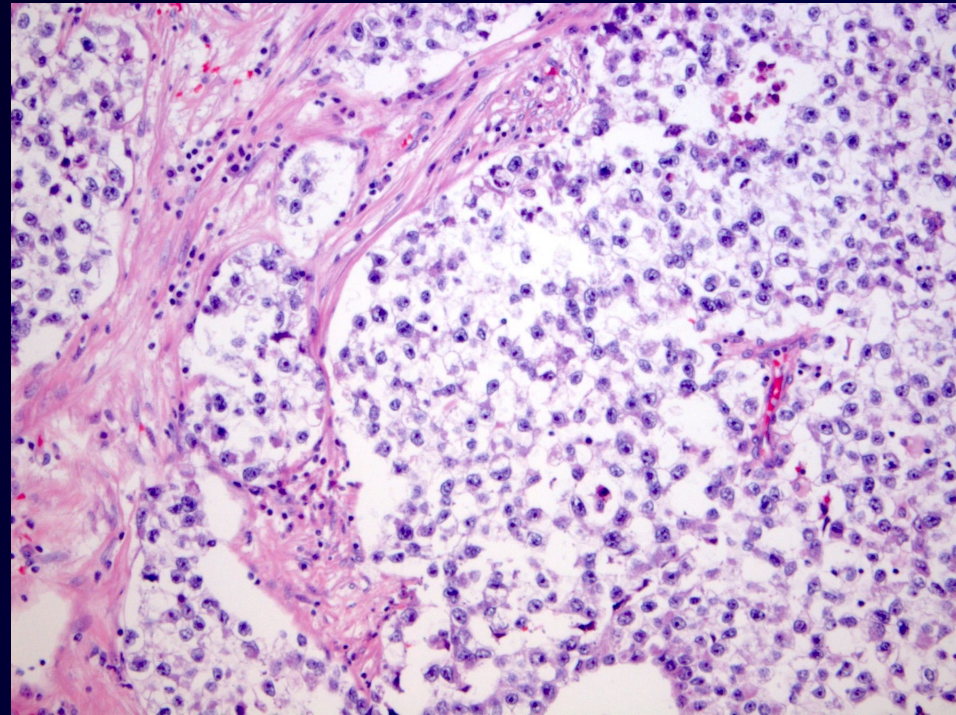
- a. Dubin–Johnson syndrome
- b. Gilbert syndrome
- c. Crigler–Najjar syndrome
- d. Rotor syndrome

Pathology



Q. A 32-year-old man presents with a painless enlargement of the right testis for three months. There is no history of trauma or infection. Serum β -hCG and AFP levels are within normal limits. Histopathology shows large cells with clear cytoplasm separated by fibrous septa containing lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Yolk sac tumor
- b. Teratoma
- c. Seminoma
- d. Choriocarcinoma



Pathology



Q. A 65-year-old man with a history of working in the dye and chemical industry for more than three decades presents with painless hematuria. Further evaluation reveals urothelial (transitional cell) carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Exposure to which of the following chemicals is most strongly associated with this malignancy?

- a. Vinyl chloride
- b. Asbestos
- c. Benzidine
- d. Arsenic

Pathology



Q. A 60-year-old man who has been employed in a shipyard for more than 30 years undergoes a routine medical examination. His occupational exposure places him at increased risk for pulmonary disease. Exposure to which of the following substances is most likely in this patient?

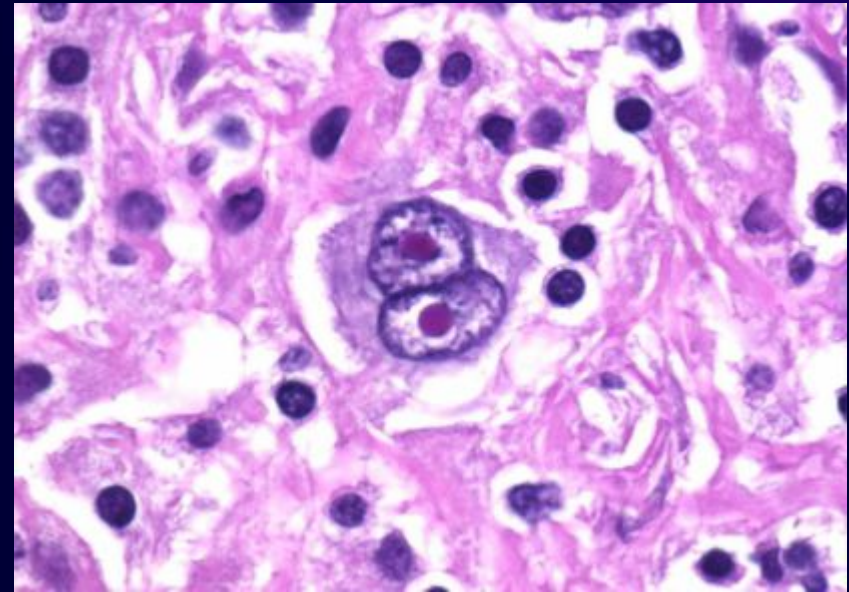
- a. Cotton dust
- b. Coal dust
- c. Asbestos
- d. Silica

Pathology



Q. A 45-year-old renal transplant recipient undergoes a biopsy for evaluation of persistent fever. The biopsy image shown below is characteristic of infection with which of the following organisms?

- a. Cytomegalovirus
- b. Herpes simplex virus
- c. Epstein-Barr virus
- d. Adenovirus



Pathology



Q. A 35-year-old woman presents with recurrent episodes of sweating, palpitations, and confusion that improve after glucose intake. She is diagnosed with an insulinoma. Which of the following tumors should be actively screened for in this patient?

- a. Pituitary adenoma
- b. Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- c. Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- d. Pheochromocytoma

Microbiology



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THANK YOU