

PATHOLOGY.

(Old 5 mark type Pattern)

Full Questions

1. Define Hypersensitivity. Discuss various types of hypersensitivity reactions giving examples.
2. Discuss Etiology, Pathology and complications of Cirrhosis of Liver.
3. Define repair. Discuss various factors modifying the process of repair.
4. Define neoplasm. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of neoplasm
5. Enumerate the organism causing infective endocarditis. Describe the pathology and laboratory investigation of the same.
6. What are the serological reactions. Discuss the importance of serological reaction in diagnosis of various diseases.
7. Describe briefly aetiology, pathology and laboratory investigation of RHEUMATIC FEVER
8. Define NEPHROTIC SYNDROME. Discuss the pathogenesis, pathology and laboratory investigation of nephrotic syndrome
9. Enumerate Immune complex diseases with special reference to their pathogenic mechanism
10. Enumerate the causes of ulcerative lesions in the intestinal tract. Discuss the pathogenesis pathology and laboratory investigations of gastric carcinoma.
11. Define and differentiate an exudate and transudate. Describe the cellular response in acute Inflammation.
12. What is neoplasm? Describe the modes of spread of a tumour. What is the difference between benign and malignant tumours?
13. Nine years old child coming with history of fever, puffiness of face and oedema feet.
14. Give possible differential diagnosis, with laboratory diagnosis and gross and microscopic appearance.
15. What is GRANULOMA? Name some granulomas. Describe the pathogenesis, the gross and microscopic features of any one of them.
16. What is thrombus. Discuss the mechanism of thrombus formation and its fate and sequelae. Mention its common varieties.
17. Enumerate the lesion in the diabetic Kidney and discuss the pathogenesis pathology and laboratory investigations of acute pyelonephritis.
18. Define Oedema. Describe its mechanism of formation. Differentiate Nephritic Oedema and Nephrotic Oedema.
19. What is Glomerulonephritis? Discuss the pathogenesis, pathology and laboratory investigations.
20. Define Immunity. What are the various types of immune reactions and the diseases produced by them.
21. Define an embolus. What are different types of emboli and discuss the fate of any one embolus.
22. Define shock. Discuss the pathogenesis and its effects on various organs.
23. Define Infarction. Give an account of the pathogenesis of infarction with special reference of myocardial infarction.

24. What is pneumonia. Enumerate the different types and discuss the pathology of any one of them.
25. Define oedema. Describe the pathogenesis of oedema. Distinguish between a transudate and exudate.
26. Define Degeneration and Infiltration. Give an detail account of Amyloid degeneration.
27. Describe aetiology, pathology, and laboratory investigation of Rheumatic heart diseases.
28. Define Hyperaemia. Describe the types and organ changes in chronic passive congestion.
29. Discuss the aetiology, pathology lesion and complication of atherosclerosis.
30. Define cirrhosis. Give the aetiopathogenesis of the lesion, the gross and microscopic features.
31. What is inflammation. Describe the pathology of an inflammatory response and its sequelae.
32. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of cardiac and renal oedema.
33. Enumerate the common ulcers in the G.I.T. and discuss the pathology of the 'PEPTIC ULCER'.
34. Discuss the mechanism of autoimmune diseases with examples.
35. Define Erosion and Ulcer. Discuss the pathogenesis, gross and microscopic appearance and laboratory investigation of ULCERATIVE COLITIS.
36. Define Fatty degeneration. Discuss the pathogenesis, gross and microscopic appearance of organs showing fatty degeneration.
37. What is Oedema. Discuss the pathogenesis of cardiac and renal oedema.

Short Notes

1. Zenkers Hyaline Degeneration	28. Exfoliative Cytology
2. Amoebic Liver Abscess	29. Obstructive Jaundice
3. Post Necrotic Cirrhosis	30. Pyogenic Osteomyelitis
4. Tuberculosis Lymphadenitis	31. Lepromatous Leprosy
5. Amyloid Kidney	32. Cell mediated immunity
6. Special stains for amyloid	33. Macrophage
7. Aspiration cytology	34. Tuberculoma
8. Flea Bitten Kidney	35. Fat Necrosis
9. Dermoid Cyst	36. T. B. Pyelonephritis
10. Mucinous degeneration	37. Gas gangrene
11. Spread of tumours.	38. Leucoplakia
12. C.P.C. Lung.	39. Pulmonary Embolism
13. Caseous necrosis.	40. Dysplasia
14. Chemotaxis.	41. Lymphatic permeation
15. Fatty degeneration.	42. Frozen section
16. Osteogenic sarcoma.	43. Atrophy
17. Caseous necrosis.	44. Carcinoma in situ
18. Ulcers on tongue.	45. Giant cells tumour & bone
19. Hyperthyroidism.	46. Pap Smear
20. Prostatitis.	47. Basal cell carcinoma
21. Splenic Infarct	48. Pale infarct
22. Chemical carcinogens	49. Laboratory Diagnosis of Neoplasia.
23. Serum Enzymes in myocardial infarction	50. Fine needle aspiration biopsy
24. Arthus phenomenon.	51. Chemical mediator of Inflammation.

25. Syphilitic aortitis 26. Dystrophic calcification. 27. Aneurysm	52. Laboratory Investigation of infertility 53. Laboratory investigations of infective hepatitis. 54. Rodent Ulcer. 55. Gross appearance of liver fatty degeneration.
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MICROBIOLOGY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.

Full Questions

1. Enumerate the organisms causing food poisoning. Discuss the morphology cultural characteristic and pathogenesis of any one. Outline the laboratory diagnosis.
2. Enumerate the parasites seen in the peripheral blood smear. Write the morphology, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of any one.
3. Describe the morphology, cultural characteristics, antigenicity in staphylococci. Enumerate the lesion produced and the laboratory diagnosis.
4. What is a spirochaetes. Enumerate the Spirochaetes you know. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of syphilis.
5. Enumerate the parasites infecting the central nervous system and discuss the life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of anyone.
6. Describe the life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of infestation due to ascaris lumbricoides.
7. What is anaerobiasis. Describe the morphology, cultural characteristics, animal and human pathogenesis of any one anaerobic organism.
8. Classify Haemolytic anaemias. Discuss the pathogenesis of thalassaemias, and differentiate between iron deficiency and sideroblastic anaemia.
9. What is the difference between VIRUS, PROTOZOA, and BACTERIA? Discuss the life cycle of TAENIA SAGINATA and differentiate between T. Saginata and T. Solium.
10. Enumerate the PUS forming organisms. Discuss the morphology, cultural characteristics, antigenicity pathogenesis of any one of them.
11. Describe the morphology pathogenesis and laboratory investigation of infestation due to W. BANCROFTI.
12. Enumerate the extra intestinal parasites. Describe the life cycle of ankylostoma duodenale and differentiate it from nectar americana.
13. Enumerate the Organisms causing diarrhoea. Describe the morphology, cultural characteristics, pathogenesis, antigenic composition of any one of them.
14. Enumerate the cause of ulcerative lesions in intestinal tract. Discuss how will you differentiate the lesions with their gross and microscopic appearance.
15. Classify anaemias. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of Haemolytic anaemias. Describe the blood picture of sickle cell anaemia.

16. Enumerate the extra intestinal parasites. Describe the life cycle of ankylostoma duodenale and differentiate it from nectar americana.
17. Enumerate the Organisms causing meningitis. Describe the morphology, cultural characteristics, antigen composition, pathogenesis of any one of them.
18. Classify Leukaemias. Describe the blood picture and bone marrow in chronic myeloid leukaemia. Differentiate between acute myeloid and acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
19. Enumerate the organisms causing pneumonia. Describe morphology, cultural characteristics, antigenic composition and pathogenesis of any one of them.
20. What is Haemophilia? Classify, describe the pathogenesis and laboratory investigations of haemophilia.
21. Which parasites cause cystic lesions in humans. Describe Pathology and Laboratory diagnosis of Hydatid Cyst.
22. Define Leukaemia. Discuss acute blast cell Leukaemia.
23. What is symbiosis, definitive host, intermediate host? Discuss the pathogenesis and life cycle of E. Histolytica.
24. Describe the life cycle pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of infestation due to P. Vivax.
25. Describe the peripheral blood and bone marrow picture of acute myeloid leukaemia.
26. Describe the laboratory investigation to diagnose a case of Megaloblastic anaemia.
27. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of diabetes mellitus.
28. Define anaemia. Discuss nutritional anaemias.
29. Investigate a case of mis-matched blood transfusion.
30. Describe morphology cultural characteristics Pathogenesis and laboratory investigation of GONOCOCCI.
31. Enumerate the organism causing sexually transmitted diseases. Discuss the morphology, cultural characteristics, pathology of Treponema Pallidum.
32. Define Haemolytic Anaemia. Discuss the difference with respect to presentation, pathology and laboratory diagnosis of thalassaemia iron deficiency anaemia and sideroblastic anaemia.
33. Discuss the preparation, sterilization and advantages of solid liquid and enriched media.
34. Enumerate and discuss the various reaction which occurs during blood transfusion and mention the indication of blood transfusion.
35. Enumerate gram positive bacilli. Describe the Morphology, Cultural characters and laboratory diagnosis of C. diphtheriae.

Short Notes

1. Hazards of blood transfusions	30. .
2. A.I.D.S.	31. Widal test.
3. Virus causing human cancer	32. Endotoxin /Exotoxin.
4. Ketonuria	33. Complement.
5. Leukemoid reaction	34. Laboratory diagnosis of hydatid cyst
6. Spores	35. Selective media
7. Ova in stools	36. Pregnancy Test

<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Parasites found in blood9. Haematuria.10. R A Factor11. Exfoliative cytology12. Significance of specific gravity of urine.13. Atypical14. Mycobacteria.15. Bacteriod16. L.F.T. in obstructive jaundice17. Urine in acute pyelonephritis18. T & B lymphocytes19. C.S.F.in pyogenic meningitis20. Criteria in selection of a blood donor21. Laboratory diagnosis of enteric fever22. Laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency.23. Spores.24. Stool in acute amoebic dysentery.25. Bacteriophage.26. Sterilisation by dry heat27. Laboratory diagnosis of nephrotic syndrome.28. Multiple Myeloma.29. Ovarian function test.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">37. Bone Marrow38. Hypersplenism.39. V.D.R.L.40. Protienuria41. Laboratory diagnosis of acute diarrhoea42. Foetal Hb43. Laboratory diagnosis of P. U. O.44. Mantoux Test45. Serological tests for syphilis46. Haemophilia.47. Antigen48. Thyroid function test49. Laboratory investigation of Diabetes-Mellitus50. Hospital Infection51. Flagella52. Glucose Sterilization53. Metachromatic stains54. Thrombocyto penia55. Bacterial toxins
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