

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019

**MD PATHOLOGY
(PAPER ONE)**

GENERAL & APPLIED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

Q. 1. Define carcinogenesis and discuss chemical and viral carcinogenesis. (20)

Q. 2. Define shock and discuss pathophysiology and lab investigations of septic shock. (20)

Q. 3. Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)

- a. Metastasis
- b. Cellular events in acute inflammation
- c. Cellular adaptations

Q. 4. Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)

- a. Methods of decalcification
- b. Immune tolerance
- c. Morphometry
- d. FISH (Fluorescent in situ hybridization)
- e. Principles of electron microscopy.

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019

**MD PATHOLOGY
(PAPER TWO)**

SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY, CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Discuss in detail the differential diagnosis of small round cell malignant tumor. **(20)**
- Q. 2.** What are various hepatotropic viruses? Discuss in detail about serological markers and morphological changes in hepatitis B. **(20)**
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** **(3 x 10 = 30)**
- a. Pathogenesis of anorectal adenocarcinoma
 - b. Prognostic markers in carcinoma breast
 - c. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(5 x 6 = 30)**
- a. Premalignant lesions of skin
 - b. RS cell
 - c. Trophoblastic tumors
 - d. Diabetic nephropathy
 - e. ANCA associated vasculitis

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MD PATHOLOGY
(PAPER THREE)

HAEMATOLOGY, CYTOLOGY, BLOOD BANKING AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

Q. 1. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of multiple myeloma. Briefly outline the prognostic factors. (20)

Q. 2. Discuss in detail the approach to screening of a patient with bleeding disorder. (20)

Q. 3. Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)

- a. Interpretation of bone marrow aspirate
- b. Imprint cytology – its significance and limitations
- c. Blood component separation and its utility

Q. 4. Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)

- a. Plasmapheresis
- b. Thalassemia screening
- c. Glycosylated haemoglobin
- d. Sideroblastic anaemia
- e. IQC and EQAS in haematology

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019

**MD PATHOLOGY
(PAPER FOUR)**

RECENT ADVANCES & THEIR CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

Q. 1. Describe in detail principle technique and clinical application of flow cytometry. **(20)**

Q. 2. Discuss H. pylori and diseases associated with it. **(20)**

Q. 3. Describe briefly: **(3 x 10 = 30)**

- a. Muscle biopsy
- b. Diagnosis of malabsorption
- c. Tumor markers of cancer of prostate

Q. 4. Write short notes on: **(5 x 6 = 30)**

- a. NAT testing in blood banking
- b. Tumor cachexia
- c. Stem cells
- d. Gene mapping
- e. Pathogenesis of carcinoma of colon

X