MD PATHOLOGY (PAPER ONE)

GENERAL & APPLIED PATHOLOGY

[Time	allotted: Three hours]	[Max Marks: 100]			
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.				
Q. 1.	Discuss mechanism and general features of autoimmune disease	s. What is immunological tolerance? (20)			
Q. 2.	Discuss the concept of carcinogens. Enumerate various types of carcinogenesis. Discuss in detail the				
	mechanism of chemical carcinogenesis.	(20)			
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$			
	a. Mechanism of angiogenesis				
	b. Natural history of HIV infection				
	c. Oxidative stress				
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$			
	a. Metaplasia and its mechanism				
	b. Cytokines				
	c. Sperm motility				
	d. Xenobiotic metabolism				
	e. Klinefelter syndrome				
	X				

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.	Classify vascular tumour and tumour like conditions with a brief description of vascular tumours		
	present in immunocompromised patients.	(20)	
Q. 2.	Describe in detail the diagnostic approach in a case of malabsorption syndrome.	(20)	
2.3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$	
	a. Lymphoproliferative conditions of skin		
	b. Role of myocardial biopsy in diagnosis of cardiomyopathy		
	c. Role of IHC in diagnosis of spindle cell sarcoma		
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$	
	a. Molecular testing for HPV		
	b. Familial brain tumour syndromes		
	c. Endometrial carcinoma – its variants and prognosis		
	d. Primary biliary cirrhosis		
	e. Autoimmune diseases of thyroid – diagnostic approach		
	X		

MD PATHOLOGY (PAPER THREE)

HAEMATOLOGY, BLOOD BANKING, CYTOLOGY AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]		[Max Marks: 100]
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of a suspected case of hemolytic anemia.	(20)
Q. 2.	Discuss cyto-diagnosis of salivary gland lesions.	(20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
9	a. Role of FNA in diagnosis of thyroiditis	
	b. Multiple myeloma	
	c. DIC	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Kaposi sarcoma	
	b. NAT and its clinical application	
	c. Voluntary blood donor screening	
	d. CSF analysis	
	e. QC in manufacture of blood components	
	X	

MD PATHOLOGY (PAPER FOUR)

RECENT ADVANCES & THEIR CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

	Common Three hearts	[Max Marks: 100]
[Time	allotted: Three hours]	
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Discuss briefly about the indications and limitations of cryo-sectioning.	(20)
Q. 2.	Discuss diagnostic approach in peripherally located lung tumours.	(20)
		$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
Q. 3.	Describe briefly: a. Update in pathology of chronic IBD	
6	b. Folic acid and health with special reference to homocysteine	(3 x 10 x 34)
	c. Non epithelial salivary gland tumours	
		$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	
	a. Role of microsatellite instability in neoplasia	
	b. Minimal residual disease in acute leukemia	
	c. Main categories of targeted therapies and their examples	
U	d. Epithelial cell plasticity and wound healing	
	e. Minimally invasive autopsy	
	X_	