

Model Questions on Systemic Pathology

Dr. Md. Sadequel Islam Talukder

Assistant Professor

Department of Pathology

Dinajpur Medical College

Dinajpur, Bangladesh

Mobile: 01711683046

Email: sadequel@yahoo.com

Web: www.talukderbd.com

Last updated: July 2008

SOQ

Bone, Joint and Soft Tissue:

1. Mention the important diseases of bone.
2. What is osteomyelitis? Mention the important types of osteomyelitis.
3. Classify bone tumours. How will you diagnose a bone tumour in the laboratory?
4. Mention the carcinomas which will cause osteolytic lesion of bone.
5. Classify arthritis. What do you mean by rheumatoid arthritis?
6. Classify soft tissue tumours. How will you diagnose a case of malignant fibrous histiocytoma?

Breast:

1. Name the tumours of female breast.
2. How will you diagnose a breast lump in the laboratory including immunohistochemistry?
3. Mention the causes of breast lump in a 30-years female.
4. What are the risk factors in the development of breast cancers?
5. Classify breast cancers.

Urinary Tract and Male Genitalia:

1. Define cystitis. Enumerate the tumours of urinary bladder.
2. Mention the important testicular lesions.
3. Give the classification of testicular tumours.
4. Mention the diseases of prostate.
5. Mention the histologic name of prostatic cancers.
6. Give the causes of epididymo-orchitis.
7. Mention briefly the aetiopathogenesis of benign enlargement of prostate.^{NK}
8. Mention the tumour markers for the diagnosis of carcinoma of prostate. Give the biological behaviour of prostatic cancer in case of bone.

Cardiovascular Diseases

1. Define arteriosclerosis. What are the patterns of arteriosclerosis?
2. What do you mean by atheroma? What are the components of atheroma?
3. Mention the risk factors of atherosclerosis.
4. Mention the important sites for development of atherosclerosis.
5. Mention the four important consequences of atherosclerosis.
6. Mention the complication of atheromatous plaque.

7. Mention five important types of vasculitis.
8. Mention five important tumours of blood vessels.
9. What is IHD? Mention four syndromes of IHD.
10. Mention the causes of coronary artery occlusion.
11. Mention the laboratory investigations in a case of AMI.
12. What are the consequences and complication of AMI.
13. What is rheumatic fever? What are the pathognomic lesion of rheumatic fever.
14. Define infective endocarditis. Classify infective endocarditis. What is pathognomic lesion of infective endocarditis.
15. Define cardiomyopathy. Classify cardimyopathy.

CNS:

1. Mention the disease of CNS.
2. Define meningitis. Give the classification of meningitis.
3. Give the diagnosis of tubercular meningitis.
4. What do you mean by encephalitis? Mention the common tumours of CNS.

Endocrine System:

1. What do you mean by goiter? Mention the causes of goiter.
2. Define thyroiditis. Mention the different types of thyroiditis.
3. Briefly tell the pathogenesis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
4. What do you mean by cold and hot nodule in scintiscan study. Mention the autoimmune diseases of thyroid gland.
5. Mention the malignant tumours of thyroid gland. How will you diagnose a thyroid nodule in the laboratory?
6. What are the late complication of Diabetes mellitus?

Female Genital System:

1. Enumerate the diseases of vulva.
2. Mention the malignant tumours that may occur in vulva and vagina.
3. Mention the diseases of cervix of uterus.
4. What do you mean by carcinoma in situ?
5. Mention the cancer that may occur in cervix uteri.
6. Tell, briefly, the aetiopathogenesis of carcinoma of cervix.
7. Mention the laboratory diagnosis of carcinoma of cervix.
8. What do you mean by CIN?
9. What are the diseases of body of uterus?
10. Name the broad classification of ovarian neoplasms.
11. What do you mean by adenomyosis and endometriosis? What are the common sites of endometriosis?
12. Mention some important hormone secreting tumours of ovary.^{NK}
13. What is Krukenburg's tumour? What is Meig's syndrome?
14. Mention the gestational trophoblastic tumours. What are the importance of HCG in diagnosis of these diseases.

Head-neck and GIT

1. What do you mean by sialadenitis? Classify salivary gland tumours.
2. What are the precancerous and cancerous lesions of oral cavity and upper airways?

3. Mention the diseases of stomach.
4. What is peptic ulcer? What are the sites of peptic ulcer?
5. Tell, briefly, the aetiopathogenesis of peptic ulcer.
6. Mention the macroscopic and microscopic types of gastric carcinoma.
7. What are the inflammatory and neoplastic conditions of the gut?
8. Name the ulcerative diseases of GIT.
9. Name some important difference between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
10. Name the lesions that occur in anal canal and perianal region.
11. Name the diseases of appendix.

HBS:

1. Name the diseases of gall bladder.
2. Name the important diseases of liver.
3. What is hepatitis? Mention the important viral causes of hepatitis.
4. Define cirrhosis of liver. Mention chronic liver diseases.
5. Mention aetiological categories of cirrhosis of liver.
6. What are the primary liver cancers? Name some important hepatic carcinogens.
7. Which tumour is more common in liver, primary or secondary? Name the primary sites from where metastasis occur in liver.
8. Mention the laboratory diagnosis of hepatic mass lesion.
9. What measures will you take before doing FNAC of liver?

Kidney:

1. Name common kidney diseases.
2. Mention some important kidney diseases.
3. Name the cystic diseases of kidney.^{NK}
4. Name the glomerular diseases.
5. What is the basic difference between uraemia and azotaemia?
6. What do you mean by nephritic syndrome and nephrotic syndrome?
7. Enumerate the causes of nephrotic syndrome.
8. Mention the important causes of tubulo-interstitial nephritis (acute pyelonephritis).
9. What is the basic pathology of vesico-ureteral reflux?^{NK}
10. Define hydronephrosis. Mention the important causes of obstructive uropathy.
11. Classify tumours of kidney.

Lymph Node:

1. What are the causes of lymphadenopathy?
2. What do you mean by lymphoma? Mention the difference between Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma?
3. What is the diagnostic cell of Hodgkin lymphoma? Mention the histologic types of Hodgkin lymphoma.
4. What are the extra-nodal sites of non-Hodgkin lymphoma?
5. Mention the various classification systems of lymphoid neoplasms.
6. What are the plasma cell neoplasms and related disorders?

Respiratory System:

1. What is COPD? Mention the types of COPD.
2. Define emphysema. Mention the anatomical classification of emphysema.
3. Tell briefly the aetiopathogenesis of emphysema. Mention the complications of emphysema.
4. Define chronic bronchitis. Mention the aetiopathogenesis of chronic bronchitis.
5. Mention the important infective conditions of lungs.
6. What is Ghon complex? How systemic miliary tuberculosis can occur?
7. Tell the aetiopathogenic mechanism of extrapulmonary isolated organ tuberculosis.
8. Mention 5 important sites of tuberculosis other than lungs.
9. Define bronchogenic carcinoma. Mention WHO histologic classification of bronchogenic carcinoma.
10. What is Pancot's tumour? What are paraneoplastic syndromes which can occur in bronchogenic carcinoma?
11. Classify pleural effusion. What are the inflammatory conditions that causes pleural effusion.
12. Tell the non-inflammatory disorders that cause pleural effusion.

Skin:

1. Mention the benign epithelial tumours of skin.
2. What is nevus? Classify epithelial tumours of skin.
3. Mention the chronic inflammatory dermatoses. Define peniculitis.
4. Mention the important blistering disease