

## MBBS Second Year Pathology Paper-II Important Question Bank

### Essay Questions:

1. A year old boy presented with fever, oliguria and high coloured urine. He had sore throat three weeks back.
  - i) What is your probable diagnosis?
  - ii) Describe the etiopathogenesis of the condition
  - iii) What are the relevant investigations?
2. 2. Define and classify cirrhosis of liver. Describe the morphological features of most common type cirrhosis of liver.
3. Define and classify bronchogenic carcinoma. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis and morphology of various sub types.
4. A 50 years old man collapses suddenly while climbing the stairs with severe chest pain and profuse sweating.
  - a) What is your clinical diagnosis?
  - b) Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of the condition. c) What are the complications that may follow the condition?
5. Thirteen year old female child had massive edema with puffiness of face with decreased urine output.
  - a. What is the most probable diagnosis ?
  - b. What can be the most probable renal pathology in this child ?
  - c. Write in detail about minimal change disease.
6. Classify neoplasms of thyroid. Write in detail about papillary carcinoma of Thyroid.
7. A 50 year old man with complains of severe chest pain and sweating.
  - a) What is the most possible diagnosis for this patient?
  - b) Enlist the risk factors and discuss in detail the etiopathogenesis and complications of this disease.
  - c) Enlist the biochemical tests and their role in diagnosis of this disease.
8. Classify inflammatory bowel diseases. Discuss briefly the etiopathogenesis, gross and microscopic morphology of Crohns Disease. Enlist the complications of Crohns Disease. Enumerate the differences between Crohns disease and Ulcerative colitis.
9. Etiopathogenesis, Pathology and Clinical Features of Rheumatic Heart Disease.

10. 1 8 Yr Old boy with old scar of scabies skin lesion, with history of Haematuria, Oliguria and Puffiness of face.
  - (a) What is your probable diagnosis.
  - (b) Etiopathogenesis and laboratory investigations.
11. 1 Classify ovarian neoplasms. Discuss in detail the molecular pathogenesis and morphology of serous tumours.
12. 1 44 year old nulliparous women presented with hard, fixed non tender mass of about 6x4x4 cm in the upper outer quadrant of right breast with axillary lymphadenopathy.
  - a. What is your probably diagnosis.
  - b. Discuss in detail the prognostic & predictive factors of your diagnosis.
13. 1 47 yrs old male presented with acute onset of dyspnea, profuse sweating and chest pain radiating to the left shoulder. Lab investigation revealed elevated troponin – T. What is your diagnosis, pathogenesis and morphology of the condition?
14. 1 Classify ovarian neoplasms. Add a note on germ cell tumours.
15. 1 Tumors of liver – classification, Etiopathogenesis and prognosis.
16. 1 50 Yr old Male with painless firm Testicular swelling, with loss of testicular sensation.
  - (a) What is your probable Diagnosis
  - (b) Discuss classification and Etiopathogenesis.
17. 1 a) 65/M presented with bleeding PR. Colonoscopy revealed a hard mass in rectosigmoid. What is your diagnosis?
18. b) Discuss the various neoplasms arising in rectosigmoid, in detail about morphological types and staging system.
19. 1 Discuss the etiopathogenesis of viral hepatitis and in detail about serological evaluation.
20. 1 A sixty year old male presented with anaemia, loss of weight, persistent abdominal pain, abdominal distension and vomiting. Upper GI endoscopy and biopsy done.
  - a. What is the probable diagnosis?
  - b. Discuss the etiopathogenesis and morphology of the disease.
21. 2 Enumerate the risk factors for atherosclerosis. Discuss briefly the pathogenesis and morphology of atheroma.
22. 2 50 years / Male admitted in emergency care with chest pain, profuse sweating and Rapid pulse. What is your diagnosis? Describe the Etiopathogenesis, Morphology and Complications of the above mentioned disease.
23. 2 a) 65/M presented with bleeding PR. Colonoscopy revealed a hard mass in rectosigmoid. What is your diagnosis?
24. b) Discuss the various neoplasms arising in rectosigmoid, in detail about morphological types and staging system.

25. 2 Discuss the etiopathogenesis of viral hepatitis and in detail about serological evaluation.
26. 2 A sixty year old male presented with anaemia, loss of weight, persistent abdominal pain, abdominal distension and vomiting. Upper GI endoscopy and biopsy done.
- What is the probable diagnosis?
  - Discuss the etiopathogenesis and morphology of the disease.
27. 2 Enumerate the risk factors for atherosclerosis. Discuss briefly the pathogenesis and morphology of atheroma.
28. 2 50 years / Male admitted in emergency care with chest pain, profuse sweating and Rapid pulse. What is your diagnosis? Describe the Etiopathogenesis, Morphology and Complications of the above mentioned disease.
29. 2 Define Diabetes Mellitus. What are the types? Describe the Pathophysiology, morphology and complications of Diabetes Mellitus.
30. Describe the etiology, pathogenesis and morphology of infective endocarditis. Write a note on non infected vegetations.
31. A 3yrs old child was hospitalized for the complaints of fever and passing smoky urine. The child had recovered from sore throat a week ago. What is your diagnosis? Describe the etiopathogenesis, morphology and laboratory findings of this condition.
32. Classify ovarian neoplasms. Discuss in detail about surface epithelial tumors.
33. 75 year male presented with dyspnea and sweating of sudden onset. He is a known hypertensive and diabetic for 15 years. On examination he has weak pulse. What is the diagnosis? Write about pathogenesis of the above disorder. Write in detail about the morphological changes that occur.
34. A 50 year old male presents with cough, dyspnoea, and intermittent haemoptysis for two months along with loss of weight and appetite. He is a chronic smoker for the past 3 decades. CT chest revealed mass lesion in the right lobe of lung.
- What is your probable diagnosis?
  - Discuss in detail the classification, morphological features and the Paraneoplastic syndromes associated with it.
35. 55 year old post menopausal women presented with hard lump 6 x 6 cm in upper outer quadrant of left breast. FNA – revealed cluster of pleomorphic cells.
- What is your clinical diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis, molecular mechanism of carcinogenesis of the disease. Discuss about prognostic and predictive factors of the disease.
36. Define atherosclerosis. Discuss in detail the risk factors, pathogenesis, morphology and complications.

37. Define nephritic syndrome. Enlist the causes of nephritic syndrome. Discuss in detail the pathogenesis and morphology in MPGN (Membrano Proliferative Glomerulo Nephritis).
38. Classify Tumours of Bone. Discuss in detail the Etiopathogenesis and Pathology of Osteogenic Sarcoma. Add a note on the Radiological Findings in Osteosarcoma.
39. A 60 year old postmenopausal anorexic, cachectic woman has an ulcerated and friable cervix that bleeds on touch. These features were accompanied by foul smelling vaginal discharge.
- a) What is your diagnosis?  
b) Discuss in detail the aetiopathogenesis and morphological features of your diagnosis.  
c) Enlist the investigations that will enable diagnosis.

### **Short Answer Questions:**

1. Tumour markers.
2. Silicosis.
3. Complications of diabetic mellitus.
4. Cholelithiasis.
5. Wilm's tumor.
6. Pyogenic osteomyelitis.
7. Aneurysms.
8. Surface epithelial tumors of ovary.
9. Viral pneumonia.
10. Gross and microscopy of colorectal carcinoma.
11. Ghon's complex.
12. Chronic pyelonephritis.
13. Morphology of chronic gastric ulcer.
14. Cirrhosis of the liver.
15. Cryptorchidism.
16. Papillary carcinoma thyroid.
17. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.
18. Dysgerminoma.
19. Hydatidiform mole.
20. Pheochromocytoma.
21. Consequences of atherosclerotic disease.



22. Write about asbestos related diseases and their pathogenesis .
23. Pathogenesis and morphology of gastric carcinoma.
24. Write about benign neoplasms of liver.
25. Minimal change nephropathy.
26. Mention the malignant tumors of endometrium. Write a note about malignant mixed mullerian tumor.
27. Mention the stromal tumors of breast. Write about Phyllodes tumor.
28. Write about Pheochromocytoma.
29. Osteomyelitis.
30. Diabetic Nephropathy.
31. Opportunistic lung infections in AIDS.
32. Renal changes in diabetes mellitus.
33. Metabolic cirrhosis.
34. Thyroiditis.
35. Liposarcoma.
36. Working formulation classification of Non Hodgkins Lymphoma
37. Pagets disease of bone
38. Medulloblastoma.
39. Etiopathogenesis of carcinoma cervix.
40. Gauchers disease.
41. Morphology of meningiomas.
42. Giant cell tumour.
43. Pathogenesis of basal cell carcinoma
44. Cholelithiasis.
45. Morphology of Acute Pancreatitis.
46. Vegetations of heart.
47. Paragangliomas.
48. Clear cell carcinoma – Kidney.
49. Morphology of ulcerative colitis.
50. 1 Lab investigations of Acute myocardial infarction.
51. Ulcerative colitis.
52. Rapid Progressive GlomeruloNephritis.
53. Morphology of bronchiectasis.
54. Prognostic and predictive factors for carcinoma breast.
55. Risk factors for gallstones.
56. Osteoclastoma.
57. Prion disease.
58. Basal cell carcinoma.
59. Pheochromocytoma.
60. 1 Fibroadenoma – breast.
61. Krukenberg tumour.
62. CROHN'S disease Morphology.

63. Dilated Cardio myopathy – Morphology and complications.
64. Neuroblastoma – Clinical features and Pathology.
65. Wilms tumour – Pathology.
66. Osteochondroma – Gross features.
67. Lobar pneumonia – Pathology.
68. Bowen's Disease – Pathology.
69. Lannec's cirrhosis – Morphology.
70. 1 Cholelithiasis – Different types. .
71. Carcinoid syndrome .
72. Mesothelioma .
73. Granulosa cell tumour .
74. Malignant salivary gland tumours .
75. Granular cell tumour .
76. Adamantinoma jaw .
77. Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis .
78. Cholangiocarcinoma .
79. Thyroglossal duct cyst .
80. Rhabdomyosarcoma. .
81. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.
82. Emphysema .
83. Hydatidiform mole .
84. Cystosarcoma Phylloides.
85. Ewing's sarcoma .
86. Pleomorphic adenoma of the salivary gland .
87. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia .
88. Alcoholic liver disease .
89. Pyogenic meningitis .
90. Diabetic nephropathy. .
91. Crescentic Glomerulonephritis.
92. H.Pylori gastritis.
93. Sex cord stromal tumors of ovary.
94. Diabetic Microangiopathy.
95. Primary Pulmonary TB.
96. Chronic active Viral hepatitis.
97. Pilocytic astrocytoma.
98. Brenner Tumor.
99. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.
100. Ulcerative Colitis.
101. Bowen's Disease of skin.
102. Osteoclastoma.
103. Phylloides tumor.
104. Oat cell Carcinoma of lung.

105. Biliary Cirrhosis .
106. Pathogenesis of essential hypertension .
107. Polycystic kidney disease.
108. Gall stones. .
109. Rheumatic fever.
110. Pneumoconiosis.
111. Cystic lesions of kidney.
112. Prognostic and predictive factors of breast cancer.
113. Grave's disease.
114. Cholelithiasis.
115. Atherosclerotic plaque..
116. Bronchiectasis. .
117. Aneurysm.
118. Pneumoconiosis.
119. Nephrotic syndrome.
120. Meningioma. .
121. Enumerate the four main types of renal calculi.
122. Stages of lobar pneumonia.
123. Hashimoto thyroiditis.
124. List four etiological factors associated with squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity.
125. Etiological factors in acute pancreatitis.
126. Pathogenesis and morphology of silicosis.
127. Pathology, morphology and clinical features of Hirschsprung's disease.
128. Risk factors and types of carcinoma breast.
129. Write about the pathogenesis and complication of diabetes mellitus.
130. Atherosclerosis.
131. Crohns disease.
132. Aneurysmal bone cyst.
133. Alcoholic liver disease.
134. Pheochromocytoma.
135. Adult polycystic kidney disease.
136. Grave's disease. CIN.
137. Nephrosclerosis.
138. Bronchiectasis.
139. Infective endocarditis.
140. Basal cell carcinoma. .
141. Chronic pancreatitis.
142. Lupus nephritis.
143. Peptic ulcer disease.
144. Dysgerminoma.
145. Phyllodes tumor.

146. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis.
147. Sarcoidosis. Cholelithiasis.
148. Liquid base cytology.
149. Aneurysm.
150. Cushing syndrome.
151. Asbestosis.
152. Pathology of Cardiomyopathy.
153. Pathology of Alcoholic Cirrhosis.
154. Aetiology and Pathology of Acute Pancreatitis.
155. Gross and Microscopic features of Wilms Tumour of Kidney.
156. Pathology of Addison's disease.
157. Pathology of Seminoma Testis.
158. Papillary carcinoma thyroid.
159. Mesothelioma. Cryptorchidism.
160. Ghons complex.
161. Pleomorphic adenoma.
162. Osteogenic sarcoma.
163. Etiological factors for hepato cellular carcinoma
164. Advanced glycation end products
165. Pan acinar emphysema
166. Alpha Feto Protein (AFP)
167. Microscopy of papillary carcinoma of thyroid
168. Pilocytic astrocytoma
169. Atheromatous plaque
170. Wire - loop lesion
171. Enumerate chondrogenic tumors
172. Fallots' Tetralogy
173. The four features of Fallot's tetralogy
174. Four differences between Hodgkin's and Non Hodgkin's lymphomas
175. Morphology of two types of hiatus hernia
176. Four clinical features of carcinoid syndrome
177. Morphology of amoebic liver abscess
178. Four causes of nephrotic syndrome
179. Two causes of granular contracted kidneys
180. Differences between classic and spermatocytic seminomas
181. CSF changes in pyogenic meningitis
182. Radiologic appearances of osteosarcoma
183. Mention the three types of cardiomyopathy
184. Classify Thyroiditis
185. Dermoid Cyst of Ovary
186. Risk factors for gall stones
187. Bronchopneumonia



188. Benign tumors of blood vessels
189. Tuberculous meningitis
190. Cystic renal dysphasia
191. Diabetic macro vascular disease
192. Chondroblastoma
193. Enlist four causes of acute Myocarditis
194. Enumerate the four types of Emphysema
195. Mention two microscopic intestinal changes in Malabsorption syndrome
196. Mention two differences between Nephrotic and Nephritic syndromes
197. Enlist four microscopic features in Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
198. Mention four features of Addisons disease
199. Mention two major causes of Osteonecrosis
200. Enlist two characteristic features of Mycosis Fungoides
201. Mention two histological features of Dysgerminoma
202. Mention four common tumours of Salivary gland
203. Barrett esophagus
204. Trisomy
205. Aschof bodies
206. Russel bodies
207. Ghons foci
208. Psammoma Bodies
209. Call – Exner Bodies
210. Monkeberg's medial sclerosis
211. Malignant tumors of salivary gland
212. Flexner Wintersteiner rosettes and Fleurettes
213. Mallory bodies
214. Aschoff bodies
215. Morphology of cardiac myxoma
216. Ferruginous bodies
217. Sarcoid granuloma
218. Superior vena caval syndrome
219. Potts spine
220. Morphologic hall mark of Whipple disease
221. Gross appearance of mature cystic teratoma
222. Morphologic Features of papillary carcinoma – Thyroid
223. Aschoff bodies
224. Mention conditions of hereditary unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
225. Reid's index
226. Mention the histopathological features of endometriosis
227. Mention causes of acute pancreatitis
228. Ground glass hepatocytes
229. Struma ovarii

230. Types of emphysema
231. Cor pulmonale
232. Neoplasms of thyroid
233. Hurthle cell
234. Blue Nevus
235. Comedo carcinoma breast
236. Weibel palade bodies
237. Bridging necrosis – liver
238. Coble stone appearance
239. Dystrophic calcification – any conditions
240. Libman – Sacks endocarditis
241. Osler's node
242. Byssinosis
243. Chronic gastritis
244. Grading of urothelial malignancy
245. Cruetzfeldt Jakob disease
246. Stages of consolidation lung
247. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
248. Actinomycosis
249. Sites of ectopic gestation
250. Chondroblastoma
251. Acoustic schwannoma
252. Mention sites of choriocarcinoma
253. Negri bodies
254. Prolactinoma
255. Adenomyosis
256. Spermatocytic seminoma
257. Causes of acute tubular necrosis
258. Schiller Duval bodies
259. Sites of peptic ulcer disease
260. Complications of myocardial infarction
261. Pannus
262. Paget disease of nipple
263. Takayasu arteritis
264. Zollinger Ellison syndrome
265. Familial Adenomatous Polyposis syndrome
266. Paget's disease of breast
267. Glioblastoma Multiforme
268. Good pasture syndrome
269. Aschoff body
270. Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia
271. Henoch Schonlein Purpura

272. Cartilage forming bone tumors
273. Menetrier's disease
274. Condyloma acuminata
275. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
276. Classification of gestational trophoblastic diseases
277. Microalbuminuria
278. Raynaud phenomenon
279. Tophi
280. Causes of hypersensitivity pneumonitis
281. Name the Germ cell tumors of the ovary
282. Linitis plastica
283. Write briefly on types of hyperparathyroidism
284. Morphology of alcoholic liver disease
285. Mention four microscopic features of chronic pyelonephritis
286. Define and write about sites involved in endometriosis
287. Histological features of giant cell tumor of bone
288. Aschoff bodies
289. Four sites of endometriosis
290. Raynaud phenomenon
291. Microscopic features of phyllodes tumour
292. Mention four common tumours of CNS
293. Tophi
294. Zollinger – Ellison syndrome
295. Berry aneurysm
296. Barrett's esophagus
297. Complication of acute pyelonephritis
298. Wilson's disease
299. Cysticercosis
300. Mutations in colonic carcinoma
301. Condyloma acuminatum
302. Silicosis Kernicterus
303. Glioblastoma multiforme
304. Linitis plastica
305. Negri bodies
306. Reid index
307. Helicobacter pylori
308. Takayasu arteritis
309. Wilms' tumor
310. Gout
311. Enumerate two common Premalignant Lesions of Malignant Melanoma
312. Mention four common risk factors for Atherosclerosis
313. Enlist four common causes for Hypothyroidism



- 314. What is Teratoma ? Mention two common sites of this Tumour
- 315. Mention Four most Important Complications of Acute Myocardial Infarction
- 316. Mention the four types of Emphysema
- 317. Types of acute pericarditis
- 318. Mention the serological finding in post infectious glomerulonephritis
- 319. Enumerate four complications of diabetes mellitus
- 320. Enumerate germ cell tumours of ovary
- 321. Difference between benign and malignant gastric ulcer
- 322. Grading of squamous carcinoma

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