

PATHOLOGY

PAPER – II

PATH/J/15/32/II

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Important instructions:

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

Write short notes on:

1.	a) Various cytologic sampling methods for lower respiratory tract and interpretation of various cells in neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions. b) Microwave processing of small biopsies: Methodology and advantages.	6+4
2.	a) Tests for diagnosis and monitoring of HIV patients. b) Clinical and laboratory tests required for evaluation of metabolic syndrome.	5+5
3.	a) Role of hormonal cytology. b) Various techniques used in cytologic evaluation of hormonal status. c) Bethesda system of reporting of Pap smear.	3+3+4
4.	a) Role of semen analysis in infertility work up. b) Modalities for diagnosis of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) induced lesions.	5+5
5.	a) Biomedical Waste Management and Handling Rules. b) Role of Card tests in diagnosis of various infectious diseases.	5+5
6.	a) Fixation, processing and preparation of different fluid specimens. b) Techniques employed for chromosomal disorders.	6+4
7.	a) Use of flow cytometry in diagnosis of platelet functional disorders. b) Laboratory diagnosis of Inborn Error of Metabolism.	5+5
		P.T.O.

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8.	a) How to differentiate reactive mesothelial cells, mesothelioma and adenocarcinoma in fluids by morphological features and ancillary techniques. b) Immune markers in diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders.	5+5
9.	a) Significance of glycosylated hemoglobin and albumin – creatinine ratio as prognostic markers in Diabetes Mellitus. b) Difficulties encountered in techniques and interpretation of thyroid cytology.	5+5
10.	a) Role of electron microscopy in diagnosis of non-neoplastic lesions. b) Role of D-dimer testing in clinical laboratory for the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.	6+4
