KMCT COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
MUKKOM, KOZHIKODE, KERALA.
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY.
SECOND YEAR BPT

PATHOLOGY- QUESTION BANK

LONG ESSAYS

1. Classify arthritis. Describe the features of rheumatoid arthritis
2. Classify meningitis. Describe the pathology and laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis meningitis.
3. Define and classify shock. Describe the pathogenesis of septic shock
4. Classify bone tumors. Explain the clinical and morphological features of osteosarcoma
5. Name the vascular lesions of the central nervous system. Describe the etiology, pathology and complications of any one of them
6. Define thrombosis. Discuss the pathogenesis and fate of thrombosis
7. Define thrombosis. Discuss the pathogenesis and fate of thrombosis
8. Classify hemolytic anemias. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of hereditary spherocytosis
9. Define neoplasia and classify tumors. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumors
10. Classify meningitis. Describe the pathology and laboratory diagnosis of meningitis
11. Discuss rheumatic heart disease and mention the types of endocarditis
12. Define inflammation. Describe in detail about granulomatous inflammation.
13. Define necrosis. Describe in detail, the different types of necrosis with examples
14. Define necrosis. Describe in detail, the different types of necrosis with examples
15. Write the definition, classification and biological behaviour of benign and malignant neoplasms
16. . Explain in detail about types of necrosis and gangrene

17. Describe the types and pathogenesis of shock.
18. . Define inflammation and explain in detail about acute and chronic inflammation.
19. Describe wound healing by primary intention. Mention two factors which influence wound healing.
20. . Enumerate types of arthritis. Describe etiopathogenesis, lab diagnosis and morphology of rheumatoid arthritis
21. Describe the different types of necrosis with examples.
22. Classify bone tumors. Describe morphology and clinical features of osteosarcoma
23. Define and classify neoplasia. Discuss the differences between benign and malignant tumor
24. Define thrombus. Discuss etiopathogenesis and fate of thrombus.
25. . What is osteomyelitis. Describe about its etiology, pathogenesis, sequence of pathologic changes and complications.
26. What is Osteomyelitis. Describe about its etiology, pathogenesis, sequence of pathologic changes and complications"
27. Define edema. Discuss etiopathogenesis and types of edema
28. What are the causative agents and mode of transmission of tuberculosis. Write about its pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
29. Classify gangrene. Tabulate the differences between dry gangrene and wet gangrene.
30. Describe in detail the etiology and pathology of osteomyelitis
31. Define meningitis. Types of meningitis, CSF findings in each types of meningitis.
32. Define atherosclerosis. Discuss etiopathogenesis and complications of atherosclerosis
33. . Classify anemia. Describe in detail the clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
34. Define necrosis. Write types of necrosis and describe each types of necrosis.
35. Explain in detail about blood transfusion, grouping and transmissible infections including HIV and Hepatitis

36. Define inflammation. Describe the various vascular and cellular events involved in acute inflammation. Add a note on morphology and fate of acute inflammation

37. Define shock. Discuss the pathogenesis, types and morphologic changes seen in shock.

38. Define and classify shock. Describe the pathogenesis of septic shock

39. Describe wound healing by primary and secondary unions with a special note on fracture healing. Mention the factors affecting wound healing.

40. Define anemia. Classify anemias and give laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia.

41. Write a note on inflammation, its ethiopathogenesis and add a note on inflammatory cells and mediators

42. Define thrombosis. Describe pathophysiology of thrombosis and fate of thrombus

43. Define inflammation and name the types. Mention the features and causes of acute inflammation and explain in detail the vascular events

44. Define neoplasia. Describe the differences between benign and malignant neoplasms. Discuss various pathways of spread of malignant neoplasms.

45. Define and classify Amyloidosis. Describe the pathogenesis and special stains to demonstrate amyloid.

46. Define anaemia and classify. Give the aetiology of iron deficiency anaemia. Explain in detail clinical features and lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia

47. Describe about congenital heart disease, etiopathogenesis and types

48. Define inflammation. Describe the vascular and cellular events acute in inflammation

49. . Define thrombosis. Classify thrombi based on site. Explain in detail etiopathogenesis of thrombus formation.

SHORT ESSAYS

1. Pathogenesis of shock.
2. Fracture healing
3. Megaloblastic anemia
4. Filariasis
5. Thrombosis
6. Gangrene
7. Brain Abscess
8. Cardiac oedema
9. Leukoplakia
10. Malignanat melanoma
11. Pathogenesis of gouty arthritis.
12. Diabetic nephropathy.
13. Lab diagnosis of AIDS.
14. Pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.
15. Metastasis.
16. Graves disease.
17. Basal cell carcinoma.
18. Osteoporosis.
19. Pathological calcification.
20. Sickle cell anemia.
21. Amyloidosis
22. Granulomatous inflammation
23. Lepromatous leprosy
24. Opportunistic infections

25. Metastasis
26. Clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
27. Mention the types and morphological changes in shock
28. Clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
29. Mention the types and morphological changes in shock
30. Factors influencing wound healing
31. Types of necrosis with examples.
32. Type -I hypersensitivity reaction.
33. Bronchiectasis
34. Pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis.
35. Describe the cellular events in acute inflammation
36. Amyloidosis
37. Cardiac edema
38. Thrombosis
39. Lab diagnosis of AIDS
40. Sickle cell anaemia
41. Metastasis
42. CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis and tubercular meningitis
43. Phagocytosis
44. . Meningioma
45. Osteomyelitis
46. Lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
47. Kwashiorkor
48. Lepromatous leprosy
49. Describe the pathology of granulomatous inflammation

50. Pathogenesis of septic shock
51. Describe the pathology of granulomatous inflammation
52. Pathogenesis of septic shock
53. Wound healing
54. Sickle cell anemia
55. Marasmus and kwashiorkor
56. Explain the process of thrombus formation
57. Poliomyelitis
58. Describe in detail the pathogenesis of occupational lung diseases
59. Describe the aetio-pathogenesis and diagnosis of Jaundice.
60. Classification of amyloidosis.
61. Osteogenic sarcoma.
62. Renal calculi.
63. Iron deficiency anemia.
64. Basal cell carcinoma
65. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of pneumonia
66. Explain about thrombosis and embolism
67. Pathologic calcification.
68. Describe the pathogenesis of edema.
69. Spread of cancer.
70. Nephrotic syndrome.
71. Hereditary spherocytosis
72. Pathogenesis and morphology of alcoholic liver disease
73. Define and classify shock. Describe pathogenesis and pathology of shock
74. Pyogenic meningitis.

75. Cholelithiasis (gall stones).
76. Thrombosis.
77. Rheumatic heart disease
78. Hemophilia A
79. Describe causes, morphology and clinical features of cerebral infarction
80. Define inflammation. Describe the vascular and cellular events in acute
81. Inflammation
82. Wound healing
83. Hemophilia
84. Rheumatic heart disease
85. Hemophilia A
86. Infarction
87. Hepatitis
88. Myxedema
89. Describe about etiopathogenesis, morphologic features and diagnosis of ischemic
90. heart disease.
91. Define and classify shock. Discuss about pathogenesis and complications of shock.
92. Describe necrosis and gangrene with its types..
93. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) findings in pyogenic meningitis and tubercular meningitis
94. Pyogenic meningitis
95. Define metaplasia with examples
96. Classification and microscopy of leprosy
97. Morphology of osteosarcoma.
98. Hashimoto`s thyroiditis
99. Define necrosis. Name the different types of necrosis with examples.

100. Define anaemia. Discuss etiopathogenesis with blood and bone marrow picture In iron deficiency anaemia
101. Iron deficiency anaemia causes
102. Thrombosis
103. Pathological calcification
104. Factors affecting healing
105. Rickets
106. Mention the pathogenesis of thrombus formation
107. Describe the types of pathological calcification in detail
108. Define edema. Discuss etiopathogenesis of edema.
109. Define and classify neoplasia. Discuss the difference between benign and malignancy
110. Tumors
111. Tuberculosis
112. Anaemias and types
113. Malignant neoplasia
114. Malaria
115. Parkinsonism
116. Define and classify pneumonia. What are the etiological factors and pathologic
117. changes involved in lobar pneumonia
118. Define anaemia. Classify hemolytic anaemia. Write about its etiopathogenesis and
119. laboratory diagnosis
120. Describe the bone healing of fractures in long bones.
121. 3Metastasis
122. Types of necrosis
123. Thalassemia

124. Embolism
125. Wound healing
126. Cirrhosis
127. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Alcoholic Liver Disease.
128. Define and classify shock. Describe the pathogenesis of septic shock
129. Discuss vascular and cellular events in acute inflammation.
130. . Describe the process of wound hea
131. Neonatal Jaundice
132. Glomerular nephritis
133. Marasmus
134. Define pneumonia and types
135. Leukoplakia
136. Describe healing of fractured bone
137. Define neoplasm. What are the differences between benign and malignant neoplasms
138. Define gangrene and classify. Explain in detail gas gangrene.
139. Define embolism. Explain in detail fat embolism.
140. Megaloblastic anemia
141. Gangrene
142. Rheumatic heart disease
143. Amyloidosis
144. Aneurysm
145. Describe necrosis with types.
146. Define embolism and mention different types of embolism.
147. Define repair. Explain in detail wound healing by primary union.
148. Define shock and classify. Explain the etiopathogenesis of cardiogenic shock

149. Diabetes mellitus.
150. Tumor.
151. Osteomyelitis.
152. Pathological calcification.
153. Jaundice
154. Pathological calcification
155. Describe the pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis
156. Explain in detail osteoarthritis.
157. Define pneumonia. Explain in detail lobar pneumonia.

SHORT ANSWERS

1. Atrophy
2. Necrosis
3. Asbestosis
4. Ulcer
5. Tuberculosis meningitis
6. Hypertrophy
7. Scurvy
8. Sickle cell anemia
9. Gastritis
10. Alcoholic cirrhosis
11. CSF findings in pyogenic meningitis.
12. Four causes of hematuria.
13. List cardinal signs of inflammation.
14. Fallot's tetralogy- components.

15. What is necrosis. Explain the types
16. Marasmus
17. List the population at risk of developing AIDS.
18. Types of Gangrene with examples
19. Explain Osteomyelitis
20. Enumerate the transfusion transmitted infections.
21. Vitamin D deficiency
22. Leukemoid reaction
23. Endocarditis
24. Pleomorphic adenoma
25. Basal cell carcinoma
26. Gross and microscopy of ulcerative colitis
27. Gumma
28. Components of Fallots tetralogy
29. Bronchiectasis
30. Complications of diabetes mellitus
31. Gross and microscopy of ulcerative colitis
32. Gumma
33. Components of Fallots tetralogy
34. Bronchiectasis
35. Complications of diabetes mellitus
36. Ashcoffs body
37. Stages of pneumonia
38. Multi nodular goiter.
39. Poliomyelitis

40. Causes of peptic ulcer
41. Gohn's Complex
42. Aschoff body
43. Sequestrum
44. Laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia
45. CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis.
46. Vitamin D deficiency
47. Types of gangrene
48. Causes of hematuria
49. Alcoholic cirrhosis
50. Ulcer
51. Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
52. Involucrum
53. Barrett’s esophagus
54. Odema
55. Hyaline change
56. Warthin tumor
57. Nephrotic syndrome
58. Cysticercosis
59. Gout
60. Hashimoto thyroiditis
61. Gout
62. Lepromatous leprosy.
63. Neuroblastoma
64. Sickle cell anemia

65. Alzheimer’s disease
66. Gout
67. Lepromatous leprosy.
68. Neuroblastoma
69. Sickle cell anemia
70. Alzheimer’s disease
71. Mention the stages of lobar pneumonia
72. Write two differences between hyperplasia and hypertrophy
73. Atrophy
74. Classify ischemic heart disease
75. Syringomyelia
76. Causes of lymph node enlargement
77. Iron deficiency anemia
78. Protein energy malnutrition
79. Polyps
80. Iodine deficiency goiter
81. Granulation tissue.
82. Marasmus and Kwashiorkor.
83. Primary complex.
84. Chemical carcinogens.
85. Three causes of lymph node enlargement
86. Define edema and its types
87. Define Neoplasm and give it's classification
88. Aneurysm
89. Myocardial infarction

90. Reversible cell injury
91. Stages of lobar pneumonia
92. Types of aneurysms
93. What is cirrhosis liver
94. Skeletal features of rickets
95. .Hashimoto thyroiditis
96. Graves' disease of thyroid
97. Scurvy
98. Diabetic neuropathy
99. Factors influencing wound healing
100. Routes of transmission of HIV infection
101. Granuloma.
102. Tuberculoid leprosy.
103. Osteoarthritis.
104. Any three features of SLE
105. Etiology of peptic ulcer.
106. Define edema. What are the types of edema
107. Obesity
108. Tuberculous meningitis
109. Gouty arthritis
110. Iron deficiency anemia
111. List any four signs of acute inflammation.
112. Granuloma.
113. Components of Fallot's tetralogy
114. Mention four components of diabetes mellitus.

115. Metastatic calcification
116. Bronchitis
117. Types of cirrhosis
118. Mention four complications of diabetes mellitus
119. Mention types of hypersensitivity reactions
120. Atrophy
121. Alcoholic liver disease
122. Bronchiectasis
123. HIV
124. Carcinogenesis
125. Wound healing
126. Enumerate the types of congenital heart diseases.
127. Type IV hypersensitivity reaction.
128. Enumerate the conditions that cause COPD.
129. Osteoporosis.
130. Types of emphysema
131. Mention three laboratory diagnosis of beta thalassemia
132. Cardinal signs of inflammation
133. Four examples of congenital heart diseases
134. Classify bleeding disorders
135. Thromboembolism
136. Tetralogy of Fallot
137. Tumour spread
138. Meningitis
139. Osteoarthritis

140. Bronchiectasis
141. Peptic ulcer
142. Protein energy malnutrition
143. Vitamin D Deficiency.
144. Hypersensitivity type 1 reaction
145. Types of embolism
146. Jaundice
147. Atrophy.
148. Osteoporosis
149. Ghon's complex.
150. Parkinsonism
151. Pyogenic meningitis
152. Complications of diabetes mellitus
153. Neurological changes in syphilis
154. Occupational lung diseases
155. Atherosclerosis
156. Hemophilia
157. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
158. Rheumatoid arthritis
159. Alcoholic liver disease
160. Asthma
161. Coagulopathies
162. Autolysis
163. Osteomalacia
164. Scleroderma

165. Gouty arthritis
166. Benign vs malignant neoplasm
167. Bronchial asthma
168. Obesity
169. Gastric ulcer
170. Necrosis.
171. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
172. Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction.
173. Lobar pneumonia.
174. Classify leprosy
175. Osteomyelitis
176. Leukemoid reaction
177. Rickets
178. Thyroiditis
179. Leukoplakia
180. Chemical carcinogenesis
181. Alzheimer's disease
182. Vitamin D deficiency
183. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
184. Sequestrum
185. Lobar pneumonia
186. Gout
187. Rickets
188. Rheumatic heart disease
189. Diabetic nephropathy

190. Amyloidosis
191. Atrial septal defect
192. Ulcer
193. Atrophy
194. Gangrene
195. Vitamin D deficiency
196. Define necrosis. What are the types of necrosis
197. Bronchiectasis
198. Osteoarthritis
199. Poliomyelitis
200. Fate of a thrombus.
201. Chemical carcinogens.
202. Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction.
203. Fallot's tetralogy
204. Complications of diabetes mellitus
205. Paget's disease of bone
206. Scurvy
207. Hemophilia
208. Bronchiectasis
209. Granulomatous inflammation
210. Bronchiectasis
211. Osteoporosis
212. Lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia
213. Types of aneurysm
214. Gastric Ulcer.

215. Chronic venous congestion lung.
216. Kwashiorkor.
217. Rickets.
218. Aneurysm.
219. Gastric ulcer.
220. Psoriasis.
221. Hypertrophy.
222. Cholecystitis.
223. Urinary tract infection.
224. Ischemia.
225. Modes of transmission of HIV infection
226. Type IV Hypersensitivity reaction
227. Poliomyelitis
228. Grave's disease
229. Gout
230. Primary complex.
231. Leukemia.
232. Dystrophic calcification.
233. Fatty liver.
234. Pyogenic meningitis.