

Model Questions on Clinical Pathology

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SOQ

1. What are body fluids? Mention five
2. What are the steps of examination of body fluid?
3. Mention important differentiation points of exudate and transudate.
4. Name the causes of exudative and transudative pleural fluids
5. Name the important laboratory test for detection of kidney function
6. Mention the normal values of the following: Fasting and random blood sugar, serum bilirubin, urea, creatinine, cholesterol, total protein, GPT, GOT, Calcium
7. What are the components of lipid profile? Give their normal values
8. Name some enzymes of clinical importance
9. Mention the enzymes useful for diagnosis of myocardial infarction
10. Mention the clinical importance of troponin-I
11. What are the clinical conditions where serum alkaline phosphatase enzyme is raised?
12. When to be examined after collection of semen
13. Define azospermia. Mention the normal sperm count
14. What do you mean by HCG? mention some conditions where HCG is positive in the urine specimen. Mention one important condition where highest value of HCG is found in the blood.
15. What do you mean by routine examination of urine? Name the important chemical test for urine.
16. What do you mean by oligouria and anuria? What are the conditions in which high and low specific gravity of urine?
17. What are the causes of proteinuria? What do you mean by massive proteinuria? Mention its causes
18. What do you mean by Bence Jones's protein? How it is detected in urine? (2+3),
19. What is glycosuria? What are the reducing substances may present in urine?,
20. What do you mean by the term – renal glycosuria, alimentary glycosuria, hyperglycaemia sin glycosuria, renal threshold and impaired glucose tolerance,
21. Mention the causes of hyperglycaemia and hypoglycaemia,
22. How will confirm a suspected case of diabetes mellitus?,
23. Mention the important causes of ketonuria,
24. Tell the normal values of fasting and random blood glucose,

25. What are criteria of diagnosis of D M?
26. Mention the important causes of haematuria,
27. Mention the important causes of pyouria,
28. Mention the different types of casts found in urine,
29. Mention the different types of crystals found in urine,
30. How will you differentiate AGN and NS by examination of urine?
31. Name the biochemical tests with their importance to differentiate AGN and NS,
32. What do you mean by routine examination of stool? Mention two important causes of melena, (3+2)
33. Mentions the points of physical examination of stool,
34. Mention the commonly found ova and cysts in stool,
35. What are helminthes which may be found in stool?,
36. Name the important diseases where excessive mucous is found in stool.
37. Enumerate 5 important liver function tests.
38. What are the types of jaundice? Mention 2 important cause of hepatocellular jaundice.
39. Mention 4 important causes of haemolytic jaundice with one important complication.
40. Name the urinary and stool findings in obstructive jaundice.
41. What do you mean by sub-clinical and clinical jaundice with corresponding bilirubin levels? Why bilirubin level is usually less than 5 mg/dl in haemolytic jaundice?
42. Why jaundice appear in premature baby?
43. Mention the causes of congenital hyperbilirubinaemia.
44. What investigations are needed before FNAC of liver?