Basic things from blood. Anemia types and definition. Definitions from lung.

EXTERNAL: fallopian tube, it's diseases, ectopic pregnancy (what it is, what causes it, where it occurs, where lodged, treatment, complications) it was more of a gynae viva than pathology but it was basic general knowledge so it went fine.

OSPE: iron def anemia, meningioma , pheochromocytoma , fibroadenoma breast , hcc , cml , kawasaki disease , mi, gastric ca, peptic ulcer , osteoclastoma

Observed: organ preservation for sampling and phlebotomy

INTERNAL: classification of leukemia..def of anema leukemia..tumors of ovary..seminoma morpho..diff b/w acute n chronic leukemia..tb morpho.. Ulcerative/crohn

external: what is the significance of monocytes in human body..how do we detect different wbcs..what stain is used to detect diff types of wbcs..percentage of monocytes in blood..basic stains used...agranular cells in blood? Most dangerous leukemia acc to survival?

Most common leukemia in children

OSPE QS.

Peptic ulcer.

Kawasaki disease.

Wilson disease.

Osteoclastoma.

Pneumonia. (gray hepatization stage)

meningioma.

Polycystic kidney disease.

Pheochromocytoma.

Insulinoma(question ma low bsr ka scenario th, and it was asked k konsay tumor ye cause kraty en) mi(type pf necrosis? 3 biochemical tests for mi) cml.

Hcc. (risk factor, variant of hcc)

sister mary joseph nodules. (i hope i am recalling it right)

gastric ca.

Fibroadenoma.

Yaar gray hepat ki photo th. Woi jo typical de v ooti e book ma. Or osteocastoma ka scenario th. Viva.

Sir nadeem internal thay. Easy question poch ry th. Kuch bachun k saath ques repeat kiey or kuch k saath nae.

REPEATED QUES:

anemia? Luekemia? Difference b/w emphysema and chronic bronchitis? Classification of leukemia.

Ques asked from me: Ifts. Aplastic anemia? Drugs causing aplastic anemia? Iron deff anemia?lab invest.? Parasite causing iron deff.anemia: hookworm.

Parasite causing megaloblastic anemia: fish tapeworm.

Pernicious anemia.

Thallasmeia common in pakistan: beta thallassemia.

Lab invest of thallas.

INTERNAL:

define anemia.

Nutritional anemias.

Classification of anemia.

Difference between chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Types of hodgkin lymphomas.

Lab investigations of megaloblastic anemia.

Cd markers of all leukemias.

Serum markers of hcc, ovarian tumors, pancreatic carcinoma, colon cancer.

EXTERNAL:

normal values of renal function tests. (please do memorize them, or he'll threaten to fail you and make you cry lel)

causes of infertility.

Whats the microorganism which causes infertility

EXTERNAL:

what is the specimen? Multi nodular goiter. Then he asked the whole thyroid, cold/hot nodules, carcinoma thyroid, tfts, normal values of t3 and t4.

Hcc - hepatocellular carcinoma ...

Hcc risk factors,

diseases due to alcohol consumption.

What is cyanosis?

Change on nail bed.. Causes/reasons of cyanosis...

INTERNAL (DR.NADEEM): define chronic bronchitis, emphyseme, differenciate between chronic bronchitis and emphysema, invasive lobular ca, invasive ductal ca, microscopic picture of tb, meningitis causing bacteria. define giant cells'. define granuloma..

EXTERNAL: types of leukemias,teratoma its diagnosis,presentation,treatment,inflammation of testes. **INTERNAL**.. definition of anemia, leukemia,dif of crohns and uc (morpho of meningioma, papillary ca of thyroid, medullary ca and chronic cholecystitis) dif between obs and restrictive lung disease, psammoma body kis my hoti hy ..papillary ca, serous tumor of ovary and meningioma classify leukemia

EXTERNAL..name imp hormones

testosterone ki secondary sexual characteristics.prolactin kia krta .km hojay to kia hota hy. What is this specimen? Endometrial polyp

OSPE

Prostatic ca, cml, endometrial polyp, cervical ca, takayasu arterits, there was a diagram of myocardial infarct and easy questions were asked, causes of fulminant hep and viruses that cause fulminant hep

(hbv hav and in pregnancy hev), hydronephrosis sampling technique and specimen preservation and papillary ca b

Anemia polycythemia leukemia inki definitions he asked. Histology of bone cancers histology of graves histology of papillary carcinoma.

Chromosomal abnormalities in down syndrome, klinefelter and turnor syndrome.. Astrocytoma morpho... Names of bone carcinoma.. Nephrotic syndrome.

EXTERNAL - gall stones types of stones etiology bilirubin serum level jaundice

INTERNAL -

mi enzymes and their significance when does the injury become irreversible? Sickle cell anemia diseases of urinary bladder

do memorise the normal levels of lfts, rfts, thyroid enzymes.

INTERNAL

diseases of endocardium, infective endocarditis types, organism, diagnosis difference between rheumatoid arthritis n rheumatic heart disease serologically

EXTERNAL

identify specimen - hydatidiform mole describe it, lab findings, significance n complications pseudomembranes in female (according to external there are 3 pseudomembranes of which 1 is inflammatory n other is physiological, i said amniotic sac, he asked what is its proper name.. Even mam samra dont know about this :-p) placental abnormalities preeclampsia description n complications 2 protein storage diseases

Internal: names and causes of congenital heart diseases. Mi. Prinzmetal angina. Malignant htn and its complications.acute renal failure causes.

EXTERNAL: diseases of pancreas. Celiac disease. Diff bw ulcerative colitis nd crohn disease. Irritable bowl disease. Esophageal varices

INTERNAL: diseases of wbcs. How will you differentiate bw a patient of hodgkins and non-hodgkins lymphoma. Biopsy findings in each. Pituitary gland diseases.

EXTERNAL: he's asking open ended questions; inflammatory diseases? Autoimmune diseases? Levels of ast, alt, alp, t3, t4, bilirubin. Just keep talking, the longer the better, he wont stop you, but make sure that you know the basics of the diseases you enumerate, usi me se agay qs poochtay hain. He was also asking the normal length of gall bladder, colon, small intestine, etc.

OSPE

Scenarios, generally easy. Concentrate on the vivas.

Kawasaki syndrome.

complication.

Endometrial carcinoma

infective endocarditis

hydronephrosis

asbestosis

leiomyoma

PBC

pud

pheocromocytoma

bph

barrets esophagus

transitional cell cancer

for the observed stations, go through fnac, phlebotomy, how to send sample, characteristics of the bottle etc

INTERNAL: wilms tumor, goiter, different morphologies of rbcs, pathogenesis of bite cells, causes of splenomegaly.

EXTERNAL: jaundice, types, neonatal jaundice, its cause and treatment, chronic cholecystitis.

OSPE: thalassemia, megaloblastic anemia, bph, h pylori gastritis, baretts esophagus, kawasaki's, endometrial cancer, fibroids, transitional cell carcinoma, hydronephrosis, pheochromocytoma, secondary htn, infective endocarditis, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, asbestosis, viral hepatitis, autoimmune hepatitis, fnac, phlebotomy

INTERNAL: name diseases of cvs , what is atherosclerosis, risk factors for atherosclerosis , mi, role of hdl Idlin atherosclerosis, name diseases of wbc, aml, hashimoto throiditis, thyroid function test **EXTERNAL**: specimen identify kraya ,hydatiform mole ,hcg kn conditions mn zyada hta hy,any mineral deficiency causing disease, iron deficiency anemia, diseases causing consolidation of lung

For external do learn all lfts, rfts and electrolytes value.and also length of all organs

Lengths of small intestine large intestine esophagus uterus

INTERNAL:

diseases of myocardium

lab investigations of mi, which one is better, why is it better?

treatable leukemia? Treatment?

EXTRENAL:

identify specimen (leiomyooma), kis cheez ka tumor hai? Body me kis kis organ pe leiomyoma ban sakta hai? Uterus, gb, skin, small intestine name melanin disorders

causes of infertility

diseases caused by vitamin a deficiency

INTERNAL: salivary gland diseases, warthin tumor, carcinoma in situ, its examples, bacteria causing cervicitis, cervical carcinoma

EXTERNAL: aneurysms, haemorrhoids, causes of dilated heart, monocytes normal value, what are blast cells.

OSPE: gout scenario wid urate nephropathy pic,kawasaki,reye syndrome,amebiasis,atherosclerosis 2 times,aortic dissection,cervical carcinoma in situ,phlebotomy site how to prepare,finac site how to prepare,differentiating aml from all using stain,sickle cell anemia,hepatacellular carcinoma(gross pic),invasive ductal carcinoma, wilms tumor plus its survival rate

INTERNAL: diabetic nephropathy hba1c its value, diabetes inspidus, diseases of joints, gout pathogenesis.

EXTERNAL: describe ovary, diseases of ovary, maximum size of a cyst, complications of first trimester and 3rd trimester. Infections in 3rd trimester... Name gram positive and gram negative cocci **INTERNAL**

types of diarrhea , most common diseases in hostel, testicular tumors , ulcerative colitis **EXTERNAL**

causes of chf, most important sign in chf (edema), different causes of edema in foot, effect of malignant htn on different organs especially on eye lashes ::/ =- - specimen identify krwaya.

OSPE

kawasaki disease diabetic foot wilms tumors appendicitis hcc atherosclerosis

urate nephropathy

seminomas

prostatic adenocarcinoma

dcis

sickle cell disease

all/aml n stains (sudan black n pas)

observed: fnac n phlebotomy

INTERNAL: gestational diabetes, gout, uric acid value in gout, renal stones

EXTERNAL: prolapse of uterus, bile producing cell, volume of bile, insulin producing cells, insulin physiology

INTERNAL:dic,hba1c,complications of atherosclerosis,components of atherosclerosis,all,smudge cells present in which leukaemia,value of uric acid ,diseases of joints,diseases of platelets

EXTERNAL: pigments in the body, function of bile pigments, inflammation of prostate, organisms causing prostatitis

EXTERNAL: ascites and causes, consistency of fluid in ascites, types of oedema, pitting edema and its location, types of testicular tumours, seminoma and why it is malignant....

INTERNAL: juvenile haemangioma and its morphology, disease of thyroid, hyperthyroidism, graves' disease and its pathogenesis, difference between graves' disease and hyperthyroidism, lipid profile, functions of hdl, ldl, vldl.....

INTERNAL: screening of cervical cancer, where and how do you take the pap smear, definition of bronchitis, changes seen in smokers lungs pathogenesis, types of diarrhea w examples, hep c complications, why does hematemesis occur in ppl with hep c, diseases of the breast just the names, what does transmural mean.

eosinophilia, eosinophil normal levels, metastatic lung cancer? Increased wbcs will manifest how in the blood?, causes of lymphadenitis

INTERNAL: ulcerative colitis diseases of colon names, haemorhoids, hydatidiform mole, beta hcg normaly present or not

EXTERNAL: types of hypersensitivity, emb<mark>oli</mark> types nd examples, names of rbc wbcs related disorders, types of leukemia

INTERNAL: rectal carcinoma, diseases of lung (just names), pneumonia, lobar pneumonia causes, aspiration pneumonia, skin diseases,

EXTERNAL: causes of bronchogenic carcinoma, 3ds of pellegra, pernicious anemia, megaloblastic anemia, granulomas, granuloma formation in tb

INTERNAL: types of anemias, explanation of hyperparathyroidism. External: layers of uterus, functions of perimetrium, atrophy of uterus

INTERNAL: warthin's tumour, lab diagnosis of mi, different types of troponins (and which one is better), which marker should be used for a second attack of mi, diseases of smooth muscles, tumours of skeletal muscles, pathogenesis of parkinsonism

OSPE

Invasive intraductal carcinoma, mi, transitionnal cell ca, leiomyoma, acute cholecystitis, aplastic anemia, osteoclastoma, teratoma, berger's disease, fibroadenoma, hyperthyroidism, secondary hyperparathyroidism, renal cell ca, gastric carcinoma, lobar pneumonia, adenocarcinoma of colon, beta thalasemia

observed: drawing a blood sample, steps before fnac procedure

OSPE: diabetic foot, ulcerative colitis, kawasaki disease, rheumatoid arthritis, asbestosis, leiomyoma, teratoma, hydatiform mole, acute pancreatitis, mi, incubation period of hep a, lobar pneumonia, megaloblastic anemia, hep c..observed: how to prepare phlebotomy site, how to prepare fnac site.

INTERNAL: hepatocellular carcinoma, common hepatitis in our country (.in developed countries hep b, in pakistan hep c.), chronic bronchitis, difference b/w obstructive nd restrictive lund diseases, effect of smoking on resp tract......external: multinodular goiter, vit c deficiency, causes of chronic osteomyelitis.

EXTERNAL:

name few autosomal recessive disorders...which drugs can cause gastric erosion?duchenne muscular dystrophy...klinefelter syndrome,turner syndrome,galactossemia...

OSPE: chronic myeloid leukemia, fibroadenoma, kawasaki disease, non proliferative fibrocystic change in breast, phlebotomy, organ preservation, giant cell tumor of bone, peptic ulcer

disease, as bestosis, polycystic kidney, leiomyoma, meningioma, insulinoma, pheochromocytoma, coronary artery atherosclerosis, infective endocarditis, hepatocellular carcinoma.

INTERNAL: diseases of gall bladder, detail of gall stones, why mi common in males, rickets, psoriasis, cardiac enzymes, which one better, which one better; troponin i or t and why?...

EXTERNAL: importance of cbc, lymphocytes count, the conditions in which lymphocytes and eosinophils are raised, acute and chronic inflammation's differences on microscopy

EXTERNAL: cystic fibrosis, csf..its composition, volume, function, method to take its sample, site of sampling, sids

INTERNAL: vasculitis, diagnosis of diabetes, diseases of bones, uric acid levels, at which level we say it's hyperuricemia? Modifiable risk factors of atherosclerosis

INTERNAL: diseases of heart orderwise ,causes of congenital heart diseases,name the teratogens, transplacental infection, pathologies of urinary bladder, sites of renal stones **EXTERNAL:** mutations and types of mutations, metastasis, pleural effusion, benign tumors of ovary ,teratoma

INTERNAL:

- wbc disorders
- platelet disorders
- difference between the peripheral blood picture of leucocytosis and lymphocytic leukemia
- name the diseases of bladder
- causes of cystitis
- aml

EXTERNAL:

- explain spirometry
- name lung function tests
- describe fvc, fev1 and tlc
- composition of air
- hypercapnia
- increased respiratory rate
- respiratory acidosis

OSPE:

- wilson disease
- cml
- barrett oesophagus
- infective endocarditis
- peptic ulcer
- Leiomyoma
- Atherosclerosis
- Fibroadenoma
- Collection of blood sample for culture



- Preparation of slide
- Sample collection
- Polycystic kidney
- Asbestosis
- Hypoglycemia

