

OCTOBER 2003

[KJ 1508]

Sub. Code : 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
EXAMINATION.**

(New Regulations)

**Paper III — HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL
PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

**Theory : Two hours and forty
minutes**

Theory : 80 marks

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes

M.C.Q. : 20 marks

**M.C.Q. must be answered SEPARATELY on the
Answer Sheet provided as per the instructions given on
the first page of M.C.Q. Booklet.**

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

**1. Discuss the etiopathogenesis of chronic myeloid
leukaemia. What are peripheral smear findings in CML.
(15)**

2. How will you diagnose megaloblastic anaemia?(15)

3. Write short notes : (10 × 5 = 50)

(1) Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia.

(2) Significance of pap stain.

(3) Features of CIN III on smear.

(4) Diagnostic tests for HIV infection.

(5) Widal test.

(6) Transfusion reaction.

(7) Prothrombin time.

**(8) Haematologic findings in DIC (Disseminated
Intravascular Coagulation)**

(9) FNAC features of Fibroadenoma of breast.

(10) Indications of bone marrow aspiration.

[KL 1508]

II. Write short notes on :

(10 × 5 = 50)

(New Regulations)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

**Theory : Two hours and
forty minutes**

Theory : 80 marks

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes

M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Essay:

(2 × 15 = 30)

(1) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of megaloblastic anemia. What are the peripheral smear and bonemarrow findings in megaloblastic anemia?

(2) How will you diagnose a case of multiple myeloma?

(a) Barr body.

(b) Coombs test.

(c) Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura.

(d) Cytochemical stains in leukemia.

(e) Leukemoid reaction.

(f) FNAC of papillary carcinoma of thyroid.

(g) Prothrombin time.

(h) **Agranulocytosis.**

(i) Automation in cytology.

(j) **Benedict test.**

FEBRUARY 2005

[KM 1508]

Sub. Code : 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
EXAMINATION.**

(New Regulations)

**Paper III — HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL
PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks
Theory : Two hours and Theory : 80 marks
forty minutes
M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Essay : (2 × 15 = 30)

(1) Define and classify Haemolytic anaemias and discuss the laboratory findings in a case of β -Thalassaemia.

(2) Discuss the aetiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of disseminated intravascular coagulation.

II. Write short notes : (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Semen analysis**
- (b) F.I.S.H.**

- (c) Urinary sediments**
 - (d) Leukaemoid reaction**
 - (e) Coomb's test**
 - (f) Pap smear findings in Trichomonas vaginitis**
 - (g) Liver function tests**
 - (h) Hypersplenism**
 - (i) FNAC findings in tuberculosis lymphnode**
 - (j) Normal C.S.F. findings and in pyogenic meningitis.**
-

MARCH 2006

[KO 1508]

Sub. Code : 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
EXAMINATION.**

**Paper III — HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL
PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Theory : Two hours and
forty minutes

Theory : 80 marks

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes

M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Essay : (2 × 15 = 30)

(1) Discuss the etiology and laboratory findings in a case of Megaloblastic anemia.

(2) Discuss the investigations done in a case of coagulation disorder and write briefly on classic Hemophilia.

II. Short notes :

(10 × 5 = 50)

(a) Pap Smear findings in invasive carcinoma of cervix.

(b) FNAC findings in non-neoplastic thyroid disorders.

(c) Renal function tests.

(d) Burkitts' lymphoma.

(e) Philadelphia chromosome.

(f) Investigations in a case of azoospermia.

(g) Heinz bodies.

(h) Automated cell counters.

(i) CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis and viral meningitis.

(j) Platelet dysfunction disorders.

Sub. Code : 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
EXAMINATION.**

(New Regulations)

Paper III — HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Theory : Two hours and forty minutes

Theory : 80 marks

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes

M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Essay :

(1) Define and classify anemias. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis and laboratory investigations perinicious anemia? (20)

(2) Discuss in detail how would you proceed investigating a case of bleeding disorder. (15)

(3) Define and classify Acute Myeloid Leukaemias. Discuss the laboratory findings in a case of acute myeloid leukaemia. (15)

II. Write short notes :

(6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Microalbuminuria.
- (b) Hematocrit.
- (c) Urinary casts.
- (d) Indications for bone marrow aspiration.
- (e) Applications of PCR technique.
- (f) Significance of pleural fluid examination in various diseases.

[KQ 1508] MARCH 2007 Sub. Code : 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
EXAMINATION. (DCP)**

**Paper III — HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL
PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Common to

(Candidates admitted from 1993–94 onwards)

and

(Candidates admitted from 2004–05 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Theory : Two hours and Theory : 80 marks
forty minutes

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Essay :

1. Classify lymphomas. Discuss in brief Hodgkin's lymphoma. (20)
2. What are myeloproliferative disorders? Discuss polycythemia vera in detail. (15)
3. Discuss the etiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of sickle cell anemia. (15)

II. Write short notes : (6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Applications of flow cytometry.
 - (b) Glycosylated haemoglobin.
 - (c) Cyanmethemoglobin method.
 - (d) Apheresis.
 - (e) Stains used in cytology.
 - (f) Dengue fever.
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MARCH 2008

[KS 1508]

Sub. Code : 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY EXAMINATION.

Paper III — HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND
CYTOLOGY

(Common to all regulations)

Q.P. Code : 343010

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

- I. Long Essay : (2 × 20 = 40)
1. Classify hemolytic anaemias and discuss in detail about Thalassemia syndromes.
 2. Write the WHO classification of the Lymphoid Neoplasms and discuss in detail about Hodgkin's Lymphoma.
- II. Short notes : (10 × 6 = 60)
1. Classification of Acute myelogenous leukemia
 2. Chronic myeloproliferative disorders
 3. Platelet therapy and apheresis
 4. Fresh frozen plasma.
 5. Exfoliative cytology.
 6. Seminal analysis.
 7. Cryostat.
 8. Immunophenotyping.
 9. Write immune cell antigens detected by monoclonal antibodies
 10. Write cytopathological findings in thyroid lesions.
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September 2008

[KT 1508]

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY EXAMINATION.

**Paper III – HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND
CYTOLOGY**

(Common to all candidates)

Q.P. Code : 343010

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary.

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay questions :

(2 X 20 = 40)

1. Write etiological classification of anaemia and discuss in detail about iron deficiency anaemia?
2. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of bleeding disorder. What is the etiopathogenesis of immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 X 6 = 60)

1. Sick cell disease.
 2. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.
 3. Bone marrow study
 4. Etiological and pathogenetic factors in white cell neoplasms.
 5. Agranulocytosis.
 6. Hairy cell leukemia.
 7. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma.
 8. Clinical staging of Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas.
 9. Myelodysplastic syndromes.
 10. Write cytopathological findings in breast lesions.
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MARCH -2009

[KU 1508]

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY EXAMINATION.

**Paper III – HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
AND CYTOLOGY**

(Common to all candidates)

Q.P. Code : 343010

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary.

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay questions : (2 X 20 = 40)

1. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of haemolytic anemias and describe pathophysiology of sickle cell anemia.
2. Describe the pathology, classification and immunophenotyping of Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

II. Write short notes on : (10 X 6 = 60)

1. Myelodysplastic syndromes.
2. Bethesda system in cervical cytology.
3. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.
4. Cytospin.
5. Automation in Hematology.
6. Monoclonal gammopathy.
7. Cytomorphology of salivary gland tumors.
8. Cytochemistry in haematology.
9. Urinary sediment.
10. Ineffective erythropoiesis.

March 2010

[KW 1508]

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY EXAMINATION

**Paper III – HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
AND CYTOLOGY**

(Common to all candidates)

Q.P. Code : 343010

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

Answer ALL questions

I. Essay questions :

(2 x 20 = 40)

1. Classify haemolytic anaemia and discuss in detail about the laboratory investigations to diagnose a case of haemolytic anaemia.
2. What is disseminated intra vascular coagulations? Discuss the laboratory investigations necessary for the diagnosis of DIC.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 x 6 = 60)

1. Exfoliative cytology.
2. Micro angiopathic hemolytic anaemia.
3. Sickling test.
4. Peripheral smear and bone marrow findings of megaloblastic anaemia.
5. Indications for bone marrow aspirations.
6. Semen analysis.
7. Immune markers in acute leukemia.
8. Classify myelodysplastic syndromes.
9. LE cell phenomenon.
10. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) findings in various types of meningitis.

APRIL 2011

[KY 1508]

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP)

EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code : 343010

**Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)**

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Elaborate on :

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
1. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, morphology and diagnosis of Multiple Myeloma.	11	35	15
2. Describe the technique of aspiration of a nodule in Thyroid. Discuss the FNAC findings of thyroid lesions.	11	35	15

II. Write notes on :

1. Urine cytology.	4	10	7
2. Leukemoid reaction.	4	10	7
3. Osmotic fragility.	4	10	7
4. Hereditary spherocytosis.	4	10	7
5. Disseminated intravascular coagulation.	4	10	7
6. Morphology of Hodgkin's Lymphoma.	4	10	7
7. Cytospin.	4	10	7
8. Haemoparasites.	4	10	7
9. Immune Thrombocytopenic purpura.	4	10	7
10. Anticoagulants.	4	10	7

April 2012

[LA 1508]

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY
Q.P. Code : 343010**

**Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)**

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Elaborate on :

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
1. Define pancytopenia and tabulate its differential diagnosis. Describe etiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Aplastic Anemia.	16	35	15
2. A 12 year old boy presented with fever, loss of appetite and weight, multiple enlarged lymph nodes and moderate hepatosplenomegaly. Discuss the differential diagnosis and possible microscopic pathology of a lymph node biopsy.	16	35	15

II. Write notes on :

1. Describe briefly liquid based cytology.	4	10	7
2. Outline principle and methodology of FISH. Discuss its usefulness in diagnosis.	4	10	7
3. What are the tests done in investigating a case of Rh incompatibility?	4	10	7
4. What are the factors that can precipitate sickling in a patient with sickle cell syndromes?	4	10	7
5. Describe the abnormality of the Red Blood Cell in Hereditary Spherocytosis.	4	10	7
6. What is antiphospholipid antibody syndrome?	4	10	7
7. Explain the principle of PCR.	4	10	7
8. Cutaneous T cell lymphomas.	4	10	7
9. Cytological findings of benign salivary gland neoplasms.	4	10	7
10. Measures of glycemic control.	4	10	7

[LB 1508]

OCTOBER 2012

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code : 343010

**Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)**

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Elaborate on :

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
1. Discuss adverse reactions to Blood Transfusion. What are the Laboratory tests that may be done in investigating a case of transfusion reaction.	16	35	15
2. Classify Jaundice. Describe the various laboratory tests that can be done for establishing the etiology in a patient with Jaundice.	16	35	15

II. Write notes on :

1. Describe the blood and bone marrow findings in Lead poisoning.	4	10	7
2. What is acute nephritic syndrome?	4	10	7
3. Discuss Bethesda system of reporting Cervical Smears.	4	10	7
4. Describe the Urinary sediment in health and disease.	4	10	7
5. Enumerate the indications for a diagnostic bone marrow biopsy with a brief mention of the microscopic features of the bone marrow in each of the conditions.	4	10	7
6. What is a reticulocyte? How is it counted? Discuss the significance of its presence in the peripheral blood.	4	10	7
7. Classify Non Hodgkin's Lymphomas.	4	10	7
8. Discuss indications, methodology and interpretation of Semen Analysis.	4	10	7
9. Define pancytopenia and tabulate its differential diagnosis.	4	10	7
10. Antiphospholipid syndrome.	4	10	7

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (D.C.P) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2X15=30)

1. Enumerate the Microcytic anemias. What are the etiopathogenetic factors, and morphology of the peripheral blood and bone marrow in Iron Deficiency Anemia. List the laboratory tests that can be done for a definitive diagnosis of Iron deficiency anemia?
2. What is FNAC? Discuss the indications, methodology and usefulness of the technique.

II. Write notes on:

(10X7=70)

1. What are the tests that can be done to categories Acute Leukemias?
2. What is Prothrombin time?
3. How is Hemoglobin electrophoresis useful in establishing hematological disorders?
4. Discuss indications, methodology and interpretation of Semen Analysis.
5. Enumerate Myeloproliferative disorders. Discuss etiopathogenesis and microscopic pathology of the bone marrow in myelofibrosis.
6. Classify Non Hodgkin's Lymphomas.
7. Transfusion associated GVHD.
8. Indications for bone marrow trephine biopsy.
9. Antiphospholipid syndrome.
10. Hereditary qualitative platelet disorders.

[LE 1508]

APRIL 2014

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 X 15=30)

1. 18/M had a huge splenomegaly has suffered recurrent bone pain. His Hb is 5.2g/deciliter.
 - a) What is the most probable diagnosis? (3)
 - b) Enumerate the various laboratory tests.(6)
 - c) Discuss the pathogenesis and the molecular basis. (6)
2. Discuss the various methods of study of Cervical Cytology. With special reference to liquid based Cytology.

II. Write notes on:

(10 X 7 = 70)

1. Cord Blood.
2. Incomplete anti bodies in Hemolytic Disorders.
3. Principles of PCR.
4. Pre Diabetes.
5. Macrophages in the bone marrow.
6. Anti Phospholipid antibody syndrome.
7. Laboratory Diagnosis of DIC.
8. Dyserythropoietic anemia.
9. Myeloma Cells.
10. Cytology of Proliferative Breast Disease.

[LF 1508]

OCTOBER 2014

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Classify hemolytic anaemias. Discuss the laboratory investigations in hemolytic anemia.
2. Discuss the role of FNA in the diagnosis of salivary lesions.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Types of Reed Sternberg giant cells.
2. Polycythaemia vera.
3. WHO classification of myelodysplastic syndromes.
4. Anticoagulants.
5. Squamous intra epithelial lesions.
6. Principles of PCR.
7. Transfusion reactions.
8. POEMS syndrome.
9. Burkitt lymphoma.
10. Crystals in urine.

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code : 343010

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. A 25 year old male presented with bleeding gums, pallor and fever.
Total leucocyte count was elevated markedly.
What is the probable diagnosis?
Discuss the classification, morphology and immunophenotypic features.
2. Discuss the role of FNAC in the diagnosis of thyroid neoplasms.
Add a note on pitfalls in the interpretation.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Philadelphia chromosome.
2. Hemoparasites.
3. Malignant ascitic fluid cytology.
4. Romanowsky stains.
5. RBC inclusions.
6. Molecular pathology of chronic myeloid leukemia.
7. Haematuria.
8. Haemoglobin electrophoresis.
9. Packed cell volume.
10. CSF analysis.

[LI 1508]

APRIL 2016

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. 32/F primigravida with exertional dyspnea, pedal edema and pallor. Her hemoglobin is 6g/dl.
 - a. What is the probable diagnosis?
 - b. List the laboratory investigations.
 - c. Discuss the pathogenesis.
2. Discuss the latest Bethesda classification of reporting thyroid cytopathology.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Intra nuclear inclusions.
2. Bronchial wash.
3. Coomb's test.
4. Blood cell indices and their application.
5. Hemoglobin electrophoresis.
6. Bence – Jones protein.
7. Arneth count.
8. Effect of alcohol on platelets.
9. Cell block – preparation and uses.
10. Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus.

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. 3 / M child, presenting with recurrent fever, upper respiratory infections. Investigations reveal elevated WBC count – 1,00,000 / c.mm. peripheral smears shows blasts.
 - a. What is the probable diagnosis?
 - b. Write the classification and pathophysiology.
 - c. Laboratory investigations.
2. Mention the various methods of collection of samples for respiratory cytology. Discuss the types of stains used for diagnosis of various lesions in the same.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Haffbauer cells.
2. RT PCR.
3. Perls stain – Bone marrow.
4. Reticulocyte count.
5. Psammoma bodies in cytology.
6. CSF analysis including cytology.
7. Diagnosis of plasma cell myeloma.
8. Liquid based cytology – principles and uses.
9. Cytological diagnosis of phyllodes tumour.
10. Principles of Immunofluorescence.

[LK 1508]

MAY 2017

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Discuss the role of bone marrow aspiration study in the diagnosis of haematological disorders.
2. Discuss the role of FNAC in the diagnosis of cystic neck lesions.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Haemoglobin estimation.
2. Disposal of biomedical waste.
3. Molecular basis of thalassaemia.
4. Cytochemistry of acute leukemias.
5. Platelet function defects.
6. Leucoerythroblastic blood picture.
7. Principles and application of flow cytometry.
8. Cytology of malignant bone tumours.
9. Blood components.
10. Coomb's test.

[LL 1508]

OCTOBER 2017

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Define anaemia, what are the causes for aplastic anaemia and write about peripheral blood and Bone marrow findings in aplastic anaemia?
2. Write briefly the cytological feature of solitary nodules of thyroid.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Microalbuminuria.
2. Haematocrit.
3. Fresh frozen plasma.
4. Thick and thin smear.
5. PAP smear study in Trichomonas vaginalis.
6. Agranulocytosis.
7. Polycythemia.
8. Cell block.
9. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura.
10. Hodgkin Lymphoma.

[LM 1508]

MAY 2018

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code :343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Discuss the etiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation?
2. Write briefly about the Bethesda system for reporting thyroid cytology.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Automated cell counters.
2. Immunophenotyping.
3. Urinary casts.
4. Glycosylated haemoglobin.
5. Von Willebrand disease.
6. Hairy cell leukemia.
7. Apheresis.
8. FISH.
9. Pap smear.
10. Sickle cell anaemia.

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. 19/F with jaundice, anemia, recurrent episodes of infections, chest pain, dyspnea and recurrent joint pains, indirect bilirubin levels increased.
 - a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - b. Discuss the laboratory investigations.
 - c. Discuss the pathogenesis and morphology.
2. Classify myeloproliferative disorders. Discuss in detail about chronic myeloid leukemia.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Thalassemia major and minor.
2. Warm antibody.
3. Microscopic examination of urine.
4. Semen analysis.
5. Sputum cytology.
6. Dimorphic anemia.
7. Rouleaux formation in peripheral smear.
8. Absolute eosinophil count.
9. RBC inclusions in peripheral smear.
10. Pleural fluid cytology.

[LO 1508]

MAY 2019

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Discuss the investigations done in a case of coagulation disorder and write briefly on classical Hemophilia?
2. Write briefly about automation in cytology.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.
2. Anaplastic large cell lymphoma.
3. Cytological finding in breast lesions.
4. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
5. Cytochemistry in haematology.
6. CSF finding in various types of meningitis.
7. Osmotic fragility.
8. Rh incompatibility.
9. Hereditary spherocytosis
10. Aplastic anaemia.

[LQ 1508]

**AUGUST 2020
(MAY 2020 SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on: (2 x 15 = 30)

1. Discuss the role of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) in the evaluation of Solitary Nodule of Thyroid (SNT)
2. Elaborate on the classification, molecular pathology, clinical features, peripheral smear and bone marrow picture of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

II. Write notes on: (10 x 7 = 70)

1. Laboratory investigations in the diagnosis of multiple myeloma
2. Sick cell anaemia
3. Blood grouping and Rh typing techniques
4. L J Chart
5. RS cell
6. Liquid based cytology
7. Romanowsky stains
8. Reticulocyte count
9. Burkitt lymphoma
10. Urine cytology

(DCP 0721)

**JULY 2021
(MAY 2021 SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Discuss the importance of peripheral smear study in diagnosis of various diseases.
2. 70 years old male complaints of severe backache. X ray was taken and showed multiple osteolytic lesions. Peripheral smear shows rouleaux formation.
 - a. What is your diagnosis?
 - b. Pathogenesis and morphology of the disease.
 - c. What are the lab investigations to confirm the diagnosis?

II. Write notes on: **(10 x 7 = 70)**

1. Automation in urine analysis.
2. Glycosylated Hb.
3. Sick cell anemia.
4. Indirect coombs test.
5. Reticulocyte count.
6. Role of IHC in diagnostic pathology.
7. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.
8. Liquid based cytology.
9. Applications of blood component.
10. Viral hemorrhagic fevers.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[DCP 1121]

**NOVEMBER 2021
(OCTOBER 2021 SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 3010

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION
HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. 50/F who is a Vegetarian came with Complaints of Fatigue, Lethargy, Tiredness and Tingling Sensation in the feet. What is the Probable Diagnosis? Elaborate on the Investigations, Pathogenesis and Pathology of this condition.
2. Automation in Urine Examination.

II. Write notes on: **(10 x 7 = 70)**

1. Spurious Thrombocytopenia.
2. Laboratory Diagnosis of Malaria.
3. MILAN system of reporting of FNAC of Salivary Gland Lesions.
4. Internal and External Quality Control in Clinical Pathology Laboratory.
5. Ph Chromosome.
6. Transfusion Reactions
7. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia.
8. Sideroblasts.
9. Agranulocytosis.
10. Anticoagulants used in Clinical Pathology and Haematology Laboratory.

THE TAMIL NADU DR.M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

(DCP 0522)

MAY 2022

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Define acute leukemia. Discuss the who classification, morphology, cytogenetics and immunophenotyping of AML.
2. Discuss the latest Bethesda classification for reporting thyroid cytopathology.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Pernicious Anaemia
2. Automation in clinical pathology
3. Discuss the role of lab tests in diagnosis OA.
4. Discuss urine sediment examination
5. Arneth count
6. Reticulin special stain
7. Bone Marrow Aspiration
8. Hairy cell leukemia
9. Bronchial wash
10. Microarray application & technology.

THE TAMIL NADU DR.M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

(DCP 1022)

OCTOBER 2022

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Etiopathogenesis, Laboratory investigations, peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anaemia.
2. WHO Classification of lymphoid neoplasms. Discuss briefly Hodgkin Lymphoma.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Packed cell volume.
2. Liquid based cytology.
3. Leucoerythroblastic blood picture.
4. Bence-Jones proteins.
5. PCR.
6. Qualitative disorders of WBC.
7. NESTROF Test.
8. Myelofibrosis
9. Minimal residual disease.
10. Perls stain- Bone marrow.

THE TAMIL NADU DR.M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

(DCP 1223)

**DECEMBER 2023
(OCTOBER 2023 EXAM SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 3010

DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DCP) EXAMINATION

HAEMATOLOGY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 343010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Causes of DIC. Discuss the laboratory investigations for diagnosis of DIC.
2. Discuss transfusion reactions.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Hereditary Qualitative platelet disorders.
2. Thick and thin smear.
3. PAS Stain.
4. Coombs test.
5. Anticoagulants.
6. Flow cytometry - Principles and indications.
7. Glycosylated haemoglobin.
8. Pancytopenia.
9. Biomedical waste disposal.
10. Cytological findings in follicular neoplasm thyroid.
