

Easy Questions

1. What is the meaning of "Pathology"?

- a) Study of tissues
- b) Study of diseases
- c) Study of physiology
- d) Study of organisms

Answer: b) Study of diseases

2. Who is known as the "Father of Medicine"?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Hippocrates
- c) Virchow
- d) Papanicolaou

Answer: b) Hippocrates

3. What is "Etiology" in pathology?

- a) The cause of a disease
- b) The study of organs
- c) The study of fluids
- d) The process of healing

Answer: a) The cause of a disease

4. What is "Pathogenesis"?

- a) The treatment of disease
- b) The progression of disease
- c) The study of anatomy
- d) The prevention of disease

Answer: b) The progression of disease

5. What does a "Pathologist" do?

- a) Treats patients
- b) Studies diseases and diagnoses them
- c) Operates on patients
- d) Performs genetic research

Answer: b) Studies diseases and diagnoses them

6. What is the difference between "Histopathology" and "Cytopathology"?

- a) Histopathology studies tissues; Cytopathology studies cells
- b) Histopathology studies fluids; Cytopathology studies blood
- c) Both study the same thing
- d) Cytopathology is more accurate

Answer: a) Histopathology studies tissues; Cytopathology studies cells

7. What is a "lesion" in pathology?
- a) A normal body structure
 - b) A disease-related structural change in tissues or cells
 - c) A form of diagnosis
 - d) A healthy organ

Answer: b) A disease-related structural change in tissues or cells

8. Who introduced the light microscope?
- a) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
 - b) Hippocrates
 - c) Robert Koch
 - d) Edward Jenner

Answer: a) Anton van Leeuwenhoek

9. What is the purpose of a biopsy?
- a) To study blood cells
 - b) To analyze tissue samples for disease diagnosis
 - c) To perform surgery
 - d) To check body temperature

Answer: b) To analyze tissue samples for disease diagnosis

10. What does "Prognosis" refer to in pathology?
- a) The probable outcome of a disease
 - b) The method of treatment
 - c) The identification of disease
 - d) The cause of a disease

Answer: a) The probable outcome of a disease

Moderate Questions

11. Which of the following is NOT a subdivision of pathology?
- a) Hematology
 - b) Chemical Pathology
 - c) Cardiology
 - d) Immunology

Answer: c) Cardiology

12. Who is considered the "Father of Cellular Pathology"?
- a) Hippocrates
 - b) Rudolf Virchow
 - c) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
 - d) George Papanicolaou

Answer: b) Rudolf Virchow

13. What is "Gross Examination" in pathology?

- a) Examination using a microscope
- b) Examination using molecular techniques
- c) Examination of tissues with the naked eye
- d) Analysis of biochemical constituents

Answer: c) Examination of tissues with the naked eye

14. What is the routine stain used in histopathology?

- a) Gram Stain
- b) Ziehl-Neelsen Stain
- c) Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E)
- d) Congo Red

Answer: c) Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E)

15. What are the four cardinal signs of inflammation introduced by Celsus?

- a) Heat, Redness, Swelling, Pain
- b) Bleeding, Pain, Stiffness, Weakness
- c) Itching, Numbness, Dizziness, Vomiting
- d) Cold, Dryness, Fatigue, Redness

Answer: a) Heat, Redness, Swelling, Pain

16. Which pathology branch focuses on abnormalities in the immune system?

- a) Histopathology
- b) Hematology
- c) Immunology
- d) Chemical Pathology

Answer: c) Immunology

17. What is the purpose of "Special Stains" in pathology?

- a) To enhance the appearance of slides
- b) To specifically identify different tissue components
- c) To remove unwanted bacteria
- d) To destroy abnormal cells

Answer: b) To specifically identify different tissue components

18. Which fixative is most commonly used for tissue preservation?

- a) Formalin
- b) Ethanol
- c) Acetone
- d) Xylene

Answer: a) Formalin

19. What is the function of "Periodic Acid-Schiff (PAS)" stain?

- a) Stains bacteria
- b) Stains carbohydrates and mucin
- c) Stains DNA
- d) Stains fat

Answer: b) Stains carbohydrates and mucin

20. What does "Frozen Section" refer to in pathology?

- a) Tissue embedded in paraffin
- b) Tissue immediately frozen and cut for rapid diagnosis
- c) Tissue stained with hematoxylin
- d) Tissue preserved in ethanol

Answer: b) Tissue immediately frozen and cut for rapid diagnosis

Hard Questions

21. What type of microscope is used for ultra-structural studies?

- a) Light Microscope
- b) Electron Microscope
- c) Phase Contrast Microscope
- d) Fluorescent Microscope

Answer: b) Electron Microscope

22. What is the significance of "Kary Mullis" in pathology?

- a) Developed the Electron Microscope
- b) Introduced the concept of histopathology
- c) Invented Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- d) Discovered antibiotics

Answer: c) Invented Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

23. What is the main difference between "Molecular Pathology" and "Medical Genetics"?

- a) Molecular Pathology studies DNA changes; Medical Genetics studies hereditary diseases
- b) Both are the same
- c) Medical Genetics only studies viruses
- d) Molecular Pathology deals with only infectious diseases

Answer: a) Molecular Pathology studies DNA changes; Medical Genetics studies hereditary diseases

24. Who first described Hodgkin's Disease?

- a) Thomas Addison
- b) Christian Gram
- c) Thomas Hodgkin
- d) Paul Ehrlich

Answer: c) Thomas Hodgkin

25. What is "Clinicopathological Correlation (CPC)"?

- a) Comparison of clinical and pathological findings to improve diagnosis
- b) A genetic disease
- c) A type of bacterial infection
- d) A form of treatment

Answer: a) Comparison of clinical and pathological findings to improve diagnosis