DENTISTRY

EXAM QUESTIONS IN GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

- 1. Introduction, methods in pathology.
- 2. Causes of cell injury. Cell death: necrosis, apoptosis. Gangrene.
- 3. Intracellular accumulations: types of accumulation, fatty change. Accumulations of glycogen, complex carbohydrates, and proteins.
- 4. Pigments.
- 5. Atrophy. Metaplasia
- 6. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
- 7. Calcifications: metastatic and dystrophic. Hyaline change. Amyloidosis.
- 8. Acute inflammation: causes, clinical signs of inflammation. Morphologic patterns of acute inflammation. Mediators, cellular and vascular response
- 9. Chronic inflammation: causes, morphologic patterns, clinical signs of chronic inflammation.
- 10. Repair: cell growth and regeneration, and wound healing.
- 11. Edema.
- 12. Congestion-passive and active
- 13. Hemorrhage, hemorrhagic diathesis.
- 14. Thrombosis. Thromboembolic disease.
- 15.Embolism: gas, fat, amnionic fluid.
- 16.Infarction. Shock.
- 17. Genetic diseases: cytogenetic, mendelian, and multifactorial disorders.
- 18. Environmental pathology: air pollution.
- 19. Environmental pathology: Drugs. Nutritional disorders.
- 20. Syphilis. Tuberculosis and sarcoidosis
- 21.Disorders of immune system: basic types of immune-mediated disorders, autoimmune diseases.
- 22. Congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies.
- 23. Transplantations: transplant rejections. Bone marrow transplantation. GVHD.
- 24. Dysplasia. Neoplasia: definitions, nomenclature. Benign and malignant tumors.
- 25. Epidemiology. Carcinogenesis. Precancerous lesions; dysplasia, carcinoma in situ.
- 26. Classification of tumors. Grading and staging. Clinical features of tumors.

EXAM QUESTIONS IN SPECIAL ONCOLOGY.

- 1. Tumors of blood and lymphatic vessels.
- 2. Leukemias: general morphologic features, clinical aspects, diagnosis.
- 3. Acute leukemias: lymphoid and myeloid
- 4. Chronic leukemias: lymphoid and myeloid
- 5. Plasma cell disorders. Histiocytosis X
- 6. Non-hodgkin lymphomas. Extranodal lymphomas.
- 7. Hodgkin's disease.
- 8. Tumors of the spleen. Tumors of heart, pericardium, pleura, mediastinum and thymus.
- 9. Tumors of the lung.
- 10. Tumors of the upper respiratory tract: nasal and paranasal cavities, nasopharynx, larynx.
- 11. Tumors of the esophagus and the stomach
- 12. Tumors of the intestine and liver.
- 13. Tumors of the biliary tract, and the exocrine pancreas.
- 14. Tumors of the kidney and collecting system.
- 15. Tumors of male genital system.
- 16. Precancerous lesions and tumors of the vulva, the vagina, and the uterine cervix
- 17.Precancerous lesions (endometrial hyperplasias) and tumors of the uterine body (endometrium, myometrium)
- 18. Tumors of the ovary, and tumors of trophoblastic origin.
- 19. Tumors of the breast.
- 20.Tumors of the endocrine glands: thyroid gland, pituitary, adrenals, endocrine pancreas, parathyroid, and MEN syndromes.
- 21. Melanocytic lesions of the skin.
- 22. Non-melanocytic tumors of the skin. Tumors of dermis and subcutis.
- 23. Tumors of the brain, the spinal cord and the meninges.

EXAM QUESTIONS IN SPECIAL PATHOLOGY.

- 1. Arteriosclerosis
- 2. Arterial disorders: vasculitis, aneurysms. Venous disorders
- 3. Ischemic heart disease.
- 4. Congenital heart diseases.

- 5. Diseases of the endocardium (including valves of the heart). Diseases of the myocardium (myocarditis, cardiomyopathy)
- 6. Anemias: due to decreased erythropoiesis, due to blood loss and increased destruction of RBCs.
- 7. Polycythemia. Chronic myeloproliferative disorders. Leukopenia. Myelodysplastic syndromes.
- 8. Bleeding disorders. DIC.
- 9. Pathology of the spleen. Pathology of thymus
- 10.Pathology of the lymph nodes: lymphadenitis, reactive lymphadenopathies, hyperplasia.
- 11.Non-neoplastic lesions of the upper respiratory tract: nasal and paranasal cavities, nasopharyx, tonsilla, larynx, trachea.
- 12. Congenital disorders of lung. Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome. Pulmonary vascular disorders. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
- 13. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases: chronic bronchitis, emphysema, astma bronchiale, and bronchiectasias. Interstitial lung diseases.
- 14.Infections of the lung. Pneumonia.
- 15. Pathology of the esophagus and the stomach.
- 16.Pathology of the small intestine. Malabsortion syndromes, infections.
- 17. Pathology of the large intestine and the appendix
- 18. Obstructive lesions of the intestine and pathology of the peritoneum
- 19. Pathology of the liver: jaundice. Hepatic failure.
- 20.Pathology of the liver: circulatory disorders. Alcohol liver disease.
- 21.Pathology of the liver: infections. Cirrhosis.
- 22. Pathology of the biliary tract and the exocrine pancreas.
- 23. Pathology of the kidney: congenital anomalies. Vascular diseases. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis.
- 24. Kidney: glomerular and tubule-interstitial disorders.
- 25. Urinary tract diseases. Urolithiasis, infections.
- 26.Pathology of male genital system.
- 27. Pathology of female genital system.
- 28.Gestational disorders. Pathology of pregnancy.
- 29. Non-neoplastic lesions of the breast.
- 30.Pathology of the endocrine system (including diabetes mellitus).
- 31.Pathology of the central nervous system: infections, metabolic and congenital diseases, vascular diseases, trauma, and degenerative disorders.
- 32. Pathology of the peripheral nervous system. Skeletal muscle disorders.
- 33. Pathology of the bones, joints and tendons: congenital disorders, infections, bone fractures.

EXAM QUESTIONS IN SPECIAL PATHOLOGY- HEAD AND NECK REGION

- 1. Pathology of the oral cavity: manifestation of oral disorders.
- 2. Dental caries and pulpitis.
- 3. Periapical diseases. Gingivitis and periodontal diseases.
- 4. Stomatitis. Oral manifestation of systemic diseases.
- 5. Oral precancerous lesions and tumors of the oral mucosa.
- 6. Disorders of secretion of saliva. Sialadenitis acute and chronic. Mucocoele.
- 7. Lymphoepithelial sialadenitis and Sjogren syndrome.
- 8. Benign tumors of the salivary glands.
- 9. Malignant tumors of the salivary glands. MALT lymphoma.
- 10.Pathology and tumors of the external, middle and inner ear.
- 11. Pathology and tumors of the eye.
- 12. Fibro-osseous and giant cell lesions of head and neck region.
- 13. Mesenchymal tumors of head and neck region.
- 14. Cysts and tumors of the jaw (including odontogenic).
- 15.Benign and malignant cartilagineous and bone tumors of head and neck
- 16.Soft tissue tumors and pseudotumors of head and neck
- 17.Lymphomas of head and neck
- 18.Cutaneous lesions and tumors of head and neck
- 19. Nasal and sinonasal lesions and tumors
- 20.Pathology of hypopharynx and larynx. Tumors of oropharynx and larynx.