



الفرقة الثالثة  
بأثولوجيه  
دور اول

PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

THIRD YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS EXAMINATION

21/6/2018

(3 hours/3 pages)

**I. Compare between** (7.5 marks each)

- 1) Osteoarthritis / rheumatoid arthritis
- 2) Reactive hyperplasia of lymph node / follicular Lymphoma.
- 3) Primary / secondary biliary cirrhosis
- 4) Gastric / duodenal peptic ulcer

**II. Write short note on the following** (6 marks each)

- 1) Microscopic features of ulcerative colitis
- 2) Pathogenesis of rheumatic fever
- 3) Premalignant lesions in the gastrointestinal tract
- 4) Risk factors in cervical cancer
- 5) Complications of bronchial asthma

**III. Enumerate** (4 marks each)

- 1) 4 Complications of bronchiectasis
- 2) 5 Causes of unilateral enlargement of the breast
- 3) 3 Causes of painless thyroid enlargement
- 4) 3 Risk factors for atherosclerosis
- 5) 4 Causes of bleeding per rectum

**IV. Define each of the following** (One mark each)

- 1) Endometriosis
- 2) Nephrotic syndrome
- 3) Teratoma
- 4) Barret's esophagus
- 5) Emphysema
- 6) Pott's disease
- 7) Cirrhosis
- 9) Goiter
- 8) Linitis plastica
- 10) Cor pulmonal

**V. Read the following case scenario and answer the related questions:** (5 marks each)

**Case 1:**

A 75 years-old male presented with bilateral loin pain. Radiology showed enlargement of both kidneys with dilated pelvi-calyceal system, dilated both ureters and enlarged prostate. No renal stones. No renal or bladder masses.

1. What is the most likely cause of renal enlargement in this patient?
2. Mention 3 complications of this condition
3. Mention 4 causes of enlargement of one kidney.

**Case 2:**

A 65-year-old man complained of repeated attacks of hemoptysis. X-ray showed a lung cavity.

1. Give two possible diagnosis of this condition
2. Enumerate 3 complications for each of the two diagnoses
3. Describe the microscopic features of one of these diagnoses

**VI. Choose the best correct answer:** (2 marks each)

**Case 3:**

A 43-year-old woman complained of a swelling in her neck with a past history of low grade fever and pain. Physical examination revealed mildly enlarged thyroid gland. A biopsy of the thyroid revealed the presence of dense lymphocytes that form lymphoid follicles and destruction of thyroid follicles. Which of the following is the likely diagnosis?

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Graves disease      | C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis   |
| B. Riedell thyroiditis | E. Granulomatous thyroiditis |
| C. Nodular goiter      |                              |

**Case 4:**

A 67-years old woman complained of abnormal uterine bleeding for 5 months. On physical examination, a mass was felt in the Rt adnexa. The most likely diagnosis was:

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Brenner tumor        | C. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor |
| B. Granulosa cell tumor | E. Teratoma                  |
| C. Dysgerminoma         |                              |

**Case 5:**

A 23-year-old man was brought to the emergency room with symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction. Physical examination revealed a mass in the Rt lower abdominal quadrant. On laparoscopy, there were few small intestinal strictures and a fistula

extending into a loop of small intestine. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Amebic ulcer
- C. Carcinoid tumor
- E. Ulcerative colitis

**Case 6:**

A 45-year-old man presented with a painless mass at the angle of the Lt mandible. A biopsy from the mass revealed myoepithelial cells mixed with myxoid, mucoid and cartilaginous areas. Which of the following is the diagnosis?

- A. Chronic sialadenitis
- B. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- C. Pleomorphic adenoma
- C. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- E. Warthin's tumor

**Case 7:**

A 56-year-old man complained of recurrent attacks of hematuria. Sonography showed a huge urinary bladder mass. What was the risk factor for this condition?

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Chronic pyogenic cystitis
- C. Diverticulosis of the bladder
- C. Bilharzial infection
- E. Renal cell carcinoma

**VI. VII: Put (T) True or (F) false for each statement of the following:**

- 1). Hypertension may lead to renal failure ( )
- 2). Urinary oxalate stone are usually brown in colour ( )
- 3). Patients with cancer cervix may die of renal failure ( )
- 4). Renal cell carcinoma can cause characteristic type of lung metastasis ( )
- 5). Lupus vulgaris is a skin manifestation of SLE ( )
- 6). Ewing's sarcoma is characterized by sun-ray appearance while osteosarcoma is characterized by onion-skin appearance on X-ray ( )
- 7). Aschoff bodies are characteristic feature of rheumatic fever ( )
- 8). Benign hyperplasia of the prostate usually affects the peripheral zones ( )
- 9). Medullary carcinoma of the breast had a poor prognosis than duct carcinoma ( )
- 10). Reed-Sternberg cell is characteristic of Hodgkin lymphoma while Russel cell is characteristic of leprosy ( )

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الوقت الثالث  
انولوجي  
2018

**PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

2/9/2018

**THIRD YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS EXAMINATION (3 hours/4 pages. 120 marks)**

**I. Write an account on each of the following (Two marks each):**

1. Bronchiectasis:.....  
.....  
.....
2. Peptic ulcer:.....  
.....  
.....
3. Adenomyosis:.....  
.....  
.....
4. Vegetations (endocardial):.....  
.....  
.....
5. Emphysema.....  
.....  
.....

**II. Compare in table between: (7.5 marks each)**

1	Peptic ulcer	Gastric malignant ulcer
Size		
Edge		
Floor		
Base		
Site		
2	Lymphadenitis	Lymphoma

	Rheumatic arthritis	Rheumatoid arthritis
Joints		
Definition		
Course		
Pathogenesis		
4	Ulcerative colitis	Crohn's disease
Site		
Microscopic feature		
Complications		

**III. Write short notes on the following:** (5 marks each)

- 1) Causes of hydronephrosis:.....  
.....  
.....
- 2) Complications of bronchiectasis:.....  
.....  
.....
- 3) Predisposing factors to cervical cancer.....  
.....  
.....
- 4) Complications of toxic goiter.....  
.....  
.....
- 5) Types of ovarian cysts.....  
.....  
.....
- 6) Complications of uterine leiomyoma.....  
.....  
.....

Enumerate: (5 marks each):

1) Causes of melena: .....

2) 5 Benign tumors that can turn malignant: .....

3) 5 causes of breast enlargement: .....

4) 4 causes of nephrotic syndrome: .....

5) 4 predisposing factors to atherosclerosis: .....

6) 4 types of liver cirrhosis: .....

V. Choose the best correct answer: (2 marks each)

Case 1:

A 12 years old child had sore throat. Two weeks later he complained of fever and polyarthritis. Lab investigations revealed ↑ ESR and ↑ C reactive proteins in blood. The most possible diagnosis is:

- A. Diphtheria.
- B. Typhoid fever.
- C. Suppurative arthritis.
- D. Rheumatic fever.
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis.

Case 2:

A 67-years old woman presented with multiple nodules in the liver with depressed necrotic centers. Liver biopsy showed malignant epithelial cells. The most possible diagnosis is:

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- B. Metastatic carcinoma.
- C. Angiosarcoma.
- D. Hepatoblastoma.
- E. Cholangiocarcinoma.

3-year-old girl had a free mobile breast mass. Excisional biopsy revealed a firm, capsulated white mass. Microscopically, it consisted of proliferating glandular and fibrousroma. The most possible diagnosis is:

- A. Lobular carcinoma.
- B. Duct papilloma.
- C. Fibroadenoma.
- D. Duct carcinoma.
- E. Fat necrosis.

**Case 4:**

A 45-year-old man had a long past history of pulmonary tuberculosis. Now he is suffering from chronic renal failure. Which of the following is the possible cause?

- A. Bilateral hydronephrosis.
- B. Renal tuberculosis.
- C. Amyloidosis.
- D. bilateral pyonephrosis.
- E. Chronic glomerulonephritis.

**Case 5:**

A 66-year-old woman with a history of gastric cancer complained of pelvic pain. Sonography showed Bilateral solid ovarian masses. What is the possible diagnosis?

- A. Brenner tumor.
- B. Krukenberg tumor.
- C. Serous cystadenocarcinoma.
- D. Phylloides tumor.
- E. Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma.

**VI: Put (T) True or (F) false for each statement of the following (One mark each)**

- 1). Dukes' classification is used for histologic grading of colon cancer ( ).
- 2). The most important prognostic factor in breast cancer is axillary LN metastasis ( ).
- 3). Endometrial hyperplasia is not precancerous ( ).
- 4). Malignant melanoma never occur in anal canal ( ).
- 5). Hepatitis B and C viruses are carcinogenic ( ).
- 6). Piecemeal necrosis is a sign of activity in liver cirrhosis ( ).
- 7). Aschoff bodies are characteristic feature of rheumatoid arthritis ( ).
- 8). Papillary carcinoma of thyroid gland is characterized by hyperchromatic nuclei ( ).
- 9). Follicular carcinoma of thyroid gland is a neuroendocrine tumor ( ).
- 10). Reed-Sternberg cell is characteristic of NHL ( )

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