

المفرقة الثالثة
بأشولووى



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department



8/6/2017
Final Exam
Time allowed: Three Hour

- I. Read the following case scenarios and answer the questions below: (12 marks each)
1. A child suffered from upper respiratory tract infection. Few weeks later, he complained of fever, malaise and painful swelling of the knee joints. Blood examination showed elevated ESR and C reactive protein.

 - A. What is the most possible diagnosis?
 - B. Explain the pathogenesis of this disease.
 - C. Describe the cardiac manifestations of this disease.
 - D. Enumerate the complications of this disease.
 2. A child presents with fever and cough with abundant purulent sputum. Chest X ray shows bilateral and basal lesion characterized by diffuse dilation of the bronchi which are filled with pus with destruction of the intervening lung tissue.

 - A. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - B. Discuss the pathogenesis of this disease.
 - C. Describe the histological picture of this disease.
 - D. Enumerate the complications of this disease.
 3. A child complained of fever and sore throat. ENT examination showed tonsillitis. Few weeks later he presented with edema of the face and puffiness of eyelids. Laboratory investigation revealed moderate increase of blood urea. Urine was decreased in volume and smoky.

 - A. What is the most possible diagnosis?
 - B. Describe the pathogenesis of this disease.
 - C. Explain the cause of edema of the face in this disease.
 - D. Describe the microscopic and immunofluorescence pictures of renal biopsy in this disease.

II. Answer the following questions: (15 marks each)

Describe the:

4. The clinical picture, gross picture, classification (histological subtypes), staging and prognosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma.
5. Sites, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features, and complications of peptic ulcer.

III. Mention the differences between (6 marks each):

6. Acute inflammation and chronic inflammation.
7. Dystrophic calcification and metastatic calcification.

IV. Answer the questions below: (4 marks each)

Illustrate:

8. Prognostic factors in breast carcinoma.
9. Risk factors for atherosclerosis.
10. Pathological features and spread of follicular thyroid carcinoma.
11. Effects and complications of acute suppurative meningitis.
12. Pathological features of Ewing's sarcoma.
13. Classification of ovarian tumors.
14. Spread and prognosis of prostatic carcinoma.
15. Classification of liver cirrhosis.

V. Select A single best answer (half mark for each):

1. The commonest cause of granulomatous peritonitis is:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Crohn's disease | D. Whipple's disease |
| B. Sarcoidosis | E. Fungus infection |
| C. Tuberculosis | |

2. Mixed stone is NOT:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Multiple | D. Laminated |
| B. Mammilated | E. Associated with cholecystitis |
| C. Faceted | |

3. The characteristic feature of acute pancreatitis is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Hemorrhage | D. Interstitial edema |
| B. Acute inflammatory cells | E. Pus formation |
| C. Fat necrosis | |

4. **Piece-meal necrosis means necrosis of:**
A. Single liver cells
B. A limited zone of the hepatic lobule
C. Groups of liver cells in the hepatic lobule
D. Hepatocytes at the limiting plate between the parenchyma and portal tract.
5. **Gliosis means:**
A. Regeneration of the brain tissue
B. Necrosis of the brain tissue
C. Fibrosis of the brain tissue
D. None of the above
6. **Goiter means:**
A. Inflammatory enlargement of the thyroid gland
B. Neoplastic enlargement of the thyroid gland
C. Atrophy of the thyroid gland
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
7. **The commonest site of hematogenous osteomyelitis is:**
A. Epiphysis of long bones
B. Metaphysis of long bones
C. Short bones
D. Flat bones
E. Epiphysis of long bones
8. **The main pathologic process in osteoarthritis is:**
A. Inflammatory process
B. Fibrosis
C. Erosion of the articular surface
D. Erosion of bone
E. New bone formation
9. **The following component of the fibrocystic change is related to carcinoma:**
A. Cyst formation
B. Stromal fibrosis
C. Lymphocytic infiltration
D. Epithelial hyperplasia
E. Apocrine metaplasia
10. **Seminoma is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
A. Never occurs before puberty
B. It may be of the anaplastic or spermatocytic type
C. The stroma often shows epithelioid granulomas
D. It is radioresistant
E. It is the commonest malignant tumor of the testis

11. **The following is not a feature of endometrial hyperplasia**
 A. Due to prolonged estrogen stimulation
 B. Results in dysfunctional uterine bleeding
 C. Hyperplastic endometrial glands
 D. Secretory endometrial glands
 E. May predispose to carcinoma
12. **Hydatidiform mole occurs in:**
 A. Non-pregnant women
 B. Pregnant women
 C. Postmenopausal women
 D. Postpartum period
 E. All of the above
13. **Schistosomiasis of the bladder predisposes to:**
 A. Cystitis
 B. Stone formation
 C. Bladder carcinoma
 D. All of the above
 E. None of the above
14. **The most prognostic factor in bladder carcinoma is:**
 A. The patient's age
 B. The tumor size
 C. The depth of tumor invasion
 D. The histological grade
 E. The histological type
15. **Laryngoscleroma is a:**
 A. Benign epithelial tumor
 B. Benign mesenchymal tumor
 C. Non-specific inflammatory lesion
 D. Granulomatous lesion
 E. None of the above
16. **The following lesion is precancerous:**
 A. Laryngoscleroma
 B. Laryngeal nodule
 C. Squamous cell papilloma
 D. All of the above
 E. None of the above
17. **Cannon ball metastases in the lung arise from:**
 A. Renal cell carcinoma.
 B. Testicular tumors.
 C. Choriocarcinoma.
 D. All of the above.
 E. Non of the above.

18. The following is NOT a feature of transmural myocardial infarction:
- A. Ischemic necrosis
 - B. Does not involve the whole thickness of myocardium
 - C. Pale infarction
 - D. Always accompanied by thrombosis
 - E. Coagulative necrosis
19. The most common cause of death in malignant hypertension is:
- A. Renal failure
 - B. Congestive heart failure
 - C. Cerebral hemorrhage
 - D. Respiratory failure
 - E. Coronary insufficiency
20. The following type of lymphadenitis may be misdiagnosed as lymphoma:
- A. Tuberculous lymphadenitis
 - B. Sarcoidosis
 - C. Chronic non-specific lymphadenitis
 - D. Infectious mononucleosis
 - E. Toxoplasmal lymphadenitis

Good Luck



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17/8/2017
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I. Read the following case scenarios and answer the questions below: (12 marks each)

1. An old woman presented with a breast mass. Histological examination of the excisional biopsy shows infiltration by sheets of malignant epithelial cells with tubular differentiation.
 - A. What is the type of this carcinoma?
 - B. Discuss the methods of spread of breast carcinoma.
 - C. Enumerate the precancerous factors and lesions.
 - D. Mention the classification of breast carcinoma.

2. A man 40 years old presents with a well-circumscribed testicular tumor. Biopsy examination shows masses of malignant cells, which are large with pale cytoplasm and large central nuclei. The stroma shows abundant lymphocytic infiltrate.
 - A. What is this tumor? Is it benign or malignant?
 - B. Mention the risk (predisposing) factors for this tumor.
 - C. Describe the variants of this tumor.
 - D. What is the origin of this tumor?

3. A child complains of fever and pain in the right leg. X ray shows evidence of acute osteomyelitis in the shaft of tibia with sequestrum formation.
 - A. What is the causative organism?
 - B. Mention the mode and source of infection.
 - C. What is sequestrum? Why does it formed and what is its fate?
 - D. Explain why the nearby joint is usually spared.

II. Answer the following questions: (15 marks each)

Describe the:

4. Pathogenesis, morphological changes, patterns, myocardial response and complications of acute myocardial infarction.
5. Definition, types, etiology, pathological features (gross, microscopic, and CSF changes) of meningitis.

III. Mention the differences between (6 marks each):

6. Apoptosis and necrosis.
7. Primary and secondary union of wounds.

IV. Answer the questions below: (4 marks each)

Illustrate:

8. Pathogenesis of pulmonary emphysema.
9. Effects and complications of acute suppurative appendicitis.
10. Manifestations of Grave's disease.
11. Clinical features and complications of ovarian tumors.
12. Etiology, routes of infection and predisposing factors in pyelonephritis.
13. Differences between Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
14. Types of urinary stones.
15. Effects and complications of liver cirrhosis.

V. Select A single best answer (half mark for each):

1. **The following is NOT a feature of vegetations in subacute bacterial endocarditis:**
 - A. Single
 - B. Globular
 - C. Easily detached
 - D. Give rise to pyemic abscesses
 - E. On mitral and aortic valves
2. **Atherosclerosis is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
 - A. A very common disease
 - B. Affects arteries and veins
 - C. Hypertension is a major risk factor
 - D. Lipid accumulates in the vessel wall
 - E. Thrombosis is the most important complication
3. **Suppurative lung diseases include all EXCEPT:**
 - A. Bronchiectasis
 - B. Bronchial asthma
 - C. Lung abscess
 - D. Gangrene
 - E. Empyema

4. **Inflammation in lobar pneumonia is:**
- A. Suppurative
 - B. Catarrhal
 - C. Fibrinous
 - D. Serous
 - E. Non-bacterial
5. **Adult polycystic kidney is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
- A. Inherited as an autosomal dominant trait
 - B. Commonly leads to renal failure
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Shows multiple cysts communicating with the pelvis
 - E. The cysts are lined by cuboidal or columnar epithelium
6. **The diagnostic histological feature of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis is:**
- A. Hypercellular glomeruli
 - B. Segmental necrosis of the glomeruli
 - C. Epithelial crescents
 - D. Protein casts in the tubules
 - E. Thick-walled blood vessels
7. **Wire loop appearance in the glomeruli is characteristic of:**
- A. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis
 - B. Lupus nephritis
 - C. Renal amyloidosis
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
8. **The International WHO histological grading of transitional cell carcinoma depends on all EXCEPT:**
- A. Degree of papillary formation
 - B. Degree of squamous differentiation
 - C. Degree of cytological atypia
 - D. Degree of mitotic activity
9. **Grading of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) depends on:**
- A. Thickness of the epithelium showing loss of maturation
 - B. Nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio
 - C. Number of the mitotic figures
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above

- 10. The following is not a feature of endometrial hyperplasia**
- A. Due to prolonged estrogen stimulation
 - B. Results in dysfunctional uterine bleeding
 - C. Hyperplastic endometrial glands
 - D. Secretory endometrial glands
 - E. May predispose to carcinoma
- 11. Endometriosis is defined as:**
- A. Presence of endometrial glands in abnormal sites
 - B. Presence of endometrial stroma in abnormal sites
 - C. Presence of endometrial glands and stroma in abnormal sites
 - D. Presence of endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterine wall
 - E. None of the above
- 12. The best method of follow-up of hydatidiform mole is estimation of the:**
- A. Degree of trophoblastic proliferation
 - B. Degree of penetration of the uterine wall
 - C. Degree of nuclear atypia
 - D. Serum level of chorionic gonadotropin
 - E. Tumor size
- 13. The commonest type of esophagitis is:**
- A. Fungal esophagitis
 - B. Bacterial esophagitis
 - C. Viral esophagitis
 - D. Reflux esophagitis
 - E. Chemical esophagitis
- 14. Activity in chronic gastritis means:**
- A. Excess infiltration by lymphocytes
 - B. Excess infiltration by plasma cells
 - C. Infiltration by polymorphs
 - D. Proliferation of fibroblasts
 - E. Dysplastic changes
- 15. Transcelomic spread of gastric carcinoma goes mainly to the:**
- A. Liver
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Ovary
 - D. Uterus
 - E. Intestine

- 16. Piece-meal necrosis means necrosis of:**
A. Single liver cells
B. A limited zone of the hepatic lobule
C. Groups of liver cells in the hepatic lobule
D. Hepatocytes at the limiting plate between the parenchyma and portal tract
- 17. Chronic hepatitis does NOT occur in case of infection by:**
A. Hepatitis A
B. Hepatitis B
C. Hepatitis C
D. Hepatitis D
E. Hepatitis G
- 18. Ground glass appearance of liver cells is due to:**
A. Secretory granules
B. Big mitochondria
C. Viral particles
D. Glycogen deposits
E. None of the above
- 19. Regarding hydrops of the gall bladder, the following is NOT true:**
A. It is distension of the gall bladder by clear fluid
B. It is due to obstruction of the gall bladder
C. Infection is usually marked
D. The wall of the gall bladder is thin
- 20. Pure cholesterol stone is NOT:**
A. Solitary
B. Mammillated
C. Whitish
D. Formed of cholesterol only
E. Radio-opaque

Good Luck