



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine

2/5/2012; Pathology

1st part of Master degree in Surgery

Pathology Department Credit Hours Time allowed: Two Hours

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the predisposing factors, pathological features, spread and complications of gastric carcinoma.

II. Read the following case scenario and answer the questions below:

- 2. A woman 35 years old presents with a breast mass. Biopsy examination shows multiple cystic spaces. The lining epithelium of these cysts shows areas of apocrine metaplasia and other areas of epithelial hyperplasia. The stroma is fibrotic.**

- A. What is the diagnosis?
- B. What is the histological feature that increases the risk for cancer?
- C. Enumerate other three examples of metaplasia.
- D. Enumerate other three examples of pathological hyperplasia.

- 3. A middle-aged female complained of excessive sweating and insomnia. Clinical examination revealed increased blood pressure, exophthalmos and diffusely enlarged thyroid gland.**

- A. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- B. Describe the histological picture of this disease.
- C. Explain the cause of exophthalmos in this case.
- D. What is the most important complication in this disease?

III. Choose the best correct answer:

1. **The most important change in acute inflammation is:**
 - A. Metabolic changes
 - B. Vascular changes
 - C. Environmental changes
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
2. **The inflammatory exudate clots on standing because of its high content of:**
 - A. Prostaglandins
 - B. Growth factors
 - C. Cytokines
 - D. Fibrinogen
 - E. Inflammatory cells
3. **Types of healing include all EXCEPT:**
 - A. Resolution
 - B. Organization
 - C. Regeneration
 - D. Gliosis
 - E. Degeneration
4. **Granulation tissue consists of the following EXCEPT:**
 - A. Newly formed capillaries
 - B. Fibroblasts
 - C. Macrophages
 - D. Lymphocytes
 - E. Polymorphs
5. **Angiogenesis means:**
 - A. Loss of blood vessels
 - B. Proliferation of blood vessels
 - C. Abnormal formation of blood vessels
 - D. New formation of blood vessels
6. **The effect of the detached non-septic thrombus depends mainly on:**
 - A. The organ affected
 - B. The size of the vessel in which the thrombus formed
 - C. The size of the detached thrombus
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
7. **Transudate differs from exudate in:**
 - A. Protein content
 - B. Specific gravity
 - C. Cellular content
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
8. **Types of interstitial hemorrhage include all EXCEPT:**
 - A. Petechiae
 - B. Purpura
 - C. Ecchymosis
 - D. Hemothorax
 - E. Hematoma
9. **Dry gangrene is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
 - A. Putrefaction is minimal
 - B. Toxemia is minimal
 - C. General condition is NOT so bad
 - D. Line of demarcation is NOT present
 - E. Line of separation is present
10. **Hyperplasia means:**
 - A. Increase in the size of individual cells of an organ
 - B. Increase in the number of individual cells of an organ
 - C. Increases in the size and number of individual cells of an organ
 - D. None of the above

- 11. Epithelial dysplasia can be seen in:**
- A. Chronic gastritis
 - B. Ulcerative colitis
 - C. Chronic cervicitis
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
- 12. Neoplasia is an abnormality of:**
- A. Control of cell growth
 - B. Cell differentiation
 - C. Cell maturation
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
- 13. Locally malignant tumors include all EXCEPT;**
- A. Basal cell carcinoma
 - B. Osteoclastoma
 - C. Osteosarcoma
 - D. Craniopharyngioma
 - E. Adamantinoma
- 14. The commonest sites of tumor metastases:**
- A. Liver
 - B. Lung
 - C. Brain
 - D. Bone
 - E. All of the above
- 15. The edges of the malignant ulcer are:**
- A. Undermined
 - B. Sharp
 - C. Everted
 - D. Inverted
- 16. The commonest site of signet ring carcinoma is;**
- A. Urinary bladder
 - B. Breast
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Lung
 - E. Liver
- 17. The two main categories of breast carcinoma are:**
- A. Duct and medullary
 - B. Lobular and tubular
 - C. Duct and lobular
 - D. Duct and mucinous
 - E. Lobular and papillary
- 18. Gall stones which are always radio-opaque are:**
- A. Cholesterol stone
 - B. Mixed stone
 - C. Black pigment stone
 - D. Brown-pigment stone
- 19. The enzyme responsible for calcification in case of acute pancreatitis is:**
- A. Lipase
 - B. Amylase
 - C. Acid phosphatase
 - D. Alkaline phosphatase
 - E. Creatine kinase
- 20. Ground glass nuclei devoid of nucleoli are characteristic of:**
- A. Papillary carcinoma
 - B. Follicular carcinoma
 - C. Medullary carcinoma
 - D. Anaplastic carcinoma

Good Luck