



Sohag University

Faculty of Medicine

Pathology Department

29/4/2015; Pathology
1st part of MSc degree in Internal Medicine

Credit Hours

Time allowed: Two Hours

I. Answer the following question: (30 marks)

1. Outline the etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features, and course of atherosclerosis.

II. Answer the following questions: (10 marks each)

Describe the pathological features of:

2. Membranous glomerulonephritis.
3. Diffuse toxic goiter (Graves's disease).

**III. Study the following case scenarios, and then answer the questions below:
(20 marks each)**

4. **A female patient with rheumatoid arthritis suffers from renal failure. Renal biopsy shows deposition of eosinophilic material in the wall of renal arterioles. This material appears as nonbranching fibrils by electronmicroscopy.**
 - A. What is the name of this material? and what is its composition?
 - B. Mention the stains specific for this material.
 - C. Describe the gross picture of the kidney in such condition.
 - D. Enumerate other organs in which this material is deposited.
5. **A woman presents with the picture of nephrotic syndrome. Renal biopsy gives the diagnosis of lupus nephritis.**
 - A. Describe the picture of the nephrotic syndrome.
 - B. Enumerate other causes of the nephrotic syndrome.
 - C. Mention the types (classes) of lupus nephritis.
 - D. Describe the histopathological picture of the most common type of lupus nephritis.

IV. Choose the best correct answer: (One mark each)

1. Heart failure cells are:

- A. Cells causing heart failure
- B. Cells seen in the heart in case of heart failure
- C. Cells seen in the lung in case of heart failure
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

2. The effect of the detached nonseptic 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

3. The wedge shape of the infarct is related to the:

- A. Nature of the organ affected
- B. Nerve supply of the organ
- C. Blood supply of the organ
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

4. Abnormalities of hemoglobin metabolism occur in:

- A. Jaundice
- B. Porphyrria
- C. Hemochromatosis
- D. Hemosiderosis
- E. All of the above
- F. None of the above

5. Rheumatic fever is a:

- A. Suppurative disease
- B. Autoimmune disease
- C. Immune-mediated disease
- D. Degenerative disease
- E. None of the above

6. Aschoff nodule consists of all EXCEPT:

- A. Epithelioid cells
- B. Necrosed collagen
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Macrophages
- E. Giant cells

7. The vegetations in subacute infective endocarditis consist of:

- A. Platelets
- B. Fibrin
- C. Polymorphs
- D. Bacteria
- E. All of the above

8. Fallot's tetralogy does NOT include:

- A. Atrial septal defect
- B. Ventricular septal defect
- C. Dextraposition of the aorta
- D. Pulmonary' stenosis
- E. Hypertrophy of the right ventricle

9. In malignant hypertension, the arterioles do NOT show:

- A. Fibrinoid necrosis
- B. Endotheliosis
- C. Elastosis
- D. Thickening of the wall
- E. Narrowing of the lumen

10. 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

Good Luck