



Sohag University

Faculty of Medicine

Pathology Department

21/5/2014; 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 subacute bacterial endocarditis.

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

Describe the pathological features of:

2. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
3. Graves disease (exophthalmic goiter or diffuse toxic goiter)

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

4. **A male patient suffers from generalized fatigue. Clinical examination shows hepatosplenomegaly. Blood examination shows pancytopenia. Liver biopsy reveals fibrosis of the portal tracts and schistosoma ova.**
 - A. Why this patient has splenomegaly?
 - B. Discuss the pathogenesis of liver schistosomiasis.
 - C. Explain the cause of pancytopenia.
 - D. Why this patient may suffer from hematemesis?
5. **A woman presented with generalized lymph node enlargement. Biopsy examination showed replacement of the nodal architecture by nodules which consist predominantly of small malignant lymphocytes.**
 - A. What is the type of lymphoma in this case?
 - B. Mention the immunophenotype of the malignant lymphocytes in this case.
 - C. What is the grade of this type of lymphoma?
 - D. Enumerate other types of lymphoma of the same grade.

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

1. Left ventricle is more commonly affected by infarction than right ventricle because:

- A. Right ventricle has double blood supply
- B. Left ventricle is more overloaded than right ventricle
- D. Right ventricle has good collaterals
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

2. Types of idiopathic cardiomyopathy include all EXCEPT:

- A. Toxic
- B. Hypertrophic
- C. Dilated
- D. Restrictive

3. 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

4. Intimal thickening in atherosclerosis is due to:

- A. Accumulation of lipids
- B. Smooth muscle proliferation
- C. Fibrous tissue formation
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

5. 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

- 6. The commonest artery affected by giant cell arteritis is:**
- A. Coronary arteries
 - B. Pulmonary arteries
 - C. Renal arteries
 - D. Temporal arteries
 - E. Cerebral arteries
- 7. The following is NOT true for thromboangitis obliterans:**
- A. Occurs exclusively in men
 - B. More common in heavy smokers
 - C. Affects mainly the vessels of upper limbs
 - D. Involves the vessels in a segmental pattern
 - E. Cold aggravates the condition
- 8. Diabetic nephropathy predisposes to:**
- A. Glomerulosclerosis
 - B. Renal arteriolar sclerosis
 - C. Pyelonephritis
 - D. Papillary necrosis
 - E. All of the above
- 9. Good-Pasteur's syndrome is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
- A. Autoimmune condition
 - B. Intestinal hemorrhages
 - C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
 - D. Most frequent in young adults
 - E. Pulmonary hemorrhages
- 10. Compensatory hyperplasia of the parathyroid glands occurs in response to:**
- A. High blood calcium level
 - B. Low blood calcium level
 - C. Low blood phosphorus level
 - D. Low level of parathyroid hormone
 - E. None of the above

Good Luck