



Sohag University

Faculty of Medicine

Pathology Department

29/10/2014; 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 rheumatic fever.

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

Describe the pathological features of:

2. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis.
3. Hodgkin's lymphoma.

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

4. **A young patient complains of severe headache and impairment of vision. Blood pressure is 260/160. Eye examination shows papilloedema. Kidney function tests are abnormal.**

- A. What is the diagnosis?
- B. Enumerate the causes of hypertension in this case.
- C. Describe the pathological changes in the blood vessels in this disease.
- D. Mention the causes of death in this disease.

5. **A patient presented with markedly enlarged thyroid which is multinodular. Clinical and radiologic examinations gave the diagnosis of endemic goiter.**

- A. Explain the pathogenesis of this disease.
- B. Describe the histological picture of this disease.
- C. What is the expected picture of the thyroid function tests (T3, T4, TSH) in this disease?
- D. Mention the effects of this disease.

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

1. Hyaline change occurs in all EXCEPT:

- A. Old connective tissue
- B. Walls of blood vessels
- C. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- D. Chronic gastritis
- E. Chronic pyelonephritis

2. Primary amyloidosis occurs in:

- A. Chronic inflammation
- B. Multiple myeloma
- C. Viral infection
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Suppurative lung diseases

3. 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

4. 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

5. Causes of hypercalcemia include all EXCEPT:

- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Destructive bone diseases
- D. Increased absorption of calcium from the intestine

6. Abnormalities of hemoglobin metabolism occur in:

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

7. Bronzed diabetes is a manifestation of:

- A. Hemosiderosis
- B. Primary Hemochromatosis
- C. Secondary Hemochromatosis

- D. Porphyria
- E. Peutz Jeghers syndrome

8. In lead poisoning, lead is deposited in:

- A. Skin
- B. Heart
- C. Gingiva
- D. Lung
- E. Liver

9. The main sites of myocardial infarction are:

- A. Left ventricle
- B. Adjacent part of the left atrium
- C. Adjacent part of the right ventricle
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

10. Pathological features of atherosclerosis include all EXCEPT:

- A. Fatty streaks
- B. Atheromatous plaques
- C. Hyaline thickening of the arterial wall
- D. Thrombus formation
- E. Calcification

Good Luck