



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department

1st part of MD Degree



8/11/2016; Pathology
Chest diseases & Tuberculosis
Time allowed: Two Hours

I. Answer the following question: (25 marks)

1. Give the definition, pathogenesis, pathological features (gross & microscopic) effects and complications of emphysema.

II. Describe: (15 marks)

2. The etiology and pathogenesis of secondary pulmonary TB.
3. The pathological features of bronchiectasis.
4. The types and cyto-pathological of pleural effusion.

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

5. **An old male who is heavy smoker complains of cough, hemoptysis. Clinical examination shows enlarged hilar lymph nodes. Biopsy examination reveals metastatic spread of malignant epithelial cells.**
 - A. What is the most possible primary site of malignancy?
 - B. What is the most possible type of malignancy?
 - C. Mention the system used for grading of this type of malignancy.
 - D. Enumerate other primary sites of the same type of malignancy.

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

1. **The inflammatory exudate clots on standing because of its high content of:**

A. Prostaglandins	D. Fibrinogen
B. Growth factors	E. Inflammatory cells
C. Cytokines	
2. **Chemotaxis is defined as:**
 - A. Generation of chemical mediators
 - B. Toxic effect of chemical substances
 - C. Chemical reaction at the site of inflammation
 - D. Attraction of leukocytes towards certain chemical products
 - E. None of the above

3. Chronic inflammation may arise as:

- A. Progression from acute inflammation
- B. Recurrent attacks of acute inflammation
- C. Chronic inflammation from the start
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

4. Types of healing include all EXCEPT:

- A. Resolution
- B. Organization
- C. Regeneration
- D. Gliosis
- E. Degeneration

5. Healing by first intention requires:

- A. Clean wounds
- B. Minimal loss of tissue
- C. No foreign bodies
- D. No infection
- E. All of the above

6. Pyaemic abscesses are characterized by all EXCEPT;

- A. Numerous
- B. Small
- C. Of the same size
- D. Surrounded by zone of congestion
- E. Seen only on the outer surface

7. Morphologic changes in necrosis include:

- A. Damage of the cell membrane
- B. Pyknosis
- C. Karyorrhexis
- D. Karyolysis
- E. All of the above

8. Apoptosis occurs in all EXCEPT:

- A. During embryogenesis
- B. Some physiological conditions
- C. Tumors
- D. Viral hepatitis
- E. Tuberculosis

9. Bronzed diabetes is a manifestation of:

- A. Hemosiderosis
- B. Primary hemochromatosis
- C. Secondary hemochromatosis
- D. Porphyria
- E. Peutz Jeghers syndrome

10. In lead poisoning, lead is deposited in:

A. Skin

B. Heart

C. Gingiva

D. Lung

E. Liver

Good Luck