



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine



15/5/2016; Pathology
**1st part of Master degree in Chest diseases &
Tuberculosis**

Pathology Department Credit Hours Time allowed: Two Hours

I. Answer the following question: (30 marks)

1. Define bronchiectasis, and discuss its etiology, pathogenesis pathological feature (gross & microscopic) and complications.

II. Answer the following questions: (15 marks)

2. Describe the pathogenesis of:
 - a. Pulmonary emphysema.
 - b. Pleural effusion.

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

3. An adult patient complains of cough with expectoration. Chest X ray shows multiple scattered patches in relation to the bronchi. Sputum examination reveals tubercle bacilli.
 - A. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - B. Explain the pathogenesis of this disease.
 - C. Describe the microscopic picture of the lung lesion.
 - D. Mention the special stain used for demonstration of the organism.

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

1. Neoplasia is an abnormality of:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Control of cell growth | D. All of the above |
| B. Cell differentiation | E. None of the above |
| C. Cell maturation | |

2. Locally malignant tumors include all EXCEPT;

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Basal cell carcinoma | D. Craniopharyngioma |
| B. Osteoclastoma | E. Adamantinoma |
| C. Osteosarcoma | |

- 3. Anaplastic tumor is a tumor in which the tissue is:**
- A. Well differentiated
 - B. Moderately differentiated
 - C. Poorly differentiated
 - D. **Undifferentiated**
 - E. None of the above
- 4. The histological criteria of malignancy include all EXCEPT:**
- A. Nuclear pleomorphism
 - B. Nuclear hyperchromatism
 - C. Prominent nucleoli
 - D. **Normal mitotic figures**
 - E. Chromatin clumping
- 5. The commonest sites of tumor metastases:**
- A. Liver
 - B. Lung
 - C. Brain
 - D. Bone
 - E. **All of the above**
- 6. The factors required for tumor growth and spread are called:**
- A. Cytokines
 - B. Chemotactic factors
 - C. **Angiogenesis factors**
 - D. Tumor markers
 - E. Apoptotic genes.
- 7. The degree of differentiation of the squamous cell carcinoma depends on:**
- A. Amount of acinar formation
 - B. Amount of papillary formation
 - C. **Amount of cell nest formation**
 - D. Amount of stromal invasion
 - E. Amount of mucin secretion
- 8. Germ cell tumors include all EXCEPT:**
- A. Teratoma
 - B. **Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma**
 - C. Embryonal carcinoma
 - D. Choriocarcinoma
 - E. Seminoma

9. 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. All of the above
- E. None of the above

10. Change of one type of tissue into another type is called:

- A. Hyperplasia
- B. Metaplasia
- C. Dysplasia
- D. Neoplasia
- E. Teratoma

Good Luck