



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department



7/11/2017; Pathology
1st part of MD degree in Pathology
Time allowed: Three Hours

I. Answer the following question: (25 marks)

1. Describe the mechanisms and roots of spread of malignant tumors.

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

2. Describe the types and properties of stem cells
3. Outline pathological features of Marfan syndrome.
4. Discuss cancer immune surveillance.
5. Describe different types of metaplasia.

III. Read the following case scenario and answer the questions below: (20 marks)

6. **A child complains of cough with expectoration, chest X ray shows an area of suppuration in the base of the right lung. There is also hilar lymph node enlargement.**
 - A. If suppuration contains pyogenic bacteria, what is the diagnosis? Mention the mode of infection.
 - B. If suppuration contains sulphur granules, what is the diagnosis? Mention the mode of infection.
 - C. In case of (A), why hilar lymph nodes are enlarged?
 - D. In case of (B), why hilar lymph nodes are enlarged?

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

1. Chemical mediators of inflammation include all EXCEPT:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Growth factors | D. Cytokines |
| B. Vasoactive amines | E. Prostaglandins |
| C. Lysosomal enzymes | |

- 2. Abscess is a localized suppurative inflammation because:**
- A. The patient has good immune response
 - B. The organism produces coagulase enzyme which localizes infection
 - C. The organism is of low virulence
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
- 3. In lead poisoning, lead is deposited in:**
- A. Skin
 - B. Heart
 - C. Gingiva
 - D. Lung
 - E. Liver
- 4. Bronzed diabetes is a manifestation of:**
- A. Hemosiderosis
 - B. Primary Hemochromatosis
 - C. Secondary Hemochromatosis
 - D. Porphyria
 - E. Peutz Jeghers syndrome
- 5. Primary amyloidosis occurs in:**
- A. Chronic inflammation
 - B. Multiple myeloma
 - C. Viral infection
 - D. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - E. Suppurative lung diseases
- 6. Chemotactic agents include all EXCEPT:**
- A. Complement components
 - B. Cytokines
 - C. Vasoactive substances
 - D. Bacterial products
 - E. Mitochondrial products
- 7. Angiogenesis means:**
- A. Loss of blood vessels
 - B. Proliferation of blood vessels
 - C. Abnormal formation of blood vessels
 - D. New formation of blood vessels

8. Septicemia means:

- A. Presence of bacteria in the blood
- B. Presence of septic focus in the body
- C. Presence of bacteria and their toxins in the blood
- D. Presence of pus in the blood

9. Sago spleen means:

- A. Septicemic spleen
- B. Deposition of hyaline material in the spleen
- C. Deposition of amyloid in the lymphoid follicles of the spleen
- D. Deposition of amyloid in the red pulp of the spleen
- E. Deposition of amyloid in the red and white pulps of the spleen

10. Lepra bacilli are mainly seen in the:

- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Plasma cells
- C. Histiocytes
- D. Interstitial tissue
- E. Walls of blood vessels

11. Forms of tuberculosis of the skin include all EXCEPT:

- A. Lupus vulgaris
- B. Verruca vulgaris
- C. Scrofuloderma
- D. Verrucosa cutis
- E. Tuberculous cutis orificialis

12. Girdle-shaped intestinal ulcers are characteristic of:

- A. Peptic ulcers
- B. Typhoid ulcers
- C. Tuberculous ulcers
- D. Bilharzial ulcers
- E. Malignant ulcers

13. Schistosoma ova reach the liver through:

- A. Direct spread from the intestine
- B. Direct spread from the urinary bladder
- C. Blood spread through portal vein
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

14. 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

15. Fibroblasts secrete:

- A. Cytokines
- B. Prostaglandins
- C. Procollagen
- D. Proteolytic enzymes
- E. Growth factors

Good Luck