



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department



20/6/2013
Final Exam
Time allowed: Three Hour

A. Answer the following questions: (25 marks)

1. Give the definition, causes and pathogenesis and describe the pathological features (gross and microscopic), types and fate of necrosis.

B. Give the definitions of (2 marks each):

2. Abscess, granuloma, regeneration, hemosiderosis, amyloidosis, septicemia, cold abscess, cystitis cystica, embolism, epistaxis.

C. Read the following case scenarios and answer the questions below: (20 marks each)

3. An old man presented with acute chest pain and sudden death. Postmortem examination of the heart showed a pale soft area.

- A. What is the diagnosis?
- B. What is the part of the heart expected to show the above mentioned pathology? Why?
- C. Discuss the pathogenesis of this condition.
- D. If the patient did not die, describe the gross and microscopic changes that occur in the affected area of the heart.

4. A male patient complains of Hoarsness of voice. ENT examination shows a fungating mass of the vocal cord. Biopsy examination reveals sheets of malignant epithelial cells.

- A. What is the type of malignancy?
- B. How this malignancy is histologically graded?
- C. Enumerate the risk factors for this malignancy.
- D. Why metastatic spread of the tumor is late in this case?

D. Compare between (10 marks each):

5. Nephroblastoma and hypernephroma.
6. Seminoma and testicular teratoma.

E. Answer 5 of the 7 questions below: (5 marks each)

Describe the:

7. Types of gall stones.
8. Types of cerebral aneurysms.
9. Pathological features of pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland.
10. Pathological features of endometrial hyperplasia.
11. Classification of tumors of the thyroid gland.
12. Complications of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis.
13. Precancerous factors and lesions of breast cancer.

F. Match each item in column (A) with the most related item in column (B) (half mark for each):

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Typhoid fever | a. Girdle ulcers |
| 2. Bacillary dysentery | b. Oval ulcers |
| 3. Amoebic dysentery | c. Sandy patches |
| 4. Tuberculous enteritis | d. Pseudomembrane |
| 5. Bilharzial dysentery | e. Ulcers with healthy mucosa in between |
| 6. Virus infection | a. Inflammatory bowel disease |
| 7. Bacterial infection | b. Vincent's angina |
| 8. Unknown cause | c. Mumps |
| 9. Loss of ganglion cells | d. Chronic gastritis |
| 10. Helicobacter pylori | e. Achalasia of the esophagus |

G. Select A single best answer (half mark for each):

11. Piece-meal necrosis is characteristic of:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Hepatic schistosomiasis | D. Drug-induced hepatitis |
| B. Acute yellow atrophy | E. Chronic venous congestion |
| C. Viral hepatitis | |

12. The commonest type of viral hepatitis in Egypt is:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Hepatitis A virus | D. Hepatitis D virus |
| B. Hepatitis B virus | E. Hepatitis G virus |
| C. Hepatitis C virus | |

13. Cirrhosis is NOT:

- A. A chronic liver disease of progressive nature
- B. Characterized by degeneration and regeneration of the liver cells
- C. A reversible condition
- D. Characterized by loss of the normal hepatic architecture
- E. Characterized by formation of abnormal nodules

14 The characteristic feature of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Acute inflammatory cells
- C. Fat necrosis
- D. Interstitial edema
- E. Pus formation

15. The etiology of bronzed diabetes is:

- A. Chronic pancreatitis
- B. Pheochromocytoma
- C. Pituitary tumors
- D. Hemochromatosis
- E. Corticosteroids

16. The commonest bone tumor is:

- A. Osteoma
- B. Osteosarcoma
- C. Chondroma
- D. Chondrosarcoma
- E. Metastatic tumors

17. Compact osteoma is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- A. Occurs in adults
- B. It is common in the skull
- C. Appears as a hard mass
- D. Consists of a nidus surrounded by reactive bone
- E. Disturbance in membranous ossification

18. Sun-ray appearance is a radiologic feature characteristic of:

- A. Osteoma
- B. Osteoblastoma
- C. Osteosarcoma
- D. Chondrosarcoma
- E. Osteosarcoma

19. The following bone tumor is formed of a cartilage cap with underlying mature bone:

- A. Osteoma
- B. Chondroma
- C. Osteochondroma
- D. Osteosarcoma
- E. Chondrosarcoma

20. Myeloma is a tumor of:

- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Plasma cells
- C. Mast cells
- D. Neuroectodermal cells of bone marrow
- E. Promyelocytes

21. The site of origin of Ewing's sarcoma is:

- A. Medulla of metaphysis
- B. Cortex of metaphysis
- C. Diaphysis
- D. Epiphysis
- E. Epiphyseal line

22. The following bone tumor gives egg shell crackling sensation on gross examination:

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Chondrosarcoma
- C. Ewing's sarcoma
- D. Myeloma
- E. Giant cell tumor of bone

23. Pannus in case of rheumatoid arthritis consists of:

- A. Calcification
- B. Hyalinised fibrous tissue
- C. Inflamed granulation tissue
- D. Proliferating synovial cells
- E. Lymphoid follicles

24. The following type of lymphadenitis may be misdiagnosed as lymphoma:

- A. Tuberculous lymphadenitis
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Chronic non-specific lymphadenitis
- D. Infectious mononucleosis
- E. Toxoplasmal lymphadenitis

25. Classic Reed-Sternberg cells are NOT:

- A. Malignant cells
- B. Having abundant amphophilic cytoplasm
- C. Binucleated or multinucleated
- D. Having large acidophilic nucleolus
- E. Diagnostic of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

26. The following is a low grade lymphoma:

- A. Follicular small cell lymphoma
- B. Diffuse mixed small and large cell lymphoma
- C. Large cell immunoblastic lymphoma
- D. Lymphoblastic lymphoma

27. The following is an intermediate grade lymphoma:

- A. Follicular small cell lymphoma
- B. Diffuse mixed small and large cell lymphoma
- C. Large cell immunoblastic lymphoma
- D. Lymphoblastic lymphoma

28. The following is a high grade lymphoma:

- A. Follicular small cell lymphoma
- B. Diffuse mixed small and large cell lymphoma
- C. Large cell immunoblastic lymphoma
- D. Follicular large cell lymphoma

29. Starry sky appearance is a characteristic histological feature of:

- A. Follicular lymphoma
- B. Diffuse mixed small and large cell lymphoma
- C. Burkitt's lymphoma
- D. Mycosis fungoides
- E. Lymphoblastic lymphoma

30. The most important feature of chronic myeloid leukemia is:

- A. Markedly enlarged spleen
- B. Marked generalized enlargement of lymph nodes
- C. Anemia
- D. Secondary bacterial infection

**H. Indicate whether each of the following sentences is true (T) or false (F)
(half mark for each):**

- 31. Gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis is commonly seen in neonates of infected mothers. (T - F)
- 32. Condyloma accuminatum is induced by Epstein Barr virus. (T - F)
- 33. Puerperal sepsis is an acute non-suppurative endometritis. (T - F)
- 34. Tubal pregnancy never reaches full term. (T - F)
- 35. Pseudomyxoma peritonii may occur in mucinous or serous ovarian tumors. (T -F)
- 36. Presence of bilateral ovarian signet ring cell carcinoma is always metastatic. (T - F)

- 37. Most gliomas spread by blood. (T- F)
- 38. Hydrocephalus is a disease of children only. (T - F)
- 39. Metastatic brain tumors are NOT as common as primary tumors. (T - F)
- 40. Astrocytoma is NOT always a benign tumor. (T - F)

Good Luck