



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department



1/9/2013
Final Exam
Time allowed: Three Hour

A. Answer the following questions: (25 marks)

1. Give the definition, causes, pathogenesis (mode of formation), types and pathological features and sites (tissue and organs affected) of thrombosis.

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

2. Carbuncle, healing, keloid, congestion, edema, pyemia, Ghon's focus, cystitis glandularis, atrophy, dysplasia.

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

3. **A child complained of fever and sore throat. ENT examination showed tonsillitis. Few weeks later he presented with edema of the face and puffiness of eyelids. Laboratory investigation revealed moderate increase of blood urea. Urine was decreased in volume and smoky.**

- A. What is the most possible diagnosis?
- B. Mention the pathogenesis of this disease.
- C. Describe the microscopic picture of the renal biopsy in this disease.
- D. What are the course and the prognosis of the disease in this patient?

4. **A man 40 years old presents with a well circumscribed testicular tumor. Biopsy examination shows masses of malignant cells which are large with pale cytoplasm and large central nuclei. The stroma shows abundant lymphocytic infiltrate.**

- A. What is the tumor? Is it benign or malignant?
- B. Mention the risk (predisposing) factors for this tumor.
- C. Describe the modes of spread of this tumor.
- D. What is the origin of this tumor?

D. Compare between (10 marks each):

5. Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis.
6. Mucinous cystadenoma and serous cystadenoma of the ovary.

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

Describe the:

7. Complications of bronchiectasis.
8. Complications of chronic peptic ulcer of the stomach.
9. Grading and staging of chronic hepatitis.
10. Pathological features of phyllodes tumor of the breast
11. Pathological features of diffuse toxic goiter.
12. Classification of bone tumors.
13. Causes of hydrocephalus.

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

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Suppurative disease | a. Rheumatic fever |
| 2. Vasocostrictive factors | b. Atherosclerosis |
| 3. Degenerative disease | c. Acute infective endocarditis |
| 4. Non-suppurative inflammatory disease | d. Subacute bacterial endocarditis |
| 5. Immune-mediated disease | e. Hypertension |
| 6. Catarrhal inflammation | a. Bronchopneumonia |
| 7. Membranous inflammation | b. Lobar pneumonia |
| 8. Granulomatous inflammation | c. Diphtheria |
| 9. Suppurative inflammation | d. Rhinoscleroma |
| 10. Fibrinous inflammation | e. Rhinitis |

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

11. The commonest type of esophagitis is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Fungal esophagitis | D. Reflux esophagitis |
| B. Bacterial esophagitis | E. Chemical esophagitis |
| C. Viral esophagitis | |

12. The commonest cause of chronic gastritis is:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| A. Drugs | D. Chemicals |
| B. Helicobacter pylori | E. Unknown |
| C. Autoimmune | |

13. Meckel's diverticulum is a:

- A. Perforation in the small intestine
- B. Congenital anomaly in the large intestine
- C. Intestinal fistula
- D. Intestinal sinus
- E. None of the above

14 The following type of intestinal polypi may turn malignant:

- A. Bilharzial polypi
- B. Hyperplastic polypi
- C. Juvenile polypi
- D. Adenomatous polypi
- E. Lymphoid polypi

15. The most important prognostic factor in colorectal carcinoma is:

- A. Tumor site
- B. Tumor size
- C. Tumor type
- D. Tumor grade
- E. Degree of tumor infiltration

16. The following is not a risk factor of cervical cancer:

- A. Early age of marriage
- B. Endocervical polyp
- C. Condyloma accuminatum
- D. Smoking
- E. Multiple sexual partners

17. Features of puerperal sepsis include all except:

- A. Acute suppurative inflammation
- B. Caused by Streptococcus hemolyticus
- C. Follow labor or abortion
- D. Uterus is atrophic and firm
- E. The endometrium is infiltrated by many polymorphs

18. The following is not a feature of endometrial hyperplasia

- A. Due to prolonged oestrogen stimulation
- B. Results in dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- C. Hyperplastic endometrial glands
- D. Secretory endometrial glands
- E. May predispose to carcinoma

19. Infectious mononucleosis is a:

- A. Viral disease
- B. Bacterial disease
- C. Parasitic disease
- D. Autoimmune disease
- E. Degenerative disease

20. 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

21. 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

22. The commonest cause of splenomegaly is:

- A. Lymphomas
- B. Congestive states
- C. Storage diseases
- D. Amyloidosis
- E. Leukemia

23. The following type of lymphoma may be related to infection by Epstein-Barr virus:

- A. Large cell lymphoma.
- B. Small cell lymphoma.
- C. Follicular lymphoma.
- D. Burkitt's lymphoma.
- E. Lymphoblastic lymphoma.

24. Nipple discharge is NOT a feature of:

- A. Duct ectasia
- B. Fibroadenoma
- C. Fibrocystic change
- D. Intraductal papilloma
- E. Paget's disease of the nipple

25. The two main categories of breast carcinoma are:

- A. Duct and medullary
- B. Lobular and tubular
- C. Duct and lobular
- D. Duct and mucinous
- E. Lobular and papillary

26. The Indian file pattern of infiltration is characteristic of:

- A. Duct carcinoma
- B. Lobular carcinoma
- C. Papillary carcinoma
- D. Tubular carcinoma
- E. Medullary carcinoma

27. Infection spreads from suppurative lung diseases to the brain via:

- A. Vertebral arteries
- B. Vertebral veins
- C. Local extension
- D. Peripheral nerves
- E. None of the above

28. The organism is transmitted from the bite of a rabid animal to the central nervous system via:

- A. Arteries
- B. Veins
- C. Peripheral nerves
- D. Direct implantation
- E. Lymphatics

29. The enzyme responsible for calcification in case of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Lipase
- B. Amylase
- C. Acid phosphatase
- D. Alkaline phosphatase
- E. Creatine kinase

30. The following is NOT a cause of type I diabetes:

- A. Autoimmunity
- B. Genetic susceptibility
- C. Chronic pancreatitis
- D. Viruses
- E. Chemical toxins

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

- 31. Pure cholesterol stone is the commonest type of gall stones. (T - F)
- 32. In hydrops of the gall bladder, it is distended with mucinous material. (T - F)
- 33. The total white cell count is markedly higher in chronic myeloid leukemia than chronic lymphoid leukemia. (T - F)
- 34. Mosaic bone trabeculae is a characteristic feature of Paget's disease. (T - F)
- 35. Rheumatoid arthritis is NOT a systemic disease. (T - F)
- 36. Thyroid adenoma usually appears as a solitary thyroid nodule. (T - F)
- 37. Acute pancreatitis is due to pyogenic infection. (T - F)
- 38. Secondary tumors of the peritoneum are more common than primary tumors. (T - F)
- 39. Mycotic aneurysm is due to mycotic infection. (T - F)
- 40. Arteriovenous fistula is NOT a true aneurysm. (T - F)

Good Luck