



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department



4/6/2014
Final Exam
Time allowed: Three Hour

A. Answer the following questions: (20 marks)

1. Give the definition of edema and illustrate its causes and pathogenesis, classification or types of edema and describe its pathological features (gross and microscopic).

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

2. Inflammation, chemotaxis, phagocytosis, furuncle, cloudy swelling, necrosis, hyalinosis, gout, hyperemia, thrombosis.

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

3. **An old patient presents with a friable mass arising from the ectocervix. Biopsy examination shows the picture of squamous cell carcinoma.**

- A. Enumerate the risk factors for this cancer.
- B. Mention the histological types of this cancer.
- C. What are the stages of this cancer?
- D. Describe modes of spread of this cancer.

4. **A patient presented with abdominal distension. Abdominal sonography showed cirrhotic liver and ascites. Blood examination was positive for hepatitis C virus.**

- A. What is the most important method of transmission of hepatitis C virus?
- B. Describe the gross picture of the liver in this case.
- C. Enumerate other causes of liver cirrhosis.
- D. Mention 3 fatal complications of liver cirrhosis.

D. Compare between (10 marks each):

5. Kidney lesions in essential and malignant hypertension.
6. Lobar pneumonia and lobular pneumonia.

E. Answer 6 of the 8 questions below: (5 marks each)

Outline the:

7. Causes and types of intestinal obstruction.
8. Causes of intracranial hemorrhages.
9. Pathological features of acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis.
10. Pathogenesis of rheumatic fever.
11. Types of thyroiditis.
12. Features and modes of spread of prostatic carcinoma.
13. Pathological features of giant cell tumor of bone.
14. Spread of breast cancer.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Air in the pleural cavity | a. Hemothorax |
| 2. Lymph in the pleural cavity | b. Hydrothorax |
| 3. Serous fluid in the pleural cavity | c. Chylothorax |
| 4. Pus in the pleural cavity | d. Pneumothorax |
| 5. Blood in the pleural cavity | e. Empyema |
| | |
| 6. Pyuria | a. Burning micturition |
| 7. Oliguria | b. Pus in urine |
| 8. Dysuria | c. Increased amount of urine |
| 9. Polyuria | d. Decreased amount of urine |
| 10. Hematuria | e. Blood in urine |

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

11. The histological feature of duct-ectasia is:

- A. Dilation of the mammary ducts
- B. Hyperplasia of the ductal epithelium
- C. Infiltration of the stroma by polymorphs
- D. Fibrosis of the stroma
- E. None of the above

- 12. The following component of the fibrocystic change is related to carcinoma:**
- A. Cyst formation
 - B. Stromal fibrosis
 - C. Lymphocytic infiltration
 - D. Epithelial hyperplasia
 - E. Apocrine metaplasia
- 13. Esophageal varices result from:**
- A. Diverticula of the esophagus
 - B. Congenital malformation
 - C. Portal hypertension
 - D. Tumors
 - E. Mucosal atrophy
- 14. The premalignant change in chronic gastritis is:**
- A. Extensive inflammation
 - B. Activity
 - C. Atrophy
 - D. Intestinal metaplasia
 - E. Presence of helicobacter
- 15. 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
- 16. Cryptorchidism means:**
- A. Duplication of the testis
 - B. Hermaphroditism
 - C. Undescended testis
 - D. Absence of the testis
 - E. Absence of the spermatic cord
- 17. Seminoma is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
- A. Never occurs before puberty
 - B. It may be of the anaplastic or spermatocytic type
 - C. The stroma often shows epithelioid granulomas
 - D. It is radioresistant
 - E. It is the commonest malignant tumor of the testis
- 18. Fallot's tetralogy does NOT include:**
- A. Atrial septal defect
 - B. Ventricular septal defect
 - C. Dextraposition of the aorta
 - D. Pulmonary' stenosis
 - E. Hypertrophy of the right ventricle

19. Pure cholesterol stone is NOT:

- A. Solitary
- B. Mammillated
- C. Whitish
- D. Formed of cholesterol only
- E. Radio-opaque

20. The characteristic feature of acute pancreatitis is:

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

21. Beta cell tumor produces:

- A. Insulin
- B. Gastrin
- C. Glucagon
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

22. The commonest cause of acute peritonitis is:

- A. Perforation of gastrointestinal ulcer
- B. Rupture of amoebic liver abscess
- C. Outside infection
- D. Blood-borne infection
- E. None of the above

23. The commonest site of hematogenous osteomyelitis is:

- A. Epiphysis of long bones
- B. Metaphysis of long bones
- C. Short bones
- D. Flat bones
- E. Epiphysis of long bones

24. The histological features in the synovial biopsy in case of rheumatoid arthritis include all EXCEPT:

- A. Proliferation of the synovial cells
- B. Lymphocytes and plasma cells
- C. Polymorphonuclear cells
- D. Hemosiderin deposits
- E. Giant cells

25. CSF in acute septic meningitis does NOT show:

- A. Increased amount
- B. Increased protein content
- C. Increased sugar content
- D. Increased polymorphonuclear cells
- E. Organisms

26. Medulloblastoma is a:

- A. Glial tumor
- B. Neuronal tumor
- C. Tumor of undifferentiated cells
- D. Nerve sheath tumor
- E. Malformative tumor

27. Acidophil pituitary adenoma secretes:

- A. TSH
- B. Growth hormone
- C. ACTH
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

28. Craniopharyngioma is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- A. It is a congenital malformation
- B. It arises from the remnants of Rathke's pouch
- C. It appears as a solid or cystic mass
- D. Its histological picture resembles adamantoma
- E. It is usually a malignant tumor

29. 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

30. 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

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

- 31. Quinzy is a benign tumor of the tonsils. (T - F)
- 32. Carcinoma of the vocal cord sends late metastases because of its minimal blood supply. (T - F)
- 33. Adrenal gland is NOT a common site of metastases from bronchogenic carcinoma. (T - F)
- 34. Polycystic kidney is characterized by many cysts communicating with the renal passages. (T - F)

35. Renal cell carcinoma is NOT a tumor of childhood. (T -F)
36. Mycotic aneurysm is due to mycotic infection. (T - F)
37. The tumor cells of invasive lobular carcinoma are smaller than those of invasive duct carcinoma. (T- F)
38. The malignant potential of the phylloides tumor depends mainly on the patient's age. (T - F)
39. Duodenal peptic ulcer never turns malignant. (T - F)
40. The most important histological feature of celiac disease is villous atrophy. (T - F)

Good Luck