**Sohag University** **8/6/2017**
**Faculty of Medicine** **Final Exam**
**Pathology Department** **Time allowed: Three Hour**

**I. Read the following case scenarios and answer the questions below: (12 marks each)**

1. **A child suffered from upper respiratory tract infection. Few weeks later, he complained of fever, malaise and painful swelling of the knee joints. Blood examination showed elevated ESR and C reactive protein.**
   A. What is the most possible diagnosis?
   B. Explain the pathogenesis of this disease.
   C. Describe the cardiac manifestations of this disease.
   D. Enumerate the complications of this disease.

2. **A child presents with fever and cough with abundant purulent sputum. Chest X ray shows bilateral and basal lesion characterized by diffuse dilation of the bronchi which are filled with pus with destruction of the intervening lung tissue.**
   A. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   B. Discuss the pathogenesis of this disease.
   C. Describe the histological picture of this disease.
   D. Enumerate the complications of this disease.

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. Describe the pathogenesis of this disease.
   C. Explain the cause of edema of the face in this disease.
   D. Describe the microscopic and immunofluorescence pictures of renal biopsy in this disease.

**II. Answer the following questions: (15 marks each)**

**Describe the:**

4. The clinical picture, gross picture, classification (histological subtypes), staging and prognosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma.
5. Sites, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features, and complications of peptic ulcer.

**III. Mention the differences between (6 marks each):**

6. Acute inflammation and chronic inflammation.
7. Dystrophic calcification and metastatic calcification.

**IV. Answer the questions below: (4 marks each)**

**Illustrate:**

8. Prognostic factors in breast carcinoma.
9. Risk factors for atherosclerosis.
10. Pathological features and spread of follicular thyroid carcinoma.
11. Effects and complications of acute suppurative meningitis.
12. Pathological features of Ewing's sarcoma.
13. Classification of ovarian tumors.
14. Spread and prognosis of prostatic carcinoma.
15. Classification of liver cirrhosis.

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

1. **The commonest cause of granulomatous peritonitis is:**
   A. Crohn's disease
   B. Sarcoidosis
   C. Tuberculosis
   D. Whipple's disease
   E. Fungus infection

2. **Mixed stone is NOT:**
   A. Multiple
   B. Mammilated
   C. Faceted
   D. Laminated
   E. Associated with cholecystitis

3. **The characteristic feature of acute pancreatitis is:**
   A. Hemorrhage
   B. Acute inflammatory cells
   C. Fat necrosis
   D. Interstitial edema
   E. Pus formation

4. **Piece-meal necrosis means necrosis of:**
   A. Single liver cells
   B. A limited zone of the hepatic lobule
   C. Groups of liver cells in the hepatic lobule
   D. Hepatocytes at the limiting plate between the parenchyma and portal tract.

5. **Gliosis means:**
   A. Regeneration of the brain tissue
   B. Necrosis of the brain tissue
   C. Fibrosis of the brain tissue
   D. None of the above

6. **Goiter means:**
   A. Inflammatory enlargement of the thyroid gland
   B. Neoplastic enlargement of the thyroid gland
   C. Atrophy of the thyroid gland
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

7. **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

8. **The main pathologic process in osteoarthritis is:**
   A. Inflammatory process
   B. Fibrosis
   C. Erosion of the articular surface
   D, Erosion of bone
   E. New bone formation

9. **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

10. **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

**11. The following is not a feature of endometrial hyperplasia**

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

**12. Hydatidiform mole occurs in:**

A. Non-pregnant women
B. Pregnant women
C. Postmenopausal women
D. Postpartum period
E. All of the above

**13. Schistosomiasis of the bladder predisposes to:**

A. Cystitis
B. Stone formation
C. Bladder carcinoma
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

**14. The most prognostic factor in bladder carcinoma is:**

A. The patient's age
B. The tumor size
C. The depth of tumor invasion
D. The histological grade
E. The histological type

**15. Laryngoscleroma is a:**

A. Benign epithelial tumor
B. Benign mesenchymal tumor
C. Non-specific inflammatory lesion
D. Granulomatous lesion
E. None of the above

**16. The following lesion is precancerous:**

A. Laryngoscleroma
B. Laryngeal nodule
C. Squamous cell papilloma
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

**17. Cannon ball metastases in the lung arise from:**

A. Renal cell carcinoma.
B. Testicular tumors.
C. Choriocarcinoma.
D. All of the above.
E. Non of the above.

**18. The following is NOT a feature of transmural myocardial infarction:**

A. Ischemic necrosis
B. Does not involve the whole thickness ofmyocardium
C. Pale infarction
D. Always accompanied by thrombosis
E. Coagulative necrosis

**19. The most common cause of death in malignant hypertension is:**

A. Renal failure
B. Congestive heart failure
C. Cerebral hemorrhage
D. Respiratory failure
E. Coronary insufficiency

**20. 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

**Good Luck**