



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department



23/6/2009
Final Exam.
Time allowed: Three Hour

A. Answer the following questions: (18 marks each)

1. Define rheumatic fever, mention its pathogenesis & describe cardiac lesions affecting all layers of the heart in such case.
2. Classify tumors of the stomach, describe gross and microscopic picture of gastric carcinoma & mention routes and sites of its spread.

B. Answer 3 of the 4 points in each case: (12 marks each)

3. **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 the diagnosis?
 - B. Describe the histological picture of this disease.
 - C. Enumerate the complications of this disease.
 - D. Mention other suppurative lung diseases.
4. **A woman complains of generalized edema. Her urine shows high protein content.**
 - A. What is the name & definition of this syndrome?
 - B. What are the manifestations of this syndrome?
 - C. Enumerate its causes.
 - D. Mention the pathogenesis of edema in this case.

C. Answer 7 of the 8 questions: (10 marks each)

5. Compare between carcinoma & sarcoma.
6. Mention the effects of liver cirrhosis.
7. Enumerate types of ovarian cysts.
8. What are the histological patterns of adenomas; give an example for each type.
9. Enumerate the complications of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis.
10. Compare between seminoma & teratoma.
11. Enumerate causes of intracranial hemorrhage.

12. Mention the histological classification and the clinical staging of Hodgkin's lymphoma.

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

1. 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

2. Laryngoscleroma is a:

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

3. The nuclear features of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia include all except:

- A. Hyperchromatism
- B. Pleomorphism
- C. Abnormal chromatin distribution
- D. Decreased nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio
- E. Increased mitotic activity

4. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis is due to:

- A. Blood-borne infection
- B. Ascending infection
- C. Deposition of immune complexes in the glomeruli
- D. Autoimmune reaction
- E. None of the above

5. The following thyroid carcinoma is of neuroendocrine origin:

- A. Papillary carcinoma
- B. Follicular carcinoma
- C. Medullary carcinoma
- D. Anaplastic carcinoma

6. Partial bronchial obstruction leads to:

- A. Emphysema
- B. Alveolar collapse
- C. Chronic bronchitis
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Bronchial asthma

7. The following lesion does NOT lead to Cushing's syndrome:

- A. Hyperplasia of the adrenal cortex
- B. Tumors of the adrenal cortex
- C. Acidophil adenoma of the pituitary gland
- D. Basophil adenoma of the pituitary gland

8. The following type of renal stones usually has a staghorn appearance:

- A. Oxalate stones
- B. Urate stones
- C. Phosphate stones
- D. Cystine stones

9. The features of primary toxic goiter do NOT include:

- A. No nodularity of thyroid acini
- B. Hyperplasia of the thyroid acini
- C. Formation of papillae
- D. Thyroid acini are filled with colloid

- 10. Benign prostatic hyperplasia is characterized by all EXCEPT:**
- A. It occurs in old age
 - B. It affects the peripheral prostatic tissue
 - C. It is usually severe enough to produce symptoms
 - D. The prostate is enlarged
 - E. The affected tissue is firm and nodular
- 11. Nephroblastoma is called:**
- A. Warthin's tumor
 - B. Wilm's tumor
 - C. Benign mixed tumor
 - D. Pancoast's tumor
 - E. Yolk sac tumor
- 12. The commonest bone tumor is:**
- A. Osteoma
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Chondroma
 - D. Chondrosarcoma
 - E. Metastatic tumors
- 13. Complete vesicular mole is not characterized by:**
- A. High levels of serum chorionic gonadotropin
 - B. Small vesicles in the evacuated mole
 - C. Mild trophoblastic proliferation
 - D. Cytologic atypia
 - E. Dilated chorionic villi
- 14. 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
- 15. The histological features of fibrocystic disease include all EXCEPT:**
- A. Cyst formation
 - B. Stromal fibrosis
 - C. Lymphocytic infiltration
 - D. Columnar metaplasia
 - E. Epithelial hyperplasia
- 16. 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
- 17. Ground glass nuclei devoid of nucleoli are characteristic of:**
- A. Papillary thyroid carcinoma
 - B. Follicular thyroid carcinoma
 - C. Medullary thyroid carcinoma
 - D. Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma
- 18. Ewing's sarcoma gives onion skin appearance on radiography because of:**
- A. Bone destruction
 - B. Infiltration of the bone cortex
 - C. Sub-periosteal new bone formation
 - D. Presence of areas of necrosis
 - E. Subperiosteal fibrosis
- 19. Cryptorchidism means:**
- A. Duplication of the testis
 - B. Hermaphroditism
 - C. Undescended testis
 - D. Absence of the testis
 - E. Absence of the spermatic cord

20. Bone metastases from prostatic carcinoma are osteoblastic because the tumor secretes:

- A. Prostatic specific antigen
- B. Acid phosphatase
- C. Alkaline phosphatase
- D. Calcium
- E. Phosphorus

21. Fibroadenoma is characterized by:

- A. Proliferation of the mammary glands
- B. Proliferation of the fibrous tissue stroma
- C. Proliferation of both glands and stroma
- D. Cyst formation
- E. All of the above

22. The following women have a definite high risk of developing breast cancer:

- A. Obese women
- B. Women above 50 years old
- C. Women with positive family history
- D. Women using contraceptive pills
- E. Smoker women

23. The lung tissue has a liver-like consistency in:

- A. Lobar pneumonia
- B. Bronchopneumonia
- C. Bronchiectasis
- D. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- E. Bronchial asthma

24. Endometriosis is defined as:

- A. Presence of endometrial glands in abnormal sites
- B. Presence of endometrial stroma in abnormal sites
- C. Presence of endometrial glands and stroma in abnormal sites
- D. None of the above

25. The grade of differentiation of invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast depends on:

- A. The degree of ductal differentiation
- B. The degree of cytologic atypia
- C. The degree of mitotic activity
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

26. The following ovarian tumor secretes estrogen:

- A. Granulosa-theca cell tumor
- B. Clear cell tumor
- C. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor
- D. Dysgerminoma
- E. Endodermal sinus tumor

27. The following disease is diagnosed only by electron microscopy;

- A. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis
- B. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- C. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- D. Membrano-proliferative glomerulonephritis
- E. Minimal change glomerulonephritis

28. *Peau d'orange* appearance of the mammary skin in case of breast carcinoma is due to:

- A. Large size of the tumor
- B. Hard consistency of the tumor
- C. Infiltration of the dermal lymphatics
- D. Infiltration of the dermal blood vessels
- E. Inflammation of the covering skin

29. 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

30. The most important prognostic factor in breast carcinoma is:

- A. The tumor site
- B. The histological tumor type
- C. The axillary lymph node status
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

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

- 31. Most gliomas spread by lymphatics. (T - F)
- 32. Hypersplenism is characterized by destruction of all blood elements. (T - F)
- 33. Chronic lymphatic leukemia has a worse prognosis than chronic myeloid leukemia. (T - F)
- 34. Medullary carcinoma of the breast is characterized by dense lymphocytic infiltrate which represents an immune response. (T - F)
- 35. Follicular thyroid carcinoma is differentiated from follicular thyroid adenoma by the high degree of nuclear atypia and mitosis. (T - F)
- 36. Hyperplasia of the parathyroid gland affects all the 4 glands, while adenoma affects one gland only. (T - F)
- 37. Bence Jones proteinuria is NOT characteristic of myeloma. (T - F)
- 38. Osteosarcoma may contain malignant cartilage. (T - F)
- 39. The tumor cells of invasive lobular carcinoma are smaller than those of invasive duct carcinoma of the breast. (T - F)
- 40. Gonorrhoea is a non-suppurative inflammation. (T - F)

Good Luck