



**Sohag University**

**8/5/2018; Pathology**

**Faculty of Medicine**

**1<sup>st</sup> part of Master degree in Internal Medicine**

**Pathology Department**

**Credit Hours**

**Time allowed: Two Hours**

**I. Answer the following questions: (25 marks)**

1. Give the definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features, and complications of atherosclerosis.

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

2. Illustrate causes and pathological features of focal proliferative glomerulonephritis.
3. Describe the classification and pathologic features Hodgkin's lymphoma.
4. Outline the pathological features of different types of gastritis.

**III. Read the following case scenario and answer the questions below: (20 marks)**

**5. A female patient 50 years old complained of dry rough skin.**

**Clinical examination showed enlarged heart and atrophic thyroid.**

- A. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- B. Mention the etiology of this disease.
- C. Describe the histological picture of the thyroid in this disease.
- D. Describe the manifestations of this disease.

**IV. Choose the best correct answer: (one mark each)**

**1. MacCallum's patch is a feature of:**

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Rheumatic pericarditis | C. Rheumatic endocarditis |
| B. Rheumatic myocarditis  | D. Rheumatic valvulitis   |

**2. The following is NOT a cause of nephrotic syndrome:**

- A. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis
- B. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- C. Membrano- proliferative glomerulonephritis
- D. Minimal change glomerulonephritis
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus

**3. The gross picture of the kidneys in benign hypertension is similar to that of:**

- A. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis
- B. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- C. Membrano-proliferative glomerulonephritis
- D. Focal glomerulonephritis
- E. Chronic glomerulonephritis

**4. Libman-Sacks endocarditis occurs in:**

- A. Rheumatic fever
- B. Rheumatoid fever
- C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- D. Systemic sclerosis

**5. Types of idiopathic cardiomyopathy include all EXCEPT:**

- A. Toxic
- B. Hypertrophic
- C. Dilated
- D. Restrictive

**6. The commonest type of esophagitis is:**

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

**7. The commonest site of Salmonella typhi infection is:**

- A. Duodenum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Cecum
- E. Colon

**8. Type II diabetes is characterized by all EXCEPT:**

- A. Occurs in adults
- B. The patient is usually obese
- C. Blood insulin is always low
- D. Amyloid replacement of islets of Langerhans

**9. Paul Bunnel test is diagnostic of:**

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

**10. The following is NOT a feature of acromegaly:**

- A. Occurs before epiphyseal closure
- B. Hyperpituitarism
- C. Overproduction of growth hormone
- D. Overgrowth of bones and soft tissues

**Good Luck**