



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department

19/10/2010; Pathology
1st part of Master degree in General Surgery
Time allowed: One & half hours

Answer the following question: (20 marks)

1- List types of tongue ulcers.

Study the following case scenarios, and then answer the questions below: (20 marks each)

2- A female patient complained of a breast mass. This mass was removed and examined microscopically. It consists of large, pleomorphic malignant cells with syncytial-like pattern.

- A. What is the type of this carcinoma? What is its origin?
- B. Mention other types of carcinoma of the same origin.
- C. Discuss the method of grading of breast carcinoma.
- D. What is the test recommended to predict response to hormonal therapy?

3- A patient complained of fever and severe pain in the right iliac fossa. Clinical examination suggested the diagnosis of acute appendicitis. On operation, the appendix was normal. An intestinal pouch near the ileocecal valve was detected.

- A. What is the name of this pouch?
- B. Explain the mechanism of formation of this pouch.
- C. Why this patient had severe pain?
- D. Why this patient may develop peptic ulcer?

4- A lady suffers from severe dyspnea. Clinical examination shows enlargement of the thyroid gland which is very firm. Ultrasound examination of the neck reveals evidence of thyroiditis with fixation to surrounding structures.

- A. What is the most possible type of thyroiditis in this case?
- B. Describe the histologic picture of this lesion.
- C. Why this type of thyroiditis may be misdiagnosed as cancer?
- D. Enumerate other 3 types of thyroiditis.

Choose the best correct answer: (one mark each)

1. Signs of acute inflammation include all EXCEPT:

- A. Anemia
- B. Redness
- C. Hotness
- D. Pain
- E. Loss of function

2. Keloid is:

- A. Mass of tumor tissue
- B. Mass of fibrous tissue
- C. Excess formation of keratin
- D. Formation of keratinous cyst

3. Septicemia means:

- A. Presence of bacteria in the blood
- B. Presence of septic focus in the body
- C. Presence of bacteria and their toxins in the blood
- D. Presence of pus in the blood

4. Fatty change means:

- A. Change of proteins into fat
- B. Accumulation of fat within parenchymal cells
- C. Unmasking of the normal fat in the cells
- D. Change of carbohydrates into fat

5. The ileocaecal region is the commonest site of primary intestinal tuberculosis because:

- A. It is rich in blood supply
- B. It is rich in lymphoid tissue
- C. It is a weak area
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

6. The commonest site in the gastrointestinal tract affected by actinomycosis is the:

- A. Oesophagus
- B. Stomach
- C. Small intestine
- D. Ileocaecal region
- E. Large intestine

7. Elephantiasis is caused by:

- A. Schistosoma
- B. Filaria
- C. Ecchinococcus

- D. Leishmania
- E. Toxoplasma

8. The diagnostic histologic feature of hydatid disease is:

- A. The specific structure of the hydatid cyst wall
- B. Presence of the worm
- C. Presence of larva
- D. Presence of granulomatous reaction
- E. Presence of scolices

9. The tissue affected by gas gangrene has a bad odor because of:

- A. Marked tissue destruction
- B. Excess amount of organisms
- C. Production of hydrogen sulphide
- D. Marked toxemia

10. Histologic features of primary biliary cirrhosis do NOT include:

- A. Bile duct destruction
- C. Giant cell granuloma
- B. Ductular proliferation
- D. Piecemeal necrosis
- E. Cirrhosis

11. The following factor does NOT predispose to hepatocellular carcinoma:

- A. Cirrhosis
- B. Hepatitis B virus infection
- C. Hepatitis
- C. Virus infection
- D. Schistosomal hepatic fibrosis
- E. Aflatoxin

12. Causes of extrahepatic obstructive jaundice include all EXCEPT:

- A. Gall stones obstructing common bile duct
- B. Carcinoma of the common bile duct
- C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D. Carcinoma of the head of pancreas

13. Gall stones which are always radio-opaque are:

- A. Cholesterol stone
- B. Mixed stone
- C. Black pigment stone
- D. Brown-pigment stone

14. The characteristic feature of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Acute inflammatory cells

- C. Fat necrosis
- D. Interstitial edema
- E. Pus formation

15. The commonest cause of granulomatous peritonitis is:

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Whipple's disease
- E. Fungus infection

16. 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

17. Ground glass nuclei devoid of nucleoli are characteristic of:

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

18. Amyloid stroma is characteristic of:

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

19. Capsular or vascular invasion is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of malignancy in:

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

20. Neoplasms of the adrenal medulla do NOT include:

- A. Adenoma
- B. Neuroblastoma
- C. Ganglioneuroma
- D. Pheochromocytoma

Good Luck