



THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

3rd PROFESSIONAL MBBS
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2015

Pathology
(SEQ'S)

Arrow =
unit / g/dl

2015

Roll No. 12178

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions

- The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
- Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
- Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

a)

Fasting ≥ 126 mg/dl
 Random ≥ 200 mg/dl
 OGTT with loading dose
 of 75 gm, ≥ 200 mg/dl
 HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$

2 hr plasma glucose

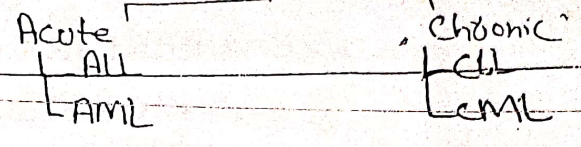
Attempt all Questions. Each Question carries 5 marks

1108 table

1106

- Q1. a. Classify Diabetes Mellitus. Give lab criteria for diagnosis of Diabetes mellitus (02)
- b. Give method and interpretation of Glucose Tolerance Test. (03)
- b) \rightarrow Pre Diabetic: Fasting: 100-125mg
- Q2. a. Write down the causes of Acute Renal Failure. OGTT 140-199 mg (02)
 MbA1c: 5.7-6.4% (03)
- b. Mention the lab investigations requested for patient having Jaundice. (03)
- Q3. a. Discuss bronchiectasis in terms of definition, predisposing conditions and types of organisms typically associated with this condition. (04)
- b. Discuss the Reid index. (01)
- Q4. Two weeks after recovery from a severe bout of pharyngitis, an 11 year old girl is seen because of the acute onset of periorbital edema, hematuria, malaise, nausea, and headache.
- a. What is the most likely diagnosis? Acute proliferative glomerulonephritis (01)
- b. Give the etiology & pathogenesis of this disease. Group B streptococcus (03)
- c. Give the classic diagnostic morphological features of this disease. Appearance of HUMP's that are discrete, amorphous electron dense. (01)
- Q5. a. A 40 years man had swelling in his left testis, orchiectomy is done. The testis on sectioning reveals a firm, lobulated, light tan mass without hemorrhage or necrosis.
- a. Which of the neoplasm is most likely? Seminoma (01)
- b. Classify Testicular tumor? 975 (03)
- c. Name different tumor markers helpful in diagnosis of testicular tumours. Ans: Laboratory: FetoProtein, HCG, LDH, (01)
- KIT, OCT4, AFP - Yolk Sac tumor
 PLAP, HCG - Choriocarcinoma
 LDH - aggregates a mass of tumor cells & prog

10% - at shoulder
8% - in jaw



Q7. A 58-year-old man has undergone personality changes over the last year. MR imaging of the brain is performed and shows a 3-cm diameter left frontal lobe mass with areas of calcification.

- a. What will be the likely findings on microscopic examination of this mass? (Altered disease) Oligodendroglioma 1310 (02)
- b. Describe the morphological features of the Astrocytoma. 1307 (03)

Q8. Write short notes on:

- a. Pheochromocytoma 1134 (02)
- b. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid 1096 (03)

Q9. A 14 years old boy presented with a mass around the knee joint. X-ray showed a large destructive mixed lytic and blastic mass lifting the periosteum with reactive periosteal bone formation.

- a. What is the most likely diagnosis? Osteosarcoma (01)
- b. What will be the features of this tumor on histological examination? (02)
- c. What are the other common sites of this tumour? (02)

Knee 50%, Hips 15%, Shoulder 10%

Q10. Discuss the pathogenesis and morphology of chronic cholecystitis. (03)

- a. Write a short note on liver abscess (02)
- b. Salient • atypical atyp • hyperchromasia • dysplasia

Q11. Briefly discuss risk factors, pathogenesis and morphology of gastric carcinoma. 771 (05)

Irregular architecture • budding

Q12. Classify stromal tumors of breast. Describe morphology of benign stromal tumor of breast. 1068 (03)

- a. Classify stromal tumors of breast. Describe morphology of benign stromal tumor of breast. 1068 (03)
- b. Tabulate proliferative lesions of breast. 1048 (02)

without atypia (Gynecomastia) with atypia (ADH, ALH)

Q13. a. Name four diseases which can lead to intestinal ulcers (02)

b. Tabulate differences between Crohn disease and Ulcerative colitis (03)

H. pylori infection, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis 797

Q14. a. Name different vascular tumors. 515 (02)

b. Write a note on tetralogy of Fallot X (03)

Q15. a. Classify lymphoma [Hodgkin lymphoma, NHL] (02)

b. Classify Hodgkin lymphoma with salient microscopic picture of each type (03)

Q16. Classify leukemias along with its clinical features & lab findings. (05)

(Spec: 12a) • Peptic ulcer disease caused by H. Pylori
 • Crohn's disease • Amebic dysentery
 • Ulcerative colitis • Shigella
 • E. coli

3 variants
 tall cell
 Follicular
 diffuse sclerosing
 Solitary
 multifocal
 well circumscribed
 calcification
 fibrosis
 lymphomatous
 nucleus
 clear cytoplasm
 Papillary

gut