



THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

3RD PROFESSIONAL MBBS
Annual EXAMINATION 2017

PATHOLOGY

(SEQ's)

Roll No. 14207

Total Marks: 75

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

1. Attempt all questions.
2. All question carry equal marks.
3. The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
4. Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
5. Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

Q-No: 1 while performing an autopsy on prison, inmate, the pathologist noticed a gray white scar without granulation tissue in left ventricular wall.

- a) If lesion represents myocardial infection what is the minimum length of time, of the patient survival. 1
- b) What are risk factor for IHD? 2
- c) Name four complication of myocardial infarction. 2

Q-No: 2 An elderly smoker revealed a tumor mass on X-ray chest.

- a) Could it be an inflammatory, degenavative or neoplastic lesion. 1
- b) Briefly classify lung tumors. 2
- c) Briefly classify granulomaturs lesions. 2

Q-No: 3 A thirty year old man presented with knee swelling X-ray revealed a lytic lesion of epiphysis with soap bubble appearance.

- a) What is most likely diagnosis? *Euant cell tumor.* 1
- b) Name bone forming tumours. *Osteiod osteoma, osteoblastoma, osteosarcoma*
- c) Give mode of spread of malignant bone tumors. *less common. These tumor travel thru blood stream or thru lymph vessels. Most common site* 2

Q-No: 4 A twenty five year old male presented with abrupt on set of high grade fever and chills. *Has lung* had productive cough with mucopurulent sputum. X-ray chest revealed shadow at right lower lobe.

- a) what is most likely diagnosis? 1
- b) Name various stages of the disease. 2
- c) Give three complications. 2

Q-No: 5 An elderly man presented with polypoidal papillary lesion in the urinary blander.


- a) Name different patterns of papillary lesions of urinary blander. 3
- b) Give pathogenesis of squamans cell carcinoms of urivery blander. 2

Q-No: 6 A twenty year old boy presented with thyroid nodule. Histologically the nodule revealed follicular pattern of growth.

- Follicular, papillary, anaplastic, medullary.
- a) Give differential diagnosis of the lesion. 3
 - b) Give microscopic picture of papillary carcinoma of thyroid. 2

Q-No: 7 Orphan-annie eye, psammoma bodies, intranuclear grooves, intranuclear inclusions.

- a) Give pathogenesis of intestinal tuberculosis. 3
- b) Draw and label morphology of tuberculous lymphadenitis. 2



Q-No: 8

- a) Classify ovarian tumors. 1023 3
- b) Give gross and microscopic features of mucinous cystadenoma. 2

Q-No: 9 A thirty year old man after a stressful event presented with diarrhoea and bleeding per rectum. Intestinal biopsy reveal transmural non caseating granulomas and skip lesions.

large cystic masses, multiloculated tumor filled with sticky gelatinous fluid rich in glycoprotein. Columnar epithelial cells with apical mucin, lack cilia.

- a) What could be most probable diagnosis? Crohn's disease 1
- b) Tabulate differences between ulcerative colitis and Crohn disease. 797. 4

Q-No: 10 An industrial worker comes with increasing pallor of skin and episodes of bleeding.

- a) What type of anaemia this patient is suffering from. IDA 2
- b) Classify haemolytic anaemias. P.N. 3

Q-No: 11 Twenty year old girl presents with cervical lymphadenopathy.

- a) Give differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy. ? 3
- b) Enlist pathognomonic features of Hodgkin's lymphoma. 2

Q-No: 12 A 40 year old female with vaginal discharge was advised PAP smear which showed full thickness dysplasia of cervical epithelium.

- a) How will you categorize this lesion in term of CIN and SIL. CIN III, HSIL. 1
- b) Describe the pathogenesis along with high viral oncogenic strains which can be responsible for this kind of lesion. ? 2
- c) Write four differences between type 1 and type 2 endometrial carcinoma. 1015. 2

Q-No: 13 A young man presented with testicular mass. The mass revealed lobules of tumor cells separated with fibrous septa. The neoplastic cells have distinct cell membrane with prominent nucleus and nucleoli. The fibrous septa are infiltrated by lymphocytes.

- a) What is probable diagnosis? Seminoma. 1
- b) Name two markers of this tumor. Alpha-fetoprotein & BCG. 1
- c) Name its three types with salient features. 976. 3

Q-No: 14

- a) Classify brain tumors. ? 3
- b) Draw and label microscopic picture of glioblastoma multiforme. foci of necrosis with pseudo-palisading of malignant nuclei & endothelial cell proliferation. 3

Q-No: 15

- a) Tabulate differences between basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of face. 3
- b) Name three sites of malignant melanoma. 2

Oropharynx, gastrointestinal, genitourinary.