

SEQs
 Marks: 30

- ① Thyro glov. cyst
- ② Thyroid nodule
- ③ Thyroiditis
- ④ Thyro adenoma
- ⑤ Thyro

Q-1 A middle aged women presented with painless swelling in front of neck few months back. On examination a solitary nodule is seen. What can be the differential diagnosis.

b- Give diagrammatic representation of pathogenesis of Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.

Q-2 A 12 years old boy presented with high grade fever, headache, photophobia, irritability, loss of consciousness. On examination there is neck stiffness.

a- What is the most likely diagnosis

b- What is possible causative organism.

c- Give differences of Normal CSF findings, bacterial meningitis, viral meningitis.

Q-3 A biopsy from cervical lymph node revealed metastatic carcinoma. Patient's thyroid FNA revealed Carcinoma.

a- What is the most likely thyroid tumour

b- Classify thyroid tumours with atleast one most important diagnostic microscopic finding

c- what are MEN syndromes

d- Give pathology of pituitary adenoma.

Q-4 Classify brain tumours and give microscopic appearance of each

Q-5 List two laboratory tests for evaluation of hepatocyte integrity, biliary excretory functions, and hepatocyte function.

Q-6 A middle aged man presented with ascites, splenomegaly. He was diagnosed with cirrhosis of liver.

Give possible causes and which conditions can lead to hepatocellular carcinoma.

b- What are different precursor lesions of hepatocellular carcinoma

c- What are different gall stones

- o cholesterol
- o Bile pigment
- o Cal. salts.

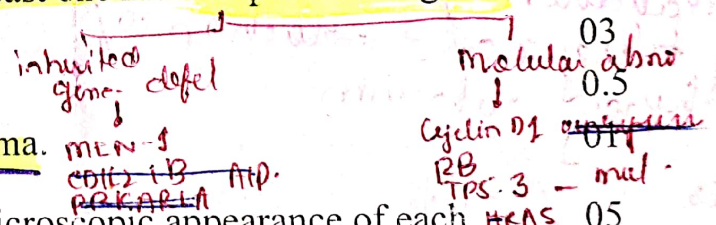
Endo

CNS

Endo

CNS

Liver



2.5

2.5

0.5

0.5

04

0.5

03

0.5

01

05

05

05

02

02

01

02

01