



Department of Pathology  
**Azra Naheed Medical College**  
 Half Book Test -2018  
 (MBBS. 4<sup>th</sup> Year)

**(Pathology-Subjective Part)**

Time Allowed: 8.00am

CVS + GIT

Total Marks: 70

Dr. Ashraf

CVS Q1) A 50 year old male noticed shortness of breath and reduced exercise tolerance for last 2 year. He smoked 2 pack of cigarettes per day. His blood pressure is 155/95 mm hg. Lab finding include a total serum cholesterol of 245 mg/dl with HDL 22 mg/dl.

- Which vascular abnormality is suspected to develop in this patient ? (1)
- Briefly describe steps of its pathogenesis (3)
- What are modifiable and non modifiable risk factors of this abnormality (1)

CVS Q2) A 45 year heavy smoker with central chest pain and discomfort for last one hour radiating in left arm and jaw comes to hospital. He has nausea and shortness of breath and diaphoresis. Blood pressure is 160/95. Cholesterol is 350 mg/dl.

- What will be your probable diagnosis (1)
- What are lab diagnosis which help you in completion of your diagnosis (2)
- Explain in rise and fall of cardiac biomarkers in tabulated form (2)

CVS Q3) a. Classify vascular tumors (2)  
 b. What is causative agent of Kaposi sarcoma (1)  
 c. What are complications of rheumatic heart disease. (2)

GIT Q4) A 60 year old male present to ER with complain of GERD, epigastric pain and heart burn.  
 a. What are complications of long standing GERD (1)  
 b. Briefly describe the morphology and pathogenesis of coeliac disease (4)

CVS Q5) A 40 years male came in emergency with the complaint of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and altered bowel habit. On examination enlarged supraclavicular (Virchow's) lymph node is palpable. He is diagnosed as patient of gastric carcinoma  
 a. What are two types of gastric carcinoma? Describe morphology (3)  
 b. What is role of H. pylori in pathogenesis of gastric carcinoma?(2)

CVS Q6) Tabulate clinical, gross and microscopic difference between ulcerative colitis and crohns disease. (5)

CVS Q7) An appendectomy specimen of a 45 year female recieved in pathology lab , on cut section it has a yellow colored well circumscribe nodule of 1x1 cm located on its tip.  
 a. What will be your diagnosis(2) *sentinel*  
 b. Describe its morphology (2)  
 c. What do you understand by FAP (1) *Familial adenomatous polyposis*

(PTO)

Q8) A 60 years male came in the hospital with the complaint of weakness fatigue and pallor. On investigation he has iron deficiency anemia and occult blood in stool examination. On colonoscopy he has right sided colonic carcinoma

- a. Briefly describe the pathogenesis of colorectal carcinoma (4)
- b. Enumerate the intestinal polyps (1)

Q9)

- ✓ a. Classify lung tumors (2)
- b. Describe morphology of small cell carcinoma of lung (2)
- c. What is associated paraneoplastic syndrome to small cell carcinoma (1)

Q10) A 35 year old man have complain of progressive cough weight loss, wheezing and reduce FEV. But normal FVC. He is termed as pink puffer. He is non smoker.

- ✓ a. What will be your most probable diagnosis (1) ~~Adenocarcinoma~~
- ✓ b. Briefly describe its pathogenesis and its types (4)

Q11) A 75 years old man has experienced increase dyspnea for the past 4 years. He is afebrile , with a pulse of 70/min, respiratory rate 20/min, and blood pressure 120/75 mm Hg. His chest radiograph shows increased interstitial marking , but no effusion. The transbronchial biopsy is stained with prussian blue and shows asbestos bodies.

- a. What are the complications of asbestosis? ( 2,5)
- b. Write differences between obstructive and restrictive lung disease. (2.5)

Q12) A 50 years old lady presents with history of dull right upper quadrant pain and flatulence for the past one year. Ultrasound showed numerous stones in the gall bladder.

- a. Enlist various types of gall stones (2)
- b. What is the pathogenesis of cholesterol and pigment stones (3)

Q13) A 41 year man with the history of alcohol taken to the hospital. On admission physical examination he is icteric. A liver biopsy is performed and microscopically demonstrate abundant Mallory hyaline , neutrophilic infiltrate, hepatocyte necrosis, portal fibrosis, and extensive macrovesicular steatosis.

- a. What will be your diagnosis? (1)
- b. What are the complications of alcoholic liver and upto which stage it is reversible ? (3)
- c. What are Mallory Denk bodies ? (1)

Q14) A 30 years IV drug abuser for last 15 years, came in the OPD with the complaint of yellowness of eyes and skin and abdominal discomfort. On investigation his LFTs are raised and PCR showed increased viral load of Hep C virus.

- a. What do you understand by window period ? (2)
- b. Briefly describe pathogenesis of cirrhosis(2)
- c. Enumerate the risk factors of Hepatocellular Carcinoma(1)