

Department of Pathology

Azra Naheed Medical College,

TEST ENDOCRINE PATHOLOGY

Time 60 min

Endo
02 I
Unsolved

Q-1 While examining H and E sections from a thyroidectomy specimen, a pathologist notices a lesion having follicular pattern of growth,

- a- What is differential diagnosis for such lesions. 2
- b- List nuclear features for papillary carcinoma of thyroid. 1.5
- c- Give genetic mutations associated with papillary carcinoma thyroid and medullary carcinoma of thyroid. 1
- d- Which of the thyroid tumour has bad prognosis. 0.5

Q-2 Give Lab findings of Serum T3, T4, TSH levels in typical case of Myxedema, Graves Disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multinodular goiter and diffuse non toxic goiter. 5

T3, T4, TSH
T3, T4, TSH
T3, T4, TSH

Q-3 An 18 years old diabetic girl, suddenly felt ill, developed vomiting and became drowsy. She was taken to emergency and examination revealed BP of 95/60 mm of Hg with pulse rate of 112/min and cold extremities. She has deep breathing and smells like acetone breath.

low BP

- a- What is the most likely diagnosis 1.
- b- Give 4 Clinical and 4 metabolic features of this condition. 4

Q-4 A 45 years old woman presents with painless enlargement of thyroid. On examination, her physical and mental responses are sluggish. Histological examination of thyroidectomy specimen reveals lymphocytic infiltrate with germinal centres along with atrophic follicles lined by Hurthle cells.

- a- What is the most likely diagnosis. 0.5

HASHIMOTO thyroiditis

cytotoxic
↓
follicular
dang

↓
macrophages
↓
epithelial cells

↓ anti-Thy
↓
fouled

- b- Give immunological mechanism of cell injury. 2
- c- Name 4 different autoimmune diseases associated with this condition. 2
- d- Give morphology of medullary carcinoma thyroid. 0.5

Systemic lupus erythematosus
myasthenia gravis
Sjogren's syndrome
autoimmune thyroiditis

Q-5 A 35 years old male presented with lethargy, weakness, fatigue, nausea, constipation, fractures of bones and renal stones with aortic and mitral valve calcifications.

- a- What is the diagnosis 1 Hypoparathyroidism
- b- What are its different types. 1.5 Primary Secondary Tertiary
- c- What lab findings do you expect in this case. 1
- d- What is brown tumour 0.5
- e- Give two causes of hypercalcemia 1

	Calcium	PTH	Wt/D	PA
Primary	↓	↓	↓	↓
Secondary	↓	↑	↓	↓
Tertiary	↑	↑	↓	↓

Q-6 A 30 years old female presents with headache and decreasing vision over past several months. She also has secondary amenorrhea for 3 years and galactorrhea. CT scan shows a space occupying lesion in the pituitary gland impinging on optic chiasma.

~~prolactinoma~~ Prolactinoma

- a- What is the most likely diagnosis. 0.5
- b- Give morphology of the lesion. 1
- c- What are different MEN syndromes. 2
- d- A 20 year old male patient presents with solitary cold nodule of thyroid. Give its differential diagnosis. 1.5