



Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
 Half Book Test -2019
 (MBBS. 4th Year)
(Pathology-Subjective Part)

33

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 min

Total Marks:

Q.01 A 49 year old woman notes increasing size of her right breast over the past year. This breast is not painful, but the heaviness causes some discomfort. On exam the overlying skin and nipple appear normal. There is no axillary lymphadenopathy or nipple discharge. On mammography there is a 12 cm mass. The mass is biopsied and the slides show a tumor with cellular stromal component and an epithelial component.

Phyllodes

a) What is the most likely diagnosis? What 5 points on histology will differentiate this tumor from a fibroadenoma? (0.5 + 1.5)

b) For invasive carcinomas of breast a specific grading Nottingham Histologic score is used. Give an account of how it is applied. (3)

↓ To g. score prognosis

a) Give in a tabulated form Epithelial Breast Lesions and their risk of developing invasive carcinoma (2) Pg 10151 tbl 23-1

b) What are the Major Molecular Subtypes of invasive breast cancer? In a tabulated form give the immunohistochemical profile, and defining feature of each one. (3)

a) Define and classify the PNEUMONIA. (02)

b) Describe the etiology, gross and microscopic features of the lobar pneumonia (03)

No nec
No hem

Q.04 Give the WHO CLASSIFICATION of Testicular Tumor. 02

b) Briefly discuss the microscopic appearance of classical SEMINOMA 02

c) What are serum MARKER valuable for testicular tumor? 01

Lobulated (C) Markers :- • Alpha Feto Protein
• HGG • LDH

- ① Bulky lobulated masses
- ② lobules sep from 978
- thin fibrous septa
- ③ FS → lymphocytes infiltrate
- ④ seminoma cell - poly

Q.05 Separated by thin septa / seminomatous cells are oval / large nucleus / clear cytoplasm. A 62 year old female presented to you with complaints of pallor, fatigue, numbness of fingers and loss of sensations of hands and feet since last 6 months. Upon investigation her

Hb is 9.0gm per dl, MCV is 106fl, WBC 4×10^9 per uL, Platelets 200×10^9 per uL.

a) What is your most probable diagnosis? 1 MB. Anemia

b) How you will proceed to diagnose her? 2

Stop c) Name 3 conditions causing microcytic hypochromic anemia? 2

in which body x enough RBCs bone marrow cannot produce

Sufficient new cells.

causes → Favonia Anemia

- CMV
- EBV
- Stem cell defects
- Drugs → Penicillamine
Benzene

Etiology: Suppression of BM progenitor cell.

Q.06 Write short note on following

a) Aplastic anemia 1.5

b) Multiple myeloma 1.5

c) Thalassemia A 2

cbc
Bm biopsy
CT scan
MRI

• LD → Bm Biopsy

CKIT
OCT4
PLAP
HCC7

P.T.O

Q.7

- a) Write down schematic pathogenesis of Type I and Type II Endometrial carcinoma with genetic abnormalities. (2)
- b) Write down the clinical, USG, gross, microscopic, IHC and cytogenetic differences between partial & complete Mole. (3)

Q.8

- a) Briefly discuss the Pathogenesis of HPV in cervical carcinoma. 2.5
- b) Classify Ovarian Tumors 2.5

Q.9

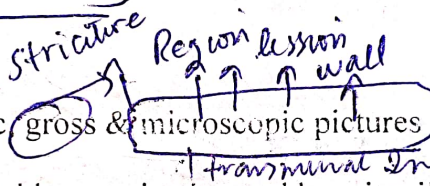
A 62 old male suffered from altered bowel habits, bleeding per rectum and weight loss. For workup of the patient endoscopy is planned. His findings revealed napkin ring constriction of the colon.

colorectal carcinoma

- a) What do you think what will be the possible diagnosis. Briefly discuss the pathogenesis of both types of colorectal carcinoma. (3) colorectal ca
- b) Classify intestinal polyps. (2)

Q.10

- a) Briefly discuss the endoscopic gross & microscopic pictures of Crohn disease. (2)



- b) What do you understand by field cancerization and how it will affect prognosis of a tumor. (2)
- c) Briefly describe the microscopic appearance of pleomorphic adenoma. (1)

less keratin due to less CT
~~epithelium~~ Uniform Polygonal cells arranged in sheets & cords

α -thalassemia is the result of changes in genes for α -globin component of Hb

→ results when there is disturbance in production of α -g

Clinical Present → Anemia, pale skin, splenomegaly

ER +ve
 ↓
 w
 ↑prolif
 ↓

HER2 -ve / ER -ve / tu (HER2 +ve) ER, PR, HEN -ve /
 ↓
 HP ↑proli ↑prolif
 ↓
 HER2 Basal INT

INT