

43

Ahmed

F17-011

Cell Injury

SEQ

✓ Q 1. A 52 year old lady presents to the gyne department with complaint of irregular menstrual cycle. Her history reveals that her menarche started at 12 years of age. She has two normal deliveries. Her physical examination reveals no abnormality. She is explained that she is undergoing menopause, which is due to programmed cell death.

a. What is the name of this process? *Apoptosis*

b. Enumerate 2 differences between programmed cell death and necrosis. (2) *34*

✓ Q 2- What are the features of reversible cell injury with pathogenesis. 2 *43 F17 2016*

✓ Q 2- Define Necrosis, what are different types of necrosis. 3 *35*

b- Give one example of sites involved with each type of necrosis. 2 *36*

✓ Q 3 A 60 years old male chronic alcoholic dies in a road side accident. On autopsy, the liver was enlarged and yellow and greasy.

a- What is the most likely substance accumulated in liver. 0.5 *Triacylglycerols - Lipofuscin*

b- What is the microscopic appearance 1.5

c- What are different types of pigments deposited in cells. 3 *Melanin, lipofuscin*

✓ Q 4 What are the effects of increased cytosolic calcium on cell. 1.5 *Hemosiderin, Carbon*

✓ b- what are different types of calcification 2 *sgd (2)*

d- what is mechanism of atrophy in a cell 1.5 *50*

✓ Q 5 What are different types of cellular adaptations. Give types with one example each. 5 *48*

Sardar Gobtasam Jan Badoch

Ahmed
Mustafa

F17-011

TEST-3

Cell Injury/ Inflammation

1. A 50 year old chronic smoker complained of fever, night sweats, fatigue, weight loss and shortness of breath for several months. A chest x ray revealed prominent bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy. Physical examination reveals cervical lymphadenopathy. A cervical node biopsy was performed which revealed numerous granulomas.
- What type of necrosis occurs in this condition? 0.5
 - Which mediators are primarily involved in formation of the lesion? Draw a flow chart. 2
 - Draw and label a granuloma. 1.5
 - Enlist any four major causes of granulomatous inflammation. 1
2. a. What are different types of chemical mediators, write down their source and functions. 2.5
b. What are the steps in the extravasation of leucocytes from the vessel lumen to the interstitial tissue? 2.5
3. a. Enumerate differences between transudate and exudate. 1.5
b. What are the morphological patterns of acute inflammation? 2
c. Name two exogenous and two endogenous pigments. What is hemochromatosis? 1+0.5
4. a. Draw a diagram explaining the extrinsic and intrinsic pathway of programmed cell death. 3
b. Enlist differences between necrosis and apoptosis? 2
5. What is ultra-structural changes occurring in reversible injury? Draw a flow chart. 3
What is difference between metastatic and dystrophic calcification? 2

22

18a

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
3rd Year MBBS, Pathology Test
INFLAMMATION
SEQ

Marks: 40

Time allowed: 70 minutes

Q. No 1 (a) Enumerate three steps in the extravasation of leucocytes from the vessel lumen to interstitial tissue. 1.5
MART. → Rolling, Adhesion, Migration
page 62

(b) Write down the major effects of interleukin 1 and tumor necrotic factor in inflammation. 3.5
page 74

Q. No 2 With the help of table or a flow chart, explain the generation of arachidonic acid metabolites and their principle effects. 5
pg 72

Q. No 3 (a) Define acute inflammation and write down its three major components. 2
Initial, rapid response to infection & tissue damage.

(b) Write down the process of increased vascular permeability in response to acute inflammation. 3
Vasodilation, Inc. permeability, Emigration
58

Q. No 4 Name different morphological pattern of acute inflammation giving an example of each. 5

what are the defect in leucocyte function
Exist cellular events in acute inflammation

b- Write down differences between exudate and transudate. 2.5

Q-6- Write notes on

a- Chemotaxis 2.5

b- Killing and degradation. 2.5

It is the process in which leucocytes, neutrophil & other like macrophage migrate to inflamed area.
NO ROS.

Q-7 Write down the role of activated macrophage in Chronic inflammation 1.5

b- Name two chronic inflammatory disorders 1

Asthma, Arthritis, Atherosclerosis
Pulmonary fibrosis.



Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
Grand Test 26 February 2019
MBBS 3rd Year (SEQ)
(Inflammation, Healing & Repair)

Time Allowed: 50 min

Total Marks: 25

Three Component of acute inflammation

SEQ Dilation of small vessel
increase permeability

Q.1 emigration of the leucocytes.

a) What are the components of acute inflammation? Briefly discuss the steps involved in leucocytes recruitment (3)

b) Briefly discuss the outcome of acute inflammation. (2)

Q.2 • Complete resolution • Healing by connective tissue replacement • Progression to repair. To chronic inflammation

a) What are the principal mediators of inflammation? Briefly discuss from where they are derived with examples of each (3)

b) Enlist leucocyte and endothelial adhesion molecules along with their ligands. (2)

Q.3

A 45yr female belonging to low socioeconomic class presented to medical OPD the history of night sweats, low grade fever, loss of appetite and persistent cough sometimes with hemoptysis. Her CBC report revealed 73% lymphocytosis, with raised ESR. Chest X ray revealed cavitary lesion in mid zone of right lung. Microscopic examination of sputum revealed acid fast pink bacilli with beaded appearance. He was diagno

a) What will be the microscopic appearance of this lesion? (2)

b) What is macrophage-lymphocyte cross talk? (2)

c) Write short note on chemotaxis (1)

Q.4

Describe the difference between healing by Primary Intention and Secondary Intention- (05)

Q-05

Following the Caesarian section, the Gynecologist applied neat surgical sutures to the incision.

A. Trace the steps of healing in this patient in chronological order (03)

B. Give the brief account of systemic factors affecting the wound healing (02)

↓ • Infection

• Diabetes

• Nutritional state

• Glucocorticoids

• Mechanical factors

• Poor perfusion

• Foreign Bodies

• Location of injury



Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
Grand Test-3, 06 February 2018
MBBS 3rd Year (SEQ)

Special Bacteriology, Healing and repair, Inflammation

Time Allowed: 60 min

Total Marks: 40

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

Instructions:

1. All subjective questions are to be attempted on the paper and returned to the invigilator within specified time after you have received the question paper.
2. Neat hand writing and use of margins will increase the outlook and presentation of your paper.

Attempt all Questions. Each Question carries 5 marks

1- Following the cholecystectomy in an obese lady of 40 years, the site of surgical suture did not heal for 03 months and got sepsis.

- i. What will be the type of healing in this wound? (1)
- ii. Describe steps of healing (2)
- iii. Which factors can delay the wound healing? (2)

2- A 16 years old boy presented in emergency with respiratory failure and spastic paralysis. His attendants gave the history of road side accident three days ago.

- a. What are the diagnosis and the causative agent? (1)
- b. Classify Gram positive rods. (1.5)
- c. Discuss the pathogenesis of this disease. (1.5)
- d. Name the agent causing pseudomembranous colitis. (1)

Tetrad

3- A shepherd presented with painless ulcer with a black scab with local edema on his foot. (Malignant pustule), ending up in bacteremia. His blood culture revealed Gram positive spore forming aerobic rod. This organism is also used for bioterrorism.

- a) Name the causative agent involved. (0.5)
- b) What are the three forms of disease caused by this organism? (1.5)
- c) Discuss the pathogenesis. (2)
- d) Name the organism causing diarrhea:
1- Associated with eating reheated fried rice (0.5)
2- Associated with eating canned food (0.5)

Bacillus (0.5)

Antibiotic (1.5)



Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
Grand Test 26 February 2019
MBBS 3rd Year (SEQ)
(Inflammation, Healing & Repair)

Handwritten signature

Time Allowed: 50 min

Total Marks: 25

SEQ

Q.1

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- b) Briefly discuss the outcome of acute inflammation. (2)

Q.2

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- b) Enlist leucocyte and endothelial adhesion molecules along with their ligands. (2)

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