

Department of Pathology

Azra Naheed Medical College Class Test-6, 14 April 2016 (Subjective-MBBS 4th Year)

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

manifestation. 926

Name:	
Roll No:	
Date:	

Instructions:

- 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 out look and presentation of your paper.

(2.5)

(2.5)

	Attempt all Questions: Each Question carry 5 marks	
	A 35 years female patient of SLE develops progressive renal failure w	ith
	high level of BUN and Serum Creatinine. Renal biopsy reveals the leion	of
A 1	rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.	
1	rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.	(2)
	b. What are features of Glomerular syndromes associated with rapidly	
	progressive glomerationspinition (45%)	(2)
	$_{\mathcal{K}}$ c. Name the laboratory diagnosis tests for assessment of renal failure.	(1)
4		
	2. A 60years old man with long history of smoking has costovertebral pain	with
1	hematuria. Renal cell CA.	
	a. What is most likely diagnosis of this disease? Rengl CED CA	(1
		(.
	h. Doccribe the nathogenesis along with morphology of and different	
1	b. Describe the pathogenesis along with morphology of and different variants of this lesion. 9547	

b. Enumerate the causes of irregular menstrual bleeding.

- a. Classify ovarian tumors.
- b. A 20 yrs female presented to gyne/obs OPD with the complaints of painful abdominal distension and irregular menstrual cycle. On abdominal USG, right ovarian mass was diagnosed which histologically revealed cystic cavity filled with cheesy material and hair tufts.

(i) What is your diagnosis? Totalowa (1)

(ii) What should be the microscopic feature revealing malignant transformation in this tumor? 1030 (1)

A 50 yrs obese diabetic female presented with heavy menstrual bleeding. On microscopic examination of this large exophytic endometrial mass revealed irregular complex glands, arranged back to back, lined by pleomorphic cells having hyperchromatic nuclei.

a. What is your diagnosis? Atypi'cal endometrial hyperplasia (1)

b. Tabulate the differences between type-I and type-II endometrial carcinoma.

3)

(4)