



Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
 Grand Test-5 (Liver, Pancreas, Gall Bladder)
 (MBBS. 4th Year)
 (Pathology-Subjective Part)

Time Allowed: 60 min

022

Total Marks: 30

How much

Name: _____

Liver

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

Liver

A 35 year old male patient presents with malaise, fever and jaundice. His serological tests are positive for HBsAg.

- What are the serum markers of hepatitis B virus infection and how would you detect hepatitis B infection in the window period. *HBcAb*
- What classic feature is seen in morphology of hepatocytes in hepatitis C infection? *01 non-nuclear inclusions, lysosomal aggregates*
- Interpret the following lab results

HBsAg	negative	<i>pt. immunize</i>
Anti HBcAg	negative	
Anti HBsAg	positive	<i>Acute HBV</i>

Subtle change of scattered hepatocytes

Liver

A 50 years old patient with history of drinking alcohol for the past many years presents with malaise, anorexia, weight loss, upper abdominal discomfort and tender hepatomegaly.

- What are the three distinct patterns of liver injury expected in a chronic alcoholic? *01/03 Mallory Denk bodies*
- What are the morphologic features of alcoholic steatohepatitis? *02 Hepatic steatosis, ballooning, necroinflammation*

Liver

A 50 years old female with thyroid disease is diagnosed an autoimmune cholangiopathy involving small and medium sized intrahepatic ducts. Serum levels of AMA are raised. Microscopy reveals a florid duct lesion.

- What is the diagnosis? *PBC* 858 01
- Tabulate the differences between primary biliary cirrhosis and primary sclerosing cholangitis. 04

Liver

a. List 2 lab tests each for hepatocyte integrity, biliary excretory function and hepatocyte synthetic function.

b. Enlist various metabolic liver diseases. *→ HFE, S-Hemochromatosis, 2.5 Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease*

Liver

A 40 yr old male, diagnosed case of Hep C, presented to medical OPD with H/O malaise, fatigue, wt. loss, and hematemesis. On examination the liver is found to be enlarged. CT scan shows a mass in the left lobe of liver. Lab examination reveals raised levels of α -fetoprotein.

- What is the diagnosis? *HCC*
- Briefly explain the precursor lesions of hepatocellular Carcinoma? *Small cell change 01 low grade dysplasia, large " " 03 High " "*
- What is the name of the most common malignant neoplasm of liver arising in early childhood. *→ B Hepatoblastoma* 01

Liver

6. A 55 yr old female presents to the surgical OPD with H/O colicky pain in the right hypochondrium. Ultrasonography reveals stones in the gallbladder. The stones were removed via laproscopic surgery and sent to the lab for analysis. Lab examination showed the stones to be composed of cholesterol and calcium carbonate.

- Enumerate 4 defects in cholesterol metabolism which lead to the formation of such stones. 02
- Discuss the pathogenesis of pancreatic carcinoma with respect to the genetic mutations and the role of Pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia. 03

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