

2018

Q2a → ~~★~~ Dense mononuclear infiltrate

★ 2 interface hepatitis

★ 3 Ground Glass cell

★ 4 macrophages aggregate

★ 5 Bridging fibrosis

Liver Pancreas

Department of Pathology

Azra Naheed Medical College

TEST LIVER PANCREAS, GALL BLADDER

G.B

Exposure to serum containing both HDV and HBV co-infection

super-infections occur when carrier of HBV is exposed to new inoculum of HDV

simultaneous infection Time 60 min

of a host

multiple pathogen species

→ hep B

hep D virus

1. Give graphical representation of hepatitis B serological markers during the course of the disease. 2 833

2. what is co infection and super infection? 1 - variant hep D infection

3. what are the potential outcomes of hepatitis B infection? 2 832

4. A 40 years old male HCV positive patient is advised to undergo liver biopsy by his physician. What morphological changes would you expect in the biopsy due to chronic hepatitis. 2 837

5. Draw a graphical representation of the serum markers of hepatitis C virus showing progression to chronic infection. 3 834 (Fig 18.13)

6. a. what is the morphology of different stages of alcoholic liver disease? 2 842

b. How does it differ from NASH. 1 846

c. What is Laennee cirrhosis? 1

7. 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? 1 HCC Hepatocellular carcinoma

8. What are the precursor lesions of hepatocellular Carcinoma and its types? 3 871

9. What is the name of the most common malignant neoplasm of liver arising in early childhood. 1 Hepato blastoma.

10. 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 laparoscopic surgery and sent to the lab for analysis. Lab examination showed the stones to be composed of cholesterol and calcium carbonate.

11. Enumerate 4 defects in cholesterol metabolism which lead to the formation of such stones. 2.5

12. What are the risk factors for the development of cholesterol stones 2 276.

13. What are Rokitansky- Aschoff sinuses? 0.5 outpouching of mucosal epithelium through the wall

14. A 60 years old patient with a history of cigarette smoking presents with weightloss, anorexia, features of obstructive jaundice as well as migratory thrombophlebitis (Trousseau sign) is also seen. Histologically glandular structures with pleomorphic cuboidal to columnar epithelium and a fibrotic stroma is seen.

15. What is the diagnosis? 1 Pancreatic CA Pancreatic Carcinoma

16. Discuss the pathogenesis with respect to the genetic mutations and the role of Pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia. 2 892

17. Give morphology of chronic pancreatitis with two risk factors. 2 888

characterized by fibrosis, atrophy & dropout of acini & variable dilation of pancreatic ducts.

long standing obstruction
Autoimmune injury
Hereditary Pancreatitis

- Acinar loss
- Calcifications