

TEST PATHOLOGY

MALE GENITAL SYSTEM, BREAST PATHOLOGY

SEQ

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS.

TOTAL MARKS 30

PASS MARKS 15

TIME 50 MIN

1-A 30-year-old woman has felt a mass in her right breast for 6 months. On physical examination there is a 5 cm right breast mass and firm, non-tender lymphadenopathy. A right mastectomy with axillary lymph node dissection shows a poorly differentiated carcinoma that is negative for estrogen and progesterone receptors and negative for HER2/neu. One axillary lymph node demonstrates micrometastases. However there are no distant metastasis.

What are different prognostic factors mentioned in above scenario. 2

How to do you grade a tumour and what is the name and components of grading system used for breast carcinoma. 1.5

Name etiological factors for breast carcinoma. 1.5

2-A 30 year old married female presents with breast lump in her right breast. The lump is slightly tender, lumpy bumpy but its not fixed to surrounding structures.

What can be the differential diagnosis 2

What is the actual diagnosis 0.5

What are its different components 1

A 24 Year old female presents to a breast surgeon with a solitary, discrete rubbery, freely movable 2cm mass in the upper quadrant of the left breast. She feels a change in the size of mass during menstrual cycle.

What is the diagnosis, give its morphology as well. 1.5

3-A 50 year old lady presented with breast lump, which is fixed to surrounding structures. The tumour is also infiltrating the overlying skin. On microscopic examination, the tumour is showing tubule formation with central necrosis. Focal invasion is seen.

What is the diagnosis. 0.5

What are different types of invasive and non- invasive breast carcinoma.3

How do you classify breast carcinoma on the basis of receptor positivity and negativity. 1.5

4-A 70 year old man presents with frequency of micturition. On digital rectal examination, his prostate is stony hard. Biopsy shows sheets of tumor cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and frequent mitosis. Focal cribriform pattern is seen.If grading of this tumor is required for future treatment.

Which grading system will be used 0.5

How will you grade this tumour. 2

What is the pathogenesis of benign prostatic hyperplasia. 1.5

Describe the role of PSA in prostate pathology. 1

5-A 30 year old boy presents with testicular mass.

Give classification of testicular tumours with associated immunohistochemical markers and tumor markers 3

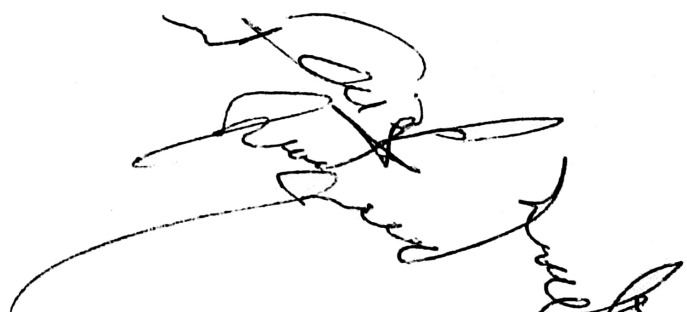
Give morphology of teratoma. 1

What would be the morphology of tumour if it is producing AFP. 1

6- a-How will you diagnose a case of infertility. 1.5

b-If a patient presents with testicular swelling what can be the differential diagnosis.1.5

c- if the diagnosis is seminoma what are its different types and morphology.1.5+0.5

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Dr. [unclear]', written in a cursive style.