AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

MBBS 4th Year (2015-16)

Pathology Revision Test (Objective)

Resource Person : Prof. Naila

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Total Marks: 30

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Instructions:

1. All objective questions are to be attempted on the paper and returned to the invigilator within specified time after you have received the question paper.
2. Any cuttings or overwriting in answering the objective part will not be accepted and no marks will be given even if the answer is correct.

1. A 45 year old man presented with malaise, anorexia and vomiting to the emergency room. Clinically the patient had mild jaundice and liver function tests revealed normal alkaline phosphatase and raised ALT, AST. Histopathology report showed Mallory bodies in the hepatocytes. Liver damage from which of the following diseases most likely account for these findings?
   a. Biliary cirrhosis
   b. Viral hepatitis
   c. Alcoholic hepatitis
   d. Hemochromatosis
   e. Wilson's disease

2. A 65 year old male presented with complaint of right upper quadrant pain. He was diagnosed with hepatitis C virus, 20 years back. He also gave history of ill healthy, fatigue, fever and loss of appetite. Biopsy specimen showed presence of bile and atypical lymphocytes. Apart from CT scan and other tests, which tumor marker will support your diagnosis?
   a. Beta HCG
   b. Alpha feto proteins
   c. Carcino-embryonic antigen
   d. CA-125
   e. CA-15

3. A 43 years old multigravida presented with nausea, vomiting, fever and right upper quadrant pain. Murphy's sign is positive. Laboratory tests shows neutophilia with a left shift. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   a. Acute cholecystitis
   b. Carcinoma of ampulla of vater
   c. Cholangiocarcinoma
   d. Cholesteriolosis
   e. Sclerozing cholangitis

4. **Distended mucus filled gall bladder secondary to chronic cystic duct obstruction is known as:**

a. Hydrocele
b. Mucocele
c. Metaplasia
d. Dysplasia
e. Cholecystitis

5. **A 65 years old man developed arthritis for which he took NSAIDS for one year. After prolonged use of NSAIDS he went to local hospital due to severe epigastric pain, nausea and hemetemesis. He was advised gastric biopsy. Which of the following lesions can be presented in the biopsy specimen?**

a. Adenocarcinoma
b. Epithelial dysplasia
c. H.pylori infection
d. Hyperplastic polyp
e. Acute gastritis

6. **An old lady of 65 years of age comes to a hospital emergency with fever and massive hematemsis of bright red color. On physical examination she was pale, hypotensive and techypenic. Her serological tests showed HBsAg positive. The hematemesis is complication of which of the following?**

a. Squamous cell carcinoma
b. Barett's esophagus
c. Esophageal varices
d. Reflux oesophagitis
e. Candida albicans infection

7. **A man comes to a doctor with complains of diarrhea and abdominal pain since 6 months. On physical examination abdominal tenderness and parianal fistulas were present. Occult blood test for stool was positive. Colonoscopy showed patchy mucosal edema andulceration. Microscopic examination of biopsy showed crypt abcesses, non caseating granulomas and patches of acute and chronic inflammation. Which of the following disease has these findings?**

a. Sarcoidosis
b. Shigellosis
c. Ulcerative colitis
d. Crohn's disease
e. Amebiasis

8. **Kayser Fleisher rings in the cornea is associated with which of the following disease?**

a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
b. Hepatic amebiasis
c. Wilson's disease
d. Hemochromatosis
e. Primary biliary cirrhosis

9. A lady brought her three days old infant to a hospital. The infant vomits all oral feeds. On physical examination abdomen is distended, tender and bowel sounds were reduced. Abdominal ultrasound showed marked colonic dilatation with narrowing of the sigmoid region. Biopsy of the narrowed part showed absent ganglion cells in the sub mucosa of the wall. Which of the following disease the infant is most likely suffering from?

a. Trisomy 21
b. Volvulus
c. Hirsch sprung disease → Aganglionic Constipation
d. Intussusception
e. Colonic atresia

10. A student presents to an emergency with history of difficulty in swallowing both the solid and liquid food with aspiration pneumonia due to aspiration of food. On auscultation of the lungs there were crackles on the base of the right lung. A barium swallow showed marked dilatation of the esophagus above the esophageal sphincter. Biopsy specimen of the lower esophagus will most likely show the following features:

a. Multinucleated cells with intranuclear inclusions
b. Thrombosed vascular channels
c. Hyperplasia
d. Absence of the myenteric ganglia
e. Neutrophils infiltration

11. Paroxysmal hypertension is most typically associated with:

a. Pituitary adenoma
b. Adrenal adenoma
c. Thyroid adenoma
d. Parathyroid adenoma
e. Pheochromocytoma

Paroxysmal HTN is associated with pheochromocytoma → Diuresis → Vasoconstriction → increased water consumption → Polydipsia, polyuria. Diabetes insipidus.

12. Diabetes insipidus is associated with a lack of:

a. Glucocorticoids
b. Insulin
c. Thyroid hormone
d. Antidiuretic hormone
e. Growth hormone

ADH ↓ →

13. Truncal obesity, easy bruising and osteoporosis are associated with:

a. Carniopharyngioma
b. Adrenal adenoma (Truncal obesity, easy bruising and osteoporosis)
c. Thyroid adenoma
d. Parathyroid adenoma
e. Pheochromocytoma

14. Features of both Hashimoto's and granulomatous thyroiditis include:

a. Female predominance
b. Persistent elevation of antithyroid antibodies
c. Lymphocytic infiltration of thyroid
d. Hyperthyroidism
e. Hypothyroidism

15. **Which of the following thyroid carcinomas has the best prognosis?**

a. Undifferentiated
b. Follicular
c. Small cell
d. Giant cell
e. Papillary

Papillary thyroid carcinoma has best prognosis.

16. **A surgeon explores a thyroid because of a "cold" nodule of the left upper pole of the thyroid. The nodule is firm, non-encapsulated, and granular. There is an enlarged, hard lymph node in the adjacent internal jagular chain. The most likely diagnosis is:**

a. Anaplastic carcinoma
b. Follicular adenoma
c. Follicular carcinoma
d. Lymphoma
e. Papillary carcinoma

(Papillary (Ca) Cold nodule)

17. **Major site of Peptic Ulcer Disease is :**

a. Ileum
b. Duodenum
c. Esophagus
d. Pancreas
e. Cecum

Duodenum.

18. **The granulomas of tuberculosis are differentiated from granulomas of Crohn's disease by:**

a. Presence of necrosis
b. Presence of caseation
c. Presence of giant cells
d. Presence of lymphocytes
e. Presence of epithelioid cells

Presence of caseation

19. **Familial Adenomatous Polyposis is associated with mutation of which one of the following target gene?**

a. MSH2
b. MLH1
c. APC
d. KRAS
e. BRAF

APC → associated with Familial Adenomatous Polyposis.

20. **Ulcerative colitis involves**

a. Colon and rectum only
b. Appendix
c. Stomach
d. All the gastrointestinal tract
e. Cecum only

Colon and rectum are only involved in U.C

21. **An immune mediated diarrheal disorder triggered by ingestion of gluten containing foods is**

a. celiac disease
b. giardiasis
c. crohn's disease
d. ulcerative colitis
e. lymphoma

Celiac disease → in this person is sensitive to gluten a substance present in wheat, barley & rai causing Diarrhea.

22. A 45y/F had a head trauma after which she develops the complaints of excretion of large volumes of dilute urine with an inappropriately low specific gravity. Serum sodium and osmolality are increased as a result of excessive renal loss of free water, resulting in thirst and polydipsia. Which of the following disease explains this condition?

a. Diabetes insispidus
b. Diabetes mellitus
c. Pituitary adenoma
d. Prolatinoma
e. Waterhouse friderichsen syndrome

23. A disease of adrenal gland causing excess production of harmone named alsosterone. Another name for this is primary hyperalsosteronism also known as

a. Cushing syndrome
b. Cushing disease
c. Addisons disease
d. Conn's syndrome
e. Sheehan syndrome

Conn's disease. (Primary hyper aldosteronism)

24. Which of the following hormone is secreted from posterior lobe of pituitary?

a. Thyroid stimiulating hormone
b. Oxytocin / Vasopresin and second harmone is ADH.
c. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
d. Follicular stimulating hormone
e. Lutenising hormone

25. A girl presents with delayed puberty, absent secondary sexual characteristics, and primary amenorrhea. She also appears to be hypertensive and hypokalemia. Which of the following enzymes is increased if there is virilization of a person?

a. 11beta Hydroxylase
b. 17alpha hydroxylase
c. 21 beta hydroxylase
d. Pyruvate kinase
e. Alcohol dehydrogenase

(Lutotrophic adenoma) (prolactinoma) (17α – hydroxylase)

26. Which of the following thyroid cancer is associated with MEN II syndrome?

a. Papillary thyroid carcinoma
b. Medullary thyroid cancer
c. Follicular thyroid carcinoma
d. Anaplstic thyroid carcinoma
e. Thyroid lymphoma

Medullary thyroid cancer

27. In which of the following pairs, the hormone of endocrine glands and its primary action is mismatched.

a. Calcitonin-lower blood calcium level
b. Parathyroid-raises blood calcium level
c. Somatostatin-inhibits release of glucagon
d. Insulin-increases blood glucose level
e. Glucagon-increses blood glucose level

28. Which of the following statement is true about Pheochromocytoma?

a. 50% extra adrenal
b. 45% bilateral
c. 10% are biologically malignant , 10% are bilateral, 10% are
d. 10% associated with hypertension
e. Do not show zell ballen arrangment

29. The prolactin inhibitory factor secreted by hypothalamus is

a. Thyrotropin releasing hormone
b. 5-Hydroxytryptamine
c. Dopamine [Dopamine]
d. Acetylcholine
e. Progesterone

So in prolactinoma Dopamine is given which ↓ prolactin level

30. In which of the following thyroid carcinoma, metastatic cervical lymphadenopathy may be Ist sign of disease:

a. Papillary
b. Follicular
c. Anaplastic
d. Medullary
e. Lymphoma

Papillary (metastatic cervical lymphadenopat