

Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
Renal, Female Genital system, Breast, CNS.
MBBS 4th Year
Special pathology
Time 80 min

nephrotic syndrome

Total marks 50

Q-1 A 60 years old male from south Punjab presents with generalized body edema, lab shows hypoalbuminemia, macroalbuminuria, with fasting blood glucose levels more than 200 mg/dl. What spectrum of changes do you expect in his renal biopsy 3

b- Give causes of renal papillary necrosis.

Q-2 A young male HCV positive male presents with nephrotic syndrome. electron microscopy reveals double contour of basement membrane *MPCGN 920*

a- What is the diagnosis. 0.5

b- Give light microscopic, immunofluorescence and electron microscopy of minimal change disease, Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, and membranous nephropathy. 3.5

c- What is collapsing glomerulopathy 1 *PSGN*

Q-3 A 5 year old boy presents with hematuria and coca cola colored urine after a sore throat infection.

a- Describe its renal biopsy changes. 2 *910*

b- Write down differences between nephrotic and nephritic syndrome 2

c- Enlist renal function tests. 1

Q-4 A 45 year old man developed flank mass with hematuria. He has experienced weight loss over last few months. Lab findings reveal polycythemia.

a- What is the diagnosis 1

b- Describe its morphology and types 1+2 *953*

c- Give morphology of wilms tumour 1

Q-5 A 70 year old man presents with hematuria, and a mass in bladder. It turned out to be a papillary neoplasm.

a- Enlist causes of painless hematuria 1

b- Give classification of papillary tumour of bladder. 2 *965*

Give causes and pathogenesis of acute tubular necrosis. 2

Q-6 Pap smear of a 28 years old woman with normal pelvic exam shows severely dysplastic cells. Cervical biopsy shows CIN III. *1003*

a. Give the important risk factors for developing CIN and invasive carcinoma of cervix. (2)

b. Give the histological criteria for demarcation of the lesion as CIN III and the corresponding grade of squamous intraepithelial lesion/SIL. (1) *1004*

c. Discuss the staging of cervical carcinoma. (2)

Q-7 a. Enumerate the differences between type I and type II endometrial carcinoma. (2.5) *1015*

b. Classify the surface epithelial tumors of ovary. (2) *1023*

c. Enumerate the theories for the pathogenesis of endometriosis. (1.5) *1010*

Q-8 a. A mastectomy specimen from a 42 year old female shows a 2 cm tumor which is a well differentiated ductal carcinoma NST with a minor in situ component. 2 of 14 axillary lymph nodes are positive for metastasis. The tumor is ER/PR negative and HER2/neu positive. There are no distant metastasis. Identify all prognostic and predictive factors given here and mention relative significance of each. (2.5) *1003*

b. give the molecular classification of breast carcinoma. (2)

c. Enumerate the morphological patterns of DCIS. (1.5)

Q-9 Give new recent WHO classification of Brain tumours. 2.5

A. Describe the pathophysiology and morphology of ASTROCYTOMA. *2.5*

Q-10 How do you define acute ischemic injury *2.5*

b- Name demyelinating and degenerative diseases of CNS 1.5

c- Differentiate between epidural and subdural hematoma 1.5

*key words CNS-1251 + 1287
 → 1261 Brain*