

2017

# Renal Female Genital Breast

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

14067

Total marks 50

(R) ~~renal~~  
(R)  
(R)  
Renal (R)  
(R)

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 due you expect in his renal biopsy? Diabetic nephropathy  
b- Give causes of renal papillary necrosis. Diabetes, Sickle cell anemia, Urinary Obstruction.

Q-2 A young male HCV positive male presents with nephrotic syndrome. electron microscopy reveals double contour of basement membrane Membranoproliferative GN.  
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 Diffuse Proliferative  
c- What is collapsing glomerulopathy? 1 (19)

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  
b- Write down differences between nephrotic and nephritic syndrome 2 900  
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  
c- Give morphology of wilms tumour 1

All Repeat

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  
c- 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.

a. 1002 Give the important risk factors for developing CIN and invasive carcinoma of cervix. (2) 1002  
b. 1004 Give the histological criteria for demarcation of the lesion as CIN III and the corresponding grade of squamous intraepithelial lesion/ SIL. (1) Severe dysplasia and carcinoma in situ.  
c. 1005 Discuss the staging of cervical carcinoma. (2) 1005

a. Enumerate the differences between type I and type II endometrial carcinoma. (2.5) 1015  
b. Classify the surface epithelial tumors of ovary. (2) 1010 Serous, mucinous, Endometrioid, clear cell, transi-  
c. Enumerate the theories for the pathogenesis of endometriosis. (1.5) 1015 back to. Epithelial stromal tumor

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) 1055 Q- forget disease of nipple & diff type of ductal carcinoma  
b. Give the molecular classification of breast carcinoma. (2) 1055 Morphology of Lobular Carcinoma  
c. Enumerate the morphological patterns of DCIS. (1.5) 1057 back

Give new recent WHO classification of Brain tumours. 1057 Primary sec. (5/20) 2.5

A. Describe the pathophysiology and morphology of ASTROCYTOMA. 1057 2.5 Diffuse, Anaplastic.

How do you define acute ischemic injury? 1057 2.5 Glioblastoma Multiformis, Glioblastoma,

b- Name demyelinating and degenerative diseases of CNS 1.5 1057 Gliomatosis Cerebri  
c- Differentiate between epidural and subdural hematoma 1.5 (5/20)

female  
1023  
1010  
1055  
1057  
Breast  
practical  
1055  
1057  
CNS  
1055  
1057  
1062

- Demyelinated Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
  - Neuromyelitis Optica
  - Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis
  - Central pontine Myelinolysis

- Degenerating Disease
- Alzheimer disease.
  - Fronto temporal lobar degenerations
  - Parkinson's disease
  - Huntington's Disease.
  - Spinocerebral degeneration

Enumerate causes of lobar degeneration