Solved By ; M.AMIR

Roll num ; F18-076

3rd year MBBS

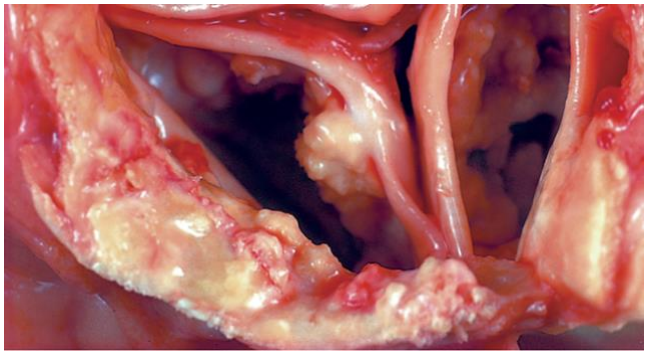
3rd YEAR MBBS
GENERAL PATHOLOGY
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (OSPE)

UNOBSERVERED STATION

Solved by Muhammad amir F18-076

For Candidate:

Marks 04 Time Allowed 04 min



1) Identify the lesion (1)

2) What is its macroscopic appearance. (1)

3) What are its two types (1)

4) Name two sites where this lesion can be encountered. (1)

Ans

1)calcification

2)white granules,clumps as gritty deposits

3)i.dystrophic calcification

ii.metastatic calcification

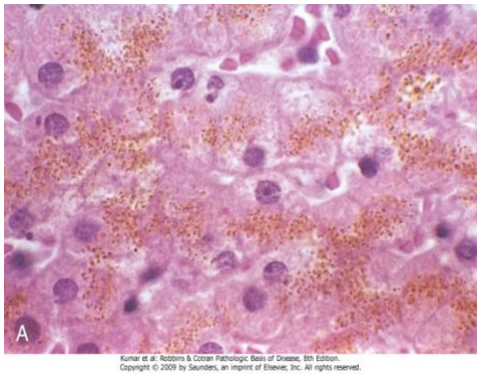
4)aortic valve

3rd YEAR MBBS
GENERAL PATHOLOGY
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (OSPE)

UNOBSERVERED STATION

For Candidate:

Marks 04 Time Allowed 04 min



1) Name the intra-cellular accumulation seen in the slide. (1)
2) Name two other intra-cellular accumulations. (2)
3) Which stain is used to visualize this accumulation? (1)

Ans

1)hemosiderin granules in liver cells

2)lipofuscin,indigestible pigments

3)perls prussian blue stain

3rd YEAR MBBS
GENERAL PATHOLOGY
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (OSPE)

UNOBSERVERED STATION

For Candidate:

Marks 04 Time Allowed 04 min

1) Identify the lesion?
2) Which pigment is present in this lesion?
3) Name two other pigments that can be deposited in tissues?

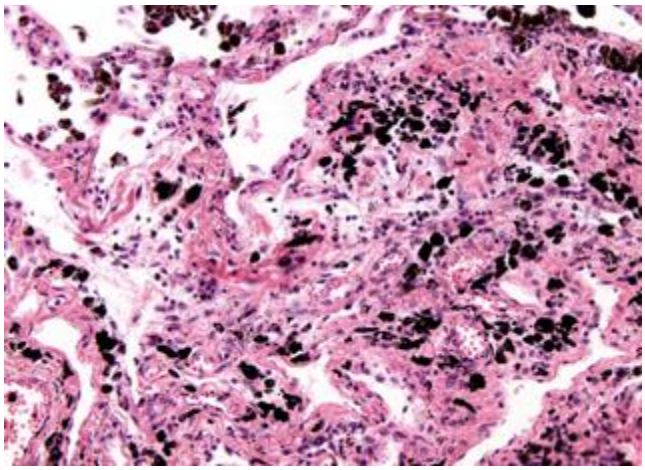
Anpulmonary infarcts
Hemosiderin
Silica & iron dust

3rd YEAR MBBS
GENERAL PATHOLOGY
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (OSPE)

UNOBSERVERED STATION

For Candidate:

Marks 04 Time Allowed 04 min



1) Identify the lesion? 1
2) Which pigment is present in this lesion? 1
3) Name two other pigments that can be deposited in tissues? 2

Ans

1)Pneumoconiosis

2) carbon (anthracotic pigment) exogenous due to carbon dust as this specimen is most likely from a coal miner

3) silica & iron dust

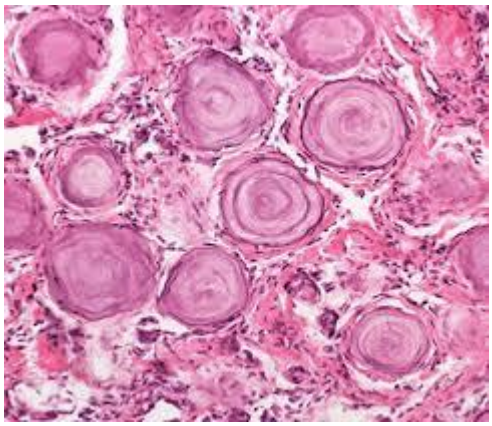
by F18-143

3rd YEAR MBBS
GENERAL PATHOLOGY
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (OSPE)

UNOBSERVERED STATION

For Candidate:

Marks 04 Time Allowed 04 min



1. Identify the whorled blue colored structures in the above photomicrograph. 1
2. These lesions are present in which conditions?2
3. What type of calcification is represented by this lesion? 1

Ans
1) Whorls are Syncytial and epithelial cells, indistinct cell borders and classic whorls,May have sparse psammoma bodies
2) Meningioma
3) Dystrophic calcification

by F18-143

MBBS 2ND PROFESSIONAL
GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
Objectively structured Performance Evaluation (OSPE)
Unobserved Station

Marks: 04 **Time Allowed: 04 Minutes**

For Candidate:

1. Describe the gross morphology of this malignant lesion. 1
2. List down two differences between benign & malignant tumors. 0.5, 0.5
3. Name any two etiological factors of neoplasia.

Unobserved Station Marks: 04 Time Allowed: 04 Min

For examiner:

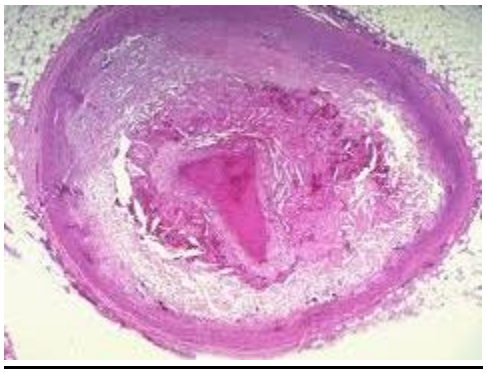
1.Malignant tumor, infilterating mass, distorted, enlarged organ. 01

2.Benign tumors are well encapsulated and donot metastasize while the malignant are invasive and metastatize or any other. 0.5,0.5

3.Chemical carcinogens, radiations, oncogenic viruses, genetic or any other. 1,1

MBBS 2ND PROFESSIONAL
HEMODYNAMICS
Objectively structured Performance Evaluation (OSPE)
Unobserved Station

Marks: 04 **Time Allowed: 04 Minutes**



For Candidate:

A 65 years old man had severe crushing chest pain & sweating. He has arrhythmias & dies in emergency. An autopsy is done & photomicrograph of coronary artery is shown.

Task: Carefully examine the given photomicrograph and answer the following questions

1. What is the cause of his symptoms? 1.5
2. Define embolus. 2.5

KEY

1. Coronary artery thrombus

2. An embolus is a detached intravascular solid, liquid or gaseous mass that is carried by the blood to a site distant from its point of origin

MBBS 2ND PROFESSIONAL
HEMODYNAMICS
Objectively structured Performance Evaluation (OSPE)
Unobserved Station

Marks: 04 **Time Allowed: 04 Minutes**

For Candidate:

Tasks:

Carefully examine the given slide / photograph and answer the following questions:

1. What is your diagnosis? 02

2. What could be the consequences of this pathology? 02

Key:

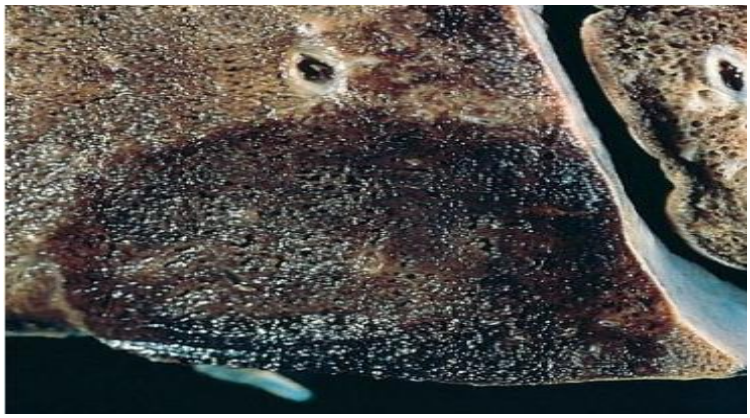
1. **Saddle embolus**
2. **Sudden death**

   Cardiovascular collapse

MBBS 2ND PROFESSIONAL
HEMODYNAMICS
Objectively structured Performance Evaluation (OSPE)
Unobserved Station

Marks: 04 **Time Allowed: 04 Minutes**

For Candidate:



Tasks:

Carefully examine the given slide / photograph and answer the following questions:

1. What is your diagnosis? 01

2. What are the common sites of white infarcts? 03

Key:

1. **Wedge shaped red infarct**
2. **Heart, spleen & kidney**

MBBS 2ND PROFESSIONAL
HEMODYNAMICS
Objectively structured Performance Evaluation (OSPE)
Unobserved Station

Marks: 04 **Time Allowed: 04 Minutes**

For Candidate:

Tasks:

Carefully examine the given slide / photograph and answer the following questions:

1- What does the above picture show? 01
2- What is the difference between post-mortem clot and thrombus? 02
3- What are lines of Zahn? 01

Key:

1. Laminated thrombus in a dilated aortic aneurysm 1

2. Postmortem clots are gelatinous with a dark red dependant portion where red cells have settled by gravity & a yellow chicken fat supernatant whereas red thrombi are more firm almost always have a point of attachment & transaction reveals strands of pale grey fibrin. 2

3. These are laminations in the thrombus produced by alternating pale layers of platelets admixed with some fibrin & darker layers containing more red cells. 1