



2019
100
Kainat

Time Allowed: 50 min

Total Marks: 40

Name: F16108

Roll No: _____

Date: _____

Instructions:

1. All subjective questions are to be attempted on the paper and returned to the invigilator within specified time after you have received the question paper.
2. Neat hand writing and use of margins will increase the outlook and presentation of your paper

Attempt all Questions. Each Question carries 5 marks

✓ Q1) (a) What are the types of Necrosis? Give examples with each type. (3) P. 36

(b) Describe the morphology of any two types with examples. (2) P. 36

✓ Q2) A 35 year old female patient of type 2 diabetes mellitus cut her hand with knife in the kitchen. The wound failed to heal even after two weeks

(a) What cause/causes of delayed healing you would suspect in this patient? 96 (1)

(b) List four local /systemic factors that influence wound healing? 93 (2)

(c) Trace the steps of healing in this patient. 96 (2)

✓ Q3) Tabulate difference between benign and malignant tumors. (5)

Q4) A 45-year-old female diagnosed with acute cholecystitis. Microscopy revealed neutrophils in the wall.

✓ Describe the sequence of events in acute inflammation. 64 (2.5)

✓ Name the mediators of inflammation responsible during different phases. 70 (2.5)

Q5)

✓ a. Enlist four granulomatous diseases. (2)

✓ b. Draw and label granuloma. (1.5)

✓ Describe the role of TNF- α and IL-1 β in inflammation. (1.5) 74

74
Stimulate expression of
endothelial adhesion
molecule and
secretion of other cytokines,
systemic effect.



F16108

Time Allowed: 50 min

Total Marks: 25

SEQ

Q.1

- a) What are the components of acute inflammation? Briefly discuss the steps involved in leucocytes recruitment P#60 P#64 (3)
- b) Briefly discuss the outcome of acute inflammation. P#80 (2)

Q.2

- a) What are the principal mediators of inflammation? Briefly discuss from where they are derived with examples of each P#76 (3)
- b) Enlist leucocyte and endothelial adhesion molecules along with their ligands. P#64 (2)

Q.3

A 45yr female belonging to low socioeconomic class presented to medical OPD the history of night sweats; low grade fever, loss of appetite and persistent cough sometimes with hemoptysis. Her CBC report revealed 73% lymphocytosis, with raised ESR. Chest X ray revealed cavitory lesion in mid zone of right lung. Microscopic examination of sputum revealed acid fast pink bacilli with beaded appearance. He was diagno

- a) What will be the microscopic appearance of this lesion? caseous necrosis (2)
- b) What is macrophage-lymphocyte cross talk? P#84 (2)
- c) Write short note on chemotaxis P#65 (1)

Q.4

Describe the difference between healing by Primary Intention and Secondary Intention. P#96 (05)

Q.05

Following the Caesarian section, the Gynecologist applied neat surgical sutures to the incision.

- A. Trace the steps of healing in this patient in chronological order P#94 (03)
- B. Give the brief account of systemic factors affecting the wound healing P#93 (02)

Primary Intention

Clean
 Generally uninfected
 surgical clean
 sutures used
 Neat line
 Scar

Sec. Intention

unclean
 May be infected
 Irregular
 not used
 contracted irregular wound

AzraNaheed Medical College, Lahore

Pathology Department 3rd Year MBBS (SEQ)

Inflammation

Dated 20/1/2017

Time: 45 min

Q-1 A 60 year old man had severe chest pain and was diagnosed with myocardial infarction on serum enzymes and ECG changes.

a- What are different phases of healing from necrotic tissue to scar formation and how does it differ from healing from a cut in skin? (2.5)

Primary/Sec.

Angiosclerosis, granulation tissue, Remodeling.

b- What are different factors affecting wound healing. (2.5)

Q-2 a- A 25 year old man is having cavitating lung lesion. Describe the cross talk between macrophage and lymphocyte for formation of a granuloma and draw a granuloma. (2.1)

b- Name four causes of granulomatous inflammation. (2)

Q-3 a- What are different chemical mediators of inflammation? (2)

b- Describe the role of TNF and Gamma interferon in inflammation. (2)

Q-4 a- A 23 years old boy had an accident and burnt his hand. What is the sequence of events in inflammation? (2.5)

b- What is the most common event of inflammation after burn injury? (1)

c- What are different methods for killing of bacteria? (1.5)

Q-5 What are different morphological patterns of inflammation. Give one example with each? (5)

Q-6 a- A 25 years old male had a surgery done on his hand. After one month the scar became big, what is the diagnosis? (1)

b- What is granulation tissue and what growth factors are responsible at different phases of healing. (0.5, 2)

c- Describe the role myofibroblasts in wound contraction. (1.5)

It is a cytokine that is critical for very important activator of macrophage

Excess collagen deposition in the skin forming a raised scar known as keloid