

↓
dec / arrested
maturation of cells
↓
fib. low

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks 75

Attempt all questions

All Questions carry equal marks.

DCIS (1057)

Describe morphology of different types of ductal carcinoma breast, A 20 year old lady presents with history of mobile lump in right breast describe its morphology as well. 1.5, 0.5
b- A pathologist is assessing a breast tumour according to Scarf Bloom Richerdson grading system, what three morphological features he will assess. 0.75
c- what are different types of ductal carcinoma insitu. Give prognostic factors for carcinoma breast. 0.75, 1.5 1053

A 35 years old lady presented with heavy vaginal bleeding. Pap smear revealed severe dyskaryosis and cone biopsy revealed CIN3.

Describe the pathogenesis of this condition. 1. inhibit cell cycle arrest 1002

What are different types of endometrial carcinoma. 1 type I & type II (1015)

Give classification of ovarian tumours 2 1023

Write a short note on gestational trophoblastic disease. 2 1039

Give types and morphology of mixed cellularity Hodgkins lymphoma 1+0.5 606 + Pic

Describe the pathogenesis of anemia, skeletal deformities and hemochromatosis in Beta thalassemia major. 2 638

Give lab diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia. 0.75

Give lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia. 0.75.

A 65 year old diabetic man complains of nausea and visual disturbances. He also developed proteinuria and hematuria. His diastolic blood pressure is always above 120 mm of Hg.

Describe the morphology of his renal complications. 2

Describe papillary lesions of bladder. 1 966

Give staging system of urothelial carcinoma. 1 967

Give morphology of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis. 1 913

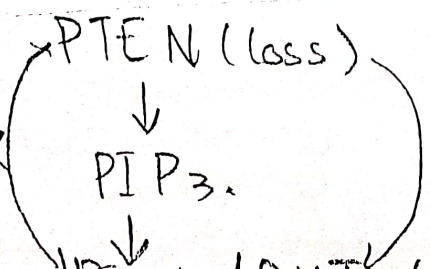
A 42 year old diabetic man complained of high grade fever and pain at costovertebral junction, he had initially dysuria and After one week his urine output was decreased and reached upto 50ml/day . He suffered many similar episodes, Usually After antibiotic therapy he got well.

What do u think he is suffering from. 0.5 Acute Pyelonephritis

What is the possible mechanism of developing renal failure. 1. Superimposition of papillary necrosis

Describe renal morphology in the above condition, 1

Breast
5
Endo
Blood
Kidney
Pyelonephritis



(Mutation)
no feedback

...
renal failure pathway

adeno carcinoma
 Pancreatic adeno carcinoma
 Crohns Disease

d- Give morphology of wilms tumour and RCC: 1
 e- Give pathogenesis of acute tubular necrosis: 1.5

Q-6 A 30 year old man developed cold nodule thyroid. ⁹²⁷ ^{Radionucleid Scans} ^{cytology, fine needle}
 a- How will u proceed further in making a final diagnosis. 2
 b- How do u differentiate on microscopy between a follicular adenoma and carcinoma. 0.5
 c- Give morphology of papillary carcinoma of thyroid. 0.5 ¹⁰⁹⁶
 d- Give pathogenesis of Hashimotos thyroiditis. 2

A biopsy from 60 year old patient of chronic liver disease shows a nodular architecture.
 a- What histological features are necessary for diagnosis of cirrhosis. 1 ¹⁸²²
 b- Describe its pathogenesis: 1.5

c- Give serological findings in chronic Hepatitis B and C infection in graphical form. 1.5
 d- Give major histological features of alcoholic liver disease. ^{Hepatic Swelling & Necrosis} ^{Malformed Idena bodies} ^{Neutrophilic reaction}

Q-8. A 65 year old man is diagnosed with gastric carcinoma.
 a- Describe the etiology and pathogenesis of gastric carcinoma. 2.5
 b- Describe the morphology 2.5 ⁷⁷²

Q-9 A 30 year old man develops bleeding per rectum. Colonoscopy reveals mucosal ulceration and pseudo polyps. ^{Ulcerative Colitis}
 a- Give the possible diagnosis. 0.5 ^{Ulcerative Colitis}
 b- Give differentiating points between two conditions of IBD ²⁷⁹⁷ ^{ulcerative c } diff?} ^{crohns}

c- A polyp is being excised from an eight year old boy. Give differential diagnosis. 1.5
 d- Describe prognostic factors of carcinoma colon. 1 ^{Depth of invasion} ^{presence or absence of lymph node metastasis}

What are the two principle types of acute ischemic injury of brain. Give underlying cause of each 2.5 ^{Notes}

a- A 60 year old man developed solid mass in frontal lobe. The tumour is glial in origin. Give its different types. 1.5 ^{1 classify gliomas: astrocytoma}
 b- Give morphology of Glioblastoma multiforme 1 ¹⁸⁰⁸

Q-11 A 62 year old man is diagnosed with MI. He is known hypertensive and smoker. Serum cholesterol is raised and he has a sweet tooth. His BMI and waist circumference are increased. His father also died of MI. ^{Key to UHS}

a- Enumerate the major risk factors for atherosclerosis in this patient and also categorize them as potentially controllable. 1 ^{Rupture, Erosion, ulceration & Haemorrhage into it}

b- What changes in atherosclerotic plaque are responsible for MI. 0.5 ^{Fibrotic Cap Necrotic Core}

c- Give criteria to diagnose Rheumatic endocarditis. 2 ^{Jones Criteria} ^{Jones Criteria}

d- A 55 year old man has palpable temporal artery, biopsy shows granulomas, what is the pathogenesis of this condition. 0.5 ^{T-cell mediated immune response = TNF release} ^{Anti endothelial cells with stroke like}

A 70 year old man presented with lower urinary tract and per rectal examination revealed enlarged prostate. ^{Adenocarcinoma}

a- What is the most likely diagnosis. 0.5 ^{PSA}
 b- Describe gleason grading system 2 ⁹⁸⁷

Diagnosis: 2 majors OR 1 major & 2 minors & histology of pharyngitis or elevated anti-streptolysin O titers. Lin last 45 days)

Minors	Major
① Neel CRP	① Joint involvement
② Arthralgia	② Pancarditis (heart)
③ Fever	③ Nodules, subcutaneous
④ Neel ESR	④ Erythema marginata
⑤ Prolonged PR interval	⑤ Sydenham chorea
⑥ Anemicus	
⑦ Leukocytosis	

Mnemonic → JO CAFE PAL

Radionucleid Scan
Cytology
Fine needle Biopsy
Capillary Biopsy
Invasive Biopsy

306

303

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