

[LE 113]

APRIL 2014

Sub. Code: 2010

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH III – PATHOLOGY
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY INCLUDING
APPLIED ASPECTS IN PATHOLOGY**

Q.P. Code :202010

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2X10=20)

1. Define emphysema. What are the types of emphysema? Discuss in detail the pathogenesis, morphology and complications of emphysema.
2. What is obesity? Discuss in detail the mechanism by which obesity is associated with cancer risk.

II. Write short notes on:

(8X5=40)

1. Write a note on Rathke cleft cyst?
2. Mechanism of tissue fibrosis in SLE?
3. Write briefly on seborrheic keratosis?
4. Enumerate the marrow tumors and describe morphology of Ewings sarcoma.
5. What are the common molecular alterations in breast cancer?
6. What is the role of cytology in diagnosis of ovarian carcinoma?
7. What is osteosclerotic myeloma? What is the syndrome associated with it?
8. What is the pathogenesis of gas gangrene?

III. Reasoning Out:

(4X5=20)

1. 60 yr old male who is a known hypertensive presented with anaemia , fatigue and ebema & died of renal failure. What will be the appearance of kidney on autopsy?
 - a. Leathery granularity on surface
 - b. Symmetrically contracted
 - c. Flea bitten kidney
 - d. Irregularly scarred kidney
2. 40 yr old male presented with mass in right testis. Histopathology showed tumor with cells positive for c-kit & placental alkaline phosphatase. What is the tumor?
 - a. Embryonal carcinoma
 - b. Seminoma
 - c. Yolk sac tumor
 - d. Teratoma

3. 25 yr old male presented with a solitary nodule of left lobe of thyroid with cervical lymphadenopathy. What will be the probable cytology of the lymphnode?
- a. Reactive lymphadenitis
 - b. Follicular carcinoma deposit
 - c. Papillary carcinoma deposit
 - d. Benign epithelial inclusion
4. 3 yr old female child presented with a rapidly growing orbital mass with loss of vision. Microscopy showed small round cells and spindle cells with myxoid intercellular areas. What is your diagnosis?
- a. Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma
 - b. Schwannoma
 - c. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
 - d. Retinoblastoma

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10X2=20)

1. Which is the most common primary malignant tumor of salivary gland?
2. What is the special stain for HbsAg?
3. Who defined tumor?
4. What is pseudo epitheliomatous hyperplasia?
5. Name the CNS tumors that show eosinophilic granular bodies
6. Name 5 tumors with psammoma bodies.
7. Which is the ideal fixative for bone marrow biopsy?
8. Cytogenetics of Downs syndrome
9. What causes bread and butter pericarditis?
10. What is the diagnostic microscopic feature of primary biliary cirrhosis?
