

[LF 115]

OCTOBER 2014

Sub. Code: 2012

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH III – PATHOLOGY
PAPER III - SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY
Q.P. Code :202012

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Classify lung tumors. Discuss the etiopathogenesis and molecular genetics of bronchogenic carcinoma.
2. Discuss the recent concepts in aetiopathogenesis and pathology of inflammatory bowel disease.

II. Write short notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Germ cell tumors of testis.
2. Metabolic bone disorders.
3. Precancerous lesions of skin.
4. Vegetations of heart.
5. Cystic diseases of kidney.
6. Myopathies of gastrointestinal tract.
7. Premalignant conditions of prostate.
8. Non alcoholic fatty disease of liver.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

1. 30 year old female with H / O oral contraceptive intake presented with solitary space occupying lesion in the liver.
 - A. What is your diagnosis?
 - B. What is the morphology of this condition?
 - C. What are the differential diagnosis?
2. 15 year old boy presented with swelling right knee. X ray revealed metaphyseal lytic lesion with soft tissue extension.
 - A. What is your diagnosis?
 - B. What are the morphologic variants?
 - C. What are the prognostic factors of this condition?

3. 30 year old female presented with solitary nodule thyroid with cystic change and cervical lymphadenopathy
 - A. What is your diagnosis?
 - B. What are the histologic variants?
 - C. What are the genetic alterations associated with this condition?

4. 5 year old boy presented with delayed walking, difficulty in getting up and pseudohypertrophy of calf muscles. Familial inheritance pattern was noted on history elicitation.
 - A. What is your diagnosis?
 - B. What is the morphology?
 - C. What is the molecular genetics of this condition?

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Mycosis fungoides.
2. Melanotic progonoma.
3. Takayasu arteritis.
4. Zuska disease.
5. Toxins produced by H.pylori.
6. Drop metastasis.
7. Sites of paraganglioma.
8. Mucocele.
9. Gastric autonomic nerve tumors.
10. Peyronie disease.
