Pathology Exam 5

Section A

1. Some of the common causes of haematemesis of the oesophageal origin are as follows except
a. Oesophageal varices
b. Mallory- Weiss syndrome
c. Reflux oesophagitis
d. Oesophageal rupture

2. The most common location for gastric colloid carcinoma is
a. Cardia
b. Fundus
c. Body
d. Pylorus

3. The most common gross growth pattern of gastric carcinoma is
a. Scirrhous
b. Fungitating
c. Ulcerative
d. Colloid

4. Which of the following is not implicated in oesophageal carcinoma
a. HPV infection
b. Mallory Weiss syndrome
c. Plummer Vinson syndrome
d. Heavy smoking

5. The most common site for carcinoid tumor is
a. Foregut
b. Midgut
c. Hindgut
d. Equal at all these three sites

6. Pancreatic carcinoma of the following site more often produces obstructive jaundice
a. Head
b. Body
c. Tail
d. Uncinated process

7. The most common frequent form of primary glomerular disease in children is?
a. Minimal change disease
b. Acute glomerulonephritis
c. Membranous GN
d. Membranoproliferative

8. Genetic disease of the minimal change disease consist of mutation in
a. Podocin
b. Nephrin
c. Alpha 3 collagen
d. Fibrillin

9. Malakoplakia of urinary bladder is a form of
a. Dysplasia
b. Metaplasia
c. Papillary hyperplasia
d. Chronic inflammation

10. Which of the following is a congenital benign tumor of the kidney
a. Angiomyolipoma
b. Reninoma
c. Multicyctic nephroma
d. Mesoblastic nephroma

11. In an undescended testis, the following tumor develops most often
a. Seminoma
b. Teratoma
c. Choriocarcinoma
d. York sac tumor

12. The most common germ cell tumor of the ovary is
a. Dysgerminoma
b. Benign teratoma
c. Immature
d. Endodermal sinus tumor

13. Pick out the odd one out
a. Sertoli’s leyding cell tumor
b. Androblastoma
c. Arrhenoblastoma
d. Gonadoblastoma

14. Seminoma is a:-
a. Benign tumor
b. Borderline tumor
c. Malignant tumor
d. Local aggressive tumor

15. The following penile lesions are considered as in situ carcinoma except
a. Condyloma acuminatum
b. Bowen’s disease
c. Erythroplasia of queyrat
d. Bowenoid papulosis

16. Granulomatous prostatitis occurs due to

a. tuberculosis
b. Sarcoidosis
c. Autoimmune
d. Syphilis

17. The most common cause of dementia is
a. Parkinsonism
b. Alzheimer's disease
c. Multiple sclerosis
d. Perivenous encephalomyelitis

18. Primary CNS tumors may arise from the following constituent cells except
a. Neuroglia
b. Microglia
c. Neurons
d. Meninges

19. Pulmonary atelectasia is defined as
a. Incomplete expansion of lung
b. Reduction in size of a previously expanded lung due to compression
c. Reduction in size of a lung due to obstruction
d. Reduction in size of a lung due to contraction.

20. Metatypical carcinoma is?
a. Basosquamous carcinoma
b. Rodent liver
c. Sebaceous carcinoma
d. Sweat gland carcinoma

Section B (40 marks)
1. Describe the haematemesis of oesphageal origin (8 marks)
2. Describe the malignant tumors of the oesophagus (8 marks)
3. Explain the features intrahepatic biliary atresia (8 marks)
4. Write short notes on sex cord stromal tumors(8 marks)
5. What are the features lichens planus (8 marks)

Section C LAQ (40 marks)
1. Describe the inflammatory bowel disease under the following headings
a. Definition (5 marks)
b. Etiopathogenesis (7 marks)
c. Morphological features (8marks)
2. Describe the developmental anomalies of the central nervous system(20 marks)