

UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES (2nd)-FEBRUARY2019
PATHOLOGY Paper II

Date: 06.02.2019.

Time: 03 hours

ANSWER ALL THE TEN QUESTIONS

Answer each QUESTION in separate answer book

1.
 - 1.1 What is infarction? (10Marks)
 - 1.2 List the different types of infarction (20 Marks)
 - 1.3 Describe briefly the pathogenesis of acute myocardial infarction (20 Marks)
 - 1.4 Describe the microscopic features seen in acute myocardial infarction (50 Marks)

2.
 - 2.1 What are premalignant lesions? (10 Marks)
 - 2.2 List five premalignant lesions in the gastrointestinal tract including two conditions from the oral cavity. (25 Marks)
 - 2.3 Describe briefly the histopathological features that can be seen in any two of the conditions you mentioned in 2.2 (40 Marks)
 - 2.4 Name a malignancy that may follow in any one of the conditions you mentioned in 2.2 (5Marks)
 - 2.5 Briefly describe the microscopic features of the malignancy you mentioned in 2.4 (20Marks)

3. A 45 year woman was found to have mass in the right iliac fossa.
 - 3.1 List three causes for the mass in this patient. (15 Marks)
 - 3.2 Name two (02) investigations that can be performed to arrive at a diagnosis. (10 Marks)
 - 3.3 Briefly describe the macroscopic and microscopic features of any one cause you mentioned in 3.1. (40 Marks)
 - 3.4 Discuss the pathogenesis of the complication that may follow the condition you described in 3.3 (35 Marks)

4. Describe the microscopic features of the following tumours
- 4.1 Adenocarcinoma of the prostate (25 Marks)
- 4.2 Clear cell type of renal cell carcinoma (25 Marks)
- 4.3 Papillary urothelial carcinoma of bladder (25 Marks)
- 4.4 Squamous cell carcinoma of the penis (25 Marks)
5. A 70year old woman presented to the gynaecological clinic with per vaginal bleeding for 2 weeks. Examination revealed a normal cervix and vagina.
- 5.1 Mention two possible causes for the above symptoms (20 Marks)
- 5.2 Mention the procedure to be performed to obtain a diagnosis (10 Marks)
- 5.3 Briefly describe the macroscopic and microscopic features of any one condition you mentioned in 5.1 (50 Marks)
- 5.4 Name two (02) other anatomical sites which has the risk of developing primary malignancy in this patient. (20 Marks)
6. Normal haemostasis depends on many factors
- 6.1 Draw the coagulation cascade (30) (30 Marks)
- 6.2 Briefly outline the changes in haemostasis you would expect in disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) (15 Marks)
- 6.3 List four (04) tests useful to confirm DIC and mention the expected findings (40 Marks)
- 6.4 List five (05) different causes for DIC (15 Marks)
7. A patient was referred to Teaching Hospital Jaffna with a clinical suspicion of haemolytic anaemia
- 7.1 Define haemolytic anaemia (10 Marks)
- 7.2 List four (04) laboratory tests (except FBC -- full blood count) which will be useful to diagnose haemolytic anaemia and giving expected findings in haemolytic anaemia (24 Marks)
- 7.3 Outline briefly pathological basis for the two different test findings you mentioned in 7.2 above (36 Marks)
- 7.4 State briefly how you would differentiate intravascular from extravascular haemolysis (30 Marks)

8. A 60 year female admitted to the emergency unit with the history of confusion. She is a known patient with Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) of 20 years duration. Her random plasma glucose level on admission was 20.8 mmol/L.
- 8.1 Briefly describe the biochemical abnormalities that you would expect in this patient. (30 Marks)
- 8.2 Briefly describe the pathological changes that you would expect in
- i.Kidney (25 Marks)
- ii.Eye (15 Marks)
- 8.3 List three (03) investigations that you would do during the follow-up of the patient and give the reasons for each of them. (30 Marks)
9. A 50 year male presented with right sided pleural effusion.
- 9.1 List five (05) possible causes for the pleural effusion. (20Marks)
- 9.2 Describe the pathological features (macroscopic and microscopic) of one of the causes you mentioned in 9.1 (40 Marks)
- 9.3 List the possible investigations that you would carry out on pleural aspirate and mention the possible changes you would expect in each causes you mentioned in 9.1 (40 Marks)
- 10 Mention two(02) aetiologies/ risk factors, two(02) complications and the pathological changes (macroscopic and microscopic) that may occur in the following conditions
- 10.1 A 6 year boy presented with gradual onset of generalized oedema. His urine output was normal. Urine examination positive for albumin +++. (50 Marks)
- 10.2 A 60 year male presented with progressive focal neurological deficit and a brain abscess was diagnosed (50 Marks)