



UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA
 SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES PART II – November 2022
 2016/2017

Pathology-Paper II-SEQ

Date: 21.11.2022

9 am to 12pm (3 hours)

Index number:

ANSWER ALL THE 10 QUESTIONS.

Write the answers in the given space below each question.

1. A 56-year-old man presented to the outpatient surgical clinic with a history of cramp-like pain in the calf muscles of his left leg while walking for six months duration. Further clinical evaluation revealed that he has peripheral occlusive arterial disease of his left lower limb due to atherosclerosis.
 - 1.1. Mention the characteristic feature of atherosclerosis. (05 Marks)

 - 1.2. Mention five (5) risk factors would you ask while you take the history in this patient. (20 Marks)

 - 1.3. Mention the steps in the formation of atheromatous plaques in an artery. (20 Marks)

 - 1.4. List other blood vessels would be affected by atherosclerosis in this patient. (20 Marks)

 - 1.5. List other major clinical consequences of atherosclerosis other than peripheral occlusive arterial disease. (20Marks)

1.6. List the steps in the management of this patient considering the risk factors (05Marks)
mentioned in 1.2.

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1.7. If the patient is untreated, what other complications he could develop? (10Marks)

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2. A 70-year-old male presents with a one-month history of loss of appetite and jaundice. His urine is dark and stools are pale. He has pruritus especially at night. He has no abdominal pain. He is a non-alcoholic and has no other co-morbidities. On examination he is thin and has palpable gallbladder, but no stigmata of chronic liver disease or Splenomegaly.

His investigations findings are as follows:

- Serum direct bilirubin :Very high
- ALP : 1400(high)
- PT/INR : 1.9(High)
- Urine: Urobilinogen- absent ,
 Bile-positive

2.1. Define the term 'Jaundice'? (05Marks)

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2.2. Mention three (03) types of jaundice and give 2 diseases causing each type of jaundice. (20Marks)

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2.3. Mention the most likely type of jaundice in this patient and give three (03) reasons for your answer. (10 Marks)

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2.4. Mention whether the most likely pathology in this patient is benign or malignant. (05 Marks)

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2.5. List three (03) reasons for your above answer from the history and the examination of this patient. (10 Marks)

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2.6. Give reasons for the following findings in this patient. (50Marks)

1.Pale stool:

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2.Pruritus:

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3.Dark Urine:

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4.High ALP:

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5.Coagulopathy (High PT/INR):

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3. A 25-year-old previously healthy man is referred to the surgical clinic with the history of right-sided painless scrotal swelling and heaviness of scrotum. Based on the clinical features right sided testicular tumour was diagnosed.
- 3.1. List four (04) other differential diagnosis. (20 Marks)
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- 3.2. List two (02) common histological types of this tumour. (15 Marks)
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- 3.3. Briefly explain the different mode of spread of this tumour. (20 Marks)
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- 3.4. List two (02) risk factors for the above testicular lesion. (10 Marks)
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- 3.5. List three (03) tumour markers you will do in this patient before surgery. (15 Marks)
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- 3.6. List two (02) pre-operative imaging you might wish to undertake for staging of this tumour. (10 Marks)
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- 3.7. Mention the definite treatment of this tumour. (10 Marks)
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4. A 45- year-old otherwise healthy woman from Badulla, presented to the outpatient department with a large, multinodular lump in the anterior neck region. She has difficulty in swallowing. She was referred to the surgical clinic. It was decided to do surgery due to the large size of the lump and its pressure effects.
- 4.1. Mention the most likely diagnosis and the most common aetiology for this condition. (10 Marks)

- 4.2. As a surgery senior house officer (SHO), specify the following tests that will be ordered in this patient prior to surgery. (10 Marks)
- 4.2.1. One (01) hormonal test. (10 Marks)

- 4.2.2. Two (02) important basic blood tests. (10 Marks)

- 4.2.3. One (01) radiological investigation. (10 Marks)

- 4.3. Mention the change you will expect in the hormonal test mentioned in 4.2.1. (10 Marks)

- 4.4. She underwent total thyroidectomy and returned in 2 weeks with the history of perioral numbness with pins and needle sensation in the hands.
- 4.4.1. Mention one (01) biochemical test you will request urgently in this patient and indicate the expected findings. (10 Marks)

- 4.4.2. Explain the pathophysiology of symptoms seen in 4.4 in this patient. (30 Marks)

4.4.3. Mention two (02) follow up investigations for this patient.

(10 Marks)

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5. 5.1.

5.1.1. Explain the term cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). (10 Marks)

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5.1.2. Mention the classification of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. (20 Marks)

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5.1.3. Briefly describe the preventive strategy of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. (20 Marks)

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5.2.

5.2.1 Define the term leiomyoma. (10 Marks)

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5.2.2 Describe the histology of leiomyoma. (20 Marks)

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5.2.3 Mention five (05) clinical presentations of leiomyoma.

(20 Marks)

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6. A 70-year-old woman presented to the surgical clinic with a lump and an eczematous lesion on the skin of the nipple and areola of the right breast for three months. After the clinical assessment and radiological investigation, she has undergone an incisional biopsy from the skin lesion. Histology revealed breast cancer.

6.1. List ten (10) risk factors associated with breast cancer. (15 Marks)

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6.2. Briefly mention the difference between the incision and excision biopsy. (10 Marks)

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6.3. Name the condition in this woman's right nipple areola lesion. (10 Marks)

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6.4. Mention the histological types of breast cancer that could occur. (15 Marks)

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6.5. List the common sites of metastatic deposits of breast cancer that occur. (10 Marks)

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7. Clinician wanted to investigate for possible haemolytic anaemia in a patient admitted to medical ward.
 - 7.1. List three (03) clinical features which favour the diagnosis of haemolytic anaemia. (10 Marks)

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 - 7.2. List four (04) laboratory tests you would request and indicate the expected findings in haemolytic anaemia. (20 Marks)

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 - 7.3. Outline pathological basis for one (01) of the findings mentioned in a test mentioned in 7.2. (20 Marks)

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 - 7.4. Compare and contrast two (02) types of haemolytic anaemia classified based on site of red cell destruction. (20 Marks)

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 - 7.5. Outline how you would classify haemolytic anaemia ~~(except based on site of red cell destruction)~~ ^{the defect} and give examples for each. (20 Marks)

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8. Briefly outline the pathological basis of following

8.1. Microcytosis in iron deficiency. (25 Marks)

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8.2. Reticulocytopenia in aplastic anaemia. (25 Marks)

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8.3. Splenomegaly in acute leukaemia.

(25 Marks)

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8.4. Prolonged Prothombintime(PT) in liver disease.

(25 Marks)

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9.

9.1. A 62- year- old lady developed fever with chills and productive cough of three days duration. The sputum was thick and yellow with streaks of blood. She developed pain in her left chest that intensifies with inspiration for last two days. Mention the following.

9.1.1. Most probable diagnosis. (10 Marks)

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9.1.2. Two (02) risk factors. (10 Marks)

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9.1.3. Two (02) laboratory investigations and expected findings. (20 Marks)

.....

9.1.4. Two (02) complications. (10 Marks)

.....

9.2. A 65- year -old man presented with fever, headache and neck- stiffness of three days duration. Mention the following.

9.1.1. Most probable diagnosis. (10 Marks)

.....

9.1.2. Two (02) risk factors. (10 Marks)

.....

9.1.3. Two (02) laboratory investigations and expected findings. (20 Marks)

.....

9.1.4. Two (02) complications. (10 Marks)

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