

[LI 113]

APRIL 2016

Sub. Code: 2010

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH III – PATHOLOGY**

**PAPER I – GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY
INCLUDING APPLIED ASPECTS IN PATHOLOGY**

Q.P. Code :202010

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Classify salivary gland tumours. Discuss recent concepts in pathology of malignant epithelial neoplasms of salivary glands.
2. Define and classify pneumoconiosis. Discuss etiopathogenesis of three important pneumoconiosis.

II. Write short notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Thymoma.
2. MEN (Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia).
3. Synovial biopsy.
4. Hypersplenism.
5. Immunology of leprosy.
6. Testicular lymphoma.
7. Premalignant lesions of large bowel.
8. Aschoff bodies.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

1. A post menopausal woman presented with bleeding per vaginum. Endometrial biopsy showed endometrial hyperplasia. Ultrasound revealed a solid and cystic mass in the right ovary. What is the probable microscopic picture of the ovarian tumour? What is the marker for this tumour? What are the variants?
2. A 20 year old male presented with expansile osteolytic lesion in the wrist. Margins are well circumscribed with no sclerosis. FNAC of the lesion was done. Discuss the differential diagnosis in cytology.

3. A smoker presented with cough, haemoptysis and dyspnoea. Radiology revealed a mass in the left lower lobe with hilar lymphadenopathy. Discuss the investigations for the diagnosis of the lesion.

4. A 23 year old female presented with swelling in front of neck and exophthalmos. Discuss the pathology of the lesion and investigations for confirmation of the diagnosis.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Trousseau sign.
2. Barrett oesophagus.
3. Bence Jones protein.
4. TRAP test.
5. Bouin's fixative.
6. Angiokeratoma.
7. Uses of elastic stains in histopathology.
8. Granuloma in the liver.
9. Autopsy finding in lung in a case of amniotic fluid embolism.
10. Reactive mesothelial cell vs malignant epithelial cell in fluid cytology.
