

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (PATHOLOGY) HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER / DECEMBER 2010

Date ; 29th November 2010

Time : 1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

PAPER I

Answer question (01) which is compulsory.

Answer three other questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. Describe the light microscopic changes in cells and tissues, that are useful in recognizing viral infections. Cite examples commonly encountered in histopathological practice. (100 marks)

2. A 40 year old male came to the nephrologist with a complaint of generalized oedema. On investigation, a proteinuria of 4gm/24 hours was found.
A renal biopsy was performed. What are the possible histopathological changes that may assist in arriving at a diagnosis ?
Include relevant special investigations on the biopsy. (100 marks)

3. What benign glandular lesions of the cervix mimic adenocarcinoma?
Discuss the histological and immunohistochemical features that would be useful in arriving at a diagnosis. (100 marks)

4. Discuss the differential diagnosis of panniculitis, emphasizing diagnostic histological features and ancillary investigations. (100 marks)

5. Discuss the pathology of germ cell tumours of the testis, highlighting diagnostic features and prognostic significance. (100 marks)

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Date ; 30th November 2010

Time : 9.00 a.m.-12.00 noon

PAPER II

Answer four questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. Discuss the cellular and molecular mechanisms of different types of autoimmune hypersensitivity reaction. Give examples. (100 marks)

2. Describe the conditions that mimic inflammatory bowel disease histologically, highlighting the features that help in the differential diagnosis. (100 marks)

3. A 55 year old male is found to have an enlarged prostate with a serum PSA level of 10 mg/dl. He underwent a transrectal ultrasound guided biopsy and 8 cores were submitted for histopathological examination.
Two cores had foci suspicious for prostatic adenocarcinoma of small acinar type.
 - 3.1. What are the common benign conditions that mimic prostatic adenocarcinoma in this setting ? (30 marks)

 - 3.2. Discuss briefly the diagnostic histological features that would help in the differential diagnosis of the mimickers mentioned in 3.1. (60 marks)

 - 3.3. What immunohistochemical stains performed on the biopsy would help to make the correct diagnosis ? (10 marks)

4.
 - 4.1. Describe the pathological changes you may see at a post-mortem examination in a patient who died of pulmonary thrombo-embolism. (30 marks)
 - 4.2. Describe the pathogenesis of arterial thrombosis. (30 marks)
 - 4.3. Discuss the sequelae of thrombosis. (30 marks)
 - 4.4. Describe the microscopic appearance of an arterial thrombus. (10 marks)

5.
 - 5.1. The diagnostic usefulness and limitations of a brain smear. (30 marks)
 - 5.2. Columnar cell changes in the breast. (30 marks)
 - 5.3. Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia (MEN) syndromes. (40 marks)