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POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION –
JUNE 2016

Date :- 6th June 2016

Time :- 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

PAPER I

Answer all questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

Weightage for different parts (if any) is indicated within brackets.

1. Give a brief account of injury to cells emphasizing the factors that influence the response to injury, the important intracellular mechanisms that are altered and the spectrum of morphological changes seen in an injured cell. (100%)

2. Discuss the differential diagnosis of granulomatous inflammation of lung, emphasizing diagnostic histological features and ancillary investigations. (100%)

3.
 - 3.1. Describe the histomorphological features of primary glomerulonephritides and explain how the aetiopathogenesis correlates with the different morphological features. (75%)

 - 3.2. Explain how you would process a renal biopsy received in a laboratory of a tertiary care hospital. (25%)

4. Describe a practical approach you would adopt when evaluating a skin biopsy of a patient with a purpuric rash and a clinical diagnosis of vasculitis. (100%)

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POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION –
JUNE 2016

Date :- 7th June 2016

Time :- 9.00 a.m. – 12.00 noon

PAPER II

Answer all questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

Weightage for different parts (if any) is indicated within brackets.

1. A 35 year old woman is diagnosed to have an invasive carcinoma of the right breast. She gave a history of her mother being diagnosed with breast cancer at the age of 32 years. She underwent a wide local excision of the lesion with axillary lymph node sampling.
 - 1.1. List the macroscopic and microscopic features that should be documented in the histopathology report which would have an impact on her management and prognosis. (20%)
 - 1.2. What are the immunohistochemical markers that would help to subclassify this tumour, based on the molecular classification of breast carcinoma? (10%)
 - 1.3. Briefly explain the immunohistochemical marker expression profile of each of the molecular subclasses of breast carcinoma. (20%)
 - 1.4. Discuss briefly the histological features that would give you a preliminary impression of the probable molecular subclass of the breast carcinoma. (10%)
 - 1.5. Of the immunohistochemical markers mentioned in 1.2 what are the markers that would predict the response to post surgical therapy? (05%)
 - 1.6. What are the other molecular tests that could be performed? (05%)

- 1.7. What are the measures that could be taken to minimize the pre-analytical errors that would prevent you from interpreting the results of immunohistochemical markers accurately? (15%)

One year following appropriate post surgical management, the patient presented with an axillary lump. It was diagnosed as a metastatic breast carcinoma in an axillary lymph node. The clinician requests you to repeat the predictive markers which have already been performed on the primary tumour.

- 1.8. Explain the pathological basis for this request. (15%)

2. Write notes on :

- 2.1. Renal osteodystrophy (25%)
2.2. Pathological findings of the heart in infective endocarditis (25%)
2.3. Carcinogenetic pathway of cervical carcinoma (25%)
2.4. Tyrosine kinase receptor in cancer (25%)

3. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of non traumatic intracranial haemorrhage and describe the relevant pathological changes. (100%)

4. Describe the challenges and the pitfalls a pathologist may face in diagnosing colorectal polyps. (100%)