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POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION
JUNE 2018

Date :- 11th June 2018 **Time :-** 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

PAPER 1

Answer all questions.
Answer each question in a separate book.
Weightage for different parts (if any) is indicated within brackets.

1. Healing of injured tissue occurs by regeneration or repair.

1.1. Indicate giving examples the pathological basis for the occurrence of these two processes of healing. (40%)

1.2. Describe giving examples how the process of repair can lead to complications in the gastrointestinal tract. (60%)

2. A 58-year-old male with a solitary left lower lobe lung mass and enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes underwent a fiberoptic bronchoscopy. The mucosa of the left main bronchus was bulging and irregular.

2.1. Describe the cytological features which would help to make a specific diagnosis of the type of lung carcinoma. (40%)

2.2. Describe how you would make optimum use of a 3mm single biopsy sample, to distinguish between adenocarcinoma from squamous cell carcinoma. (40%)

2.3. What predictive biomarkers would you request in the event of a diagnosis of adenocarcinoma? (20%)

Contd.../2-

3. Discuss the diagnostic approach to an endometrial biopsy in a woman in the perimenopausal age group presenting with abnormal uterine bleeding. (100%)

4. Discuss the following-

4.1. Histological differential diagnosis of intraepidermal atypical cells in a nipple biopsy of a 40-year-old female. (50%)

4.2. Distinguishing well-differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma from liver cell adenoma. (50%)

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JUNE, 2018

Date :-12th June 2018 **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 presented with flaccid blisters in the extremities. A skin biopsy showed an intraepidermal blister.

   1.1. Briefly explain three (03) pathogenetic mechanisms for formation of intraepidermal blisters giving one (01) example of a disease for each pathogenetic mechanism. (15%)

   1.2. How would the microscopic features help to identify the pathogenetic mechanisms listed in 1.1? (20%)

   1.3. Mention how a subepidermal blister may be mistaken for an intraepidermal blister histologically. (10%)

   1.4. List three (03) conditions giving rise to subepidermal blisters. (15%)

   1.5. Briefly describe diagnostic criteria to distinguish between the three conditions mentioned in 1.4. (25%)

   1.6. Discuss the usefulness of immunofluorescence in the diagnosis of blistering disorders of the skin. (15%)

Contd.../2-

2. A 55 year old man presented with a large soft tissue swelling in the left thigh. MRI showed a tumour mass within the Vastus medialis muscle. The Tru-cut biopsy showed fascicles of spindle-shaped cells.
Discuss your approach to the diagnosis of this tumour highlighting histological, immunohistochemical and molecular genetic features. (100%)

3. A 15 year old boy presented with generalized lymphadenopathy and fever suspicious of lymphoma.

   3.1 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC), core needle biopsy and excision biopsy specimens on arriving at a diagnosis in this patient. (40%)

   3.2 Describe histopathological and immunohistochemical features, which are useful to distinguish nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL) from classical Hodgkin lymphoma. (60%)

4. Write short notes on the <u>diagnostic criteria</u> of the following;

   4.1 Cerebellar haemangioblastoma (25%)

   4.2 Non-invasive follicular thyroid neoplasm with papillary-like nuclear features (NIFTP) (25%)

   4.3 Serrated adenoma/polyp of the colon (25%)

   4.4 Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (25%)