

PATHOLOGY

1st April 2003, Tuesday

1. Apoptosis is characterised by :
 - A) Karyolysis & karyohexis of the nucleus
 - B) Councilman bodies in hepatocytes
 - C) Failure of apoptosis during embryonic development results in syndactyly
 - D) If suppressed, may lead to cell immortalization
 - E) Typically causes inflammation
2. Heart failure :
 - A) Forward failure of left heart failure leads to tissue ischaemia
 - B) Right heart failure causes hepatomegaly
 - C) Left heart failure may lead to pulmonary oedema
 - D) Pulmonary stenosis is a cause of cor pulmonale
 - E) Is exacerbated by sodium & water retention by the kidneys
3. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma :
 - A) Enlarged cervical lymph nodes is a common presentation
 - B) Adenocarcinoma is the most common histologic type
 - C) Herpes virus is an implicated aetiological agent
 - D) May present as diplopia
 - E) Smoking is a known risk factor
4. Complications of pneumonia include :
 - A) Abscess
 - B) Bronchiectasis
 - C) Bronchial asthma
 - D) Pleural effusion
 - E) Mesothelioma
5. Peptic Ulcer Disease
 - A) May develop from chronic gastritis associated with *Helicobacter pylori*
 - B) Is caused by chronic NSAIDs use
 - C) Achlorhydria is a cause
 - D) If associated with pyloric stenosis, may result in metabolic alkalosis
 - E) E
6. Cancers of the colon
 - A) If they occur on the left (descending) colon, are usually annular & constricting
 - B) May present as symptoms of anaemia, e.g. weakness, fatigue in the elderly
 - C) Mostly arise from benign epithelial growths
 - D) Lymph node invasion is not present if the lesion is confined to the mucosa
 - E) E
7. Hepatitis
 - A) Hepatitis A is a cause of chronic hepatitis
 - B) If caused by alcohol, Mallory bodies may be seen
 - C) Methyldopa may cause hepatitis

- D) If chronic, inevitably leads to cirrhosis
 - E) Raised transaminase levels to 6 times normal is diagnostic
8. Secondary tuberculosis :
- A) The lymph nodes are affected
 - B) Usually results in apical cavitation
 - C) Acid fast bacilli are typically absent
 - D) Mantoux test shows no induration
 - E) E
9. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- A) Thickening of the basement membranes is a classical feature
 - B) Nephrotic syndrome is a common syndrome
 - C) Resolves spontaneously in most
 - D) Streptococci can be cultured from the urine
 - E) The presence of presence denotes a poorer prognosis
10. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
- A) Progresses to prostate cancer
 - B) Increases the risk of urinary tract infections in elderly men
 - C) Is associated with very high levels of PSA
 - D) Can be complicated by hydronephrosis
 - E) Usually arises in the transitional & peri-urethral zones
11. Associations :
- A) HPV & cervical cancer
 - B) HIV & non-Hodgkin lymphoma
 - C) Enterococcus & colon cancer
 - D) Hepatitis A & hepatocellular carcinoma
 - E) EBV & laryngeal cancer
12. What can be diagnosed on PAP smear?
- A) Cervical carcinoma ~ in situ (CIN)
 - B) Uterine leiomyoma
 - C) Ovarian cancer
 - D) Vaginal candidiasis
 - E) Endometrial cancer
13. Osteosarcoma :
- A) May lead to pathological fractures
 - B) Commonly involves the lower end of the femur
 - C) Spreads to inguinal lymph nodes
 - D) Is more common than bone metastases
 - E) Bence Jones proteins are found in the urine
14. Lacunar infarcts of the internal capsule can manifest as :
- A) Blindness
 - B) Contralateral hemiplegia
 - C) Paraplegia
 - D) Contralateral loss of proprioception & touch
 - E) Urinary incontinence

15. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- A) Can result in thrombocytopenia
 - B) Manifests as widespread thrombosis & bleeding
 - C) Can be caused by transfusion of incompatible blood
 - D) Waterhouse Friderichsen Syndrome can manifest as DIC
 - E) Results in increased fibrin degradation products in the blood
16. Granulomatous inflammation occurs in :
- A) Foreign body reaction to non-absorbable sutures
 - B) Leprosy
 - C) *Staphylococcus aureus* infection
 - D) Ulcerative colitis
 - E) Sarcoidosis
17. Renal cell carcinoma
- A) The combination of flank pain, haematuria, & a flank mass is a common presentation in the majority of patients
 - B) Usually presents early in the course of the disease
 - C) The most common histological type is clear cell
 - D) Metastasis occurs late & if present is usually confined to the perinephric fat
 - E) May cause polycythaemia
18. A 67 year old man who smokes 20 cigarettes a day, presents with breathlessness & weight gain. Chest X-ray reveals a mass in the lung. His clinical biochemistry results are : Serum sodium 120 mmol/L & Urine osmolality 800 Osm/L. Which is true?
- A) The type of CA is bronchoalveolar carcinoma
 - B) Sputum microscopy may reveal small cells
 - C) He is in heart failure
 - D) He has SIADH caused by the tumour
 - E) He has primary hyperaldosteronism.
19. Hypochromic microcytic anaemia is seen in :
- A) Iron deficiency
 - B) Folate deficiency
 - C) Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - D) Thalassaemia
 - E) Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
20. Ovarian neoplasms :
- A) Ascites is a common presentation in patients with advanced ovarian cancer
 - B) Granulosa cell tumour secretes androgen
 - C) Infiltration of the stroma may be seen in borderline tumours
 - D) Mature cystic teratoma is the commonest benign neoplasm of the ovary
 - E) Endodermal sinus (Yolk sac) tumours are usually benign