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MD Exam

Semester (2)

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كلية الطب - جامعة طنطا

• **Choose the correct answer :**

- 1- A pathology report of a vulvar biopsy is returned to you . The epithelium is described as acanthotic . What does this mean ?
 - (A) There is a hyperplasia of keratinocytes in the prickle cell layer (stratum spinosum) thickening the epidermis .
 - (B) There is increased thickening of the superficial layers of the epidermis .
 - (C) There are many nucleated cells on the surface of the lesion .
 - (D) The area of the biopsy is likely to have a clinically 'thin' appearance .
 - (E) The biopsy was likely taken from an area of ulceration.

- 2- On a cytologic specimen, which of the following findings would be most suspicious of herpes virus infection ?
 - (A) Intranuclear inclusion bodies
 - (B) Intracytoplasmic inclusions
 - (C) Copious glassy cytoplasm
 - (D) Donovan bodies
 - (E) multiple round nucleoli

- 3- What are the marked cellular atypism, glandular proliferation, and significant mitotic activity noted in a biopsy of endometrial glands during pregnancy called?
 - (A) hidradenoma
 - (B) microcystic glandular hyperplasia
 - (C) Arias-Stella reaction
 - (D) Schiller-Duvall bodies
 - (E) adenomatoid change

4- Adenomyosis is often associated with uterine enlargement and may be clinically confused with fibrosis . What does its histology show ?

- (A) the metaplastic change of glandular epithelium to muscle fibers in the uterus
- (B) the same pattern and location as endometriosis
- (C) the presence of endometrial glands and stroma deep within uterine muscle
- (D) a pregnant change of the endometrium
- (E) a premalignant change of the uterine muscle

5- Leiomyoma of the uterus is a common finding . Which of the following best describes it?

- (A) a soft, interdigitating mass of the uterine wall
- (B) a premalignant papule of the uterine wall
- (C) a rapidly dividing necrotic malignancy
- (D) a rounded, smooth, firm, well-circumscribed mass
- (E) erythematous, tender, and hereditary

6- Endometrial hyperplasia may cause abnormal bleeding and can be a precursor of neoplasia. Which of the following is its best pathological description ?

- (A) endometrial glands scattered throughout an atrophic-appearing uterine muscle
- (B) increased number of glands with a piling up of their cells and decreased intervening stroma
- (C) tightly spiraled endometrial glands with eosinophilic cytoplasm surrounding the arterioles
- (D) tortuous glands with a loose, edematous stroma
- (E) endometrial glands surrounding a fibrovascular stroma, often with a characteristic central blood vessel

7- The presence of which of the following would determine that an ovarian teratoma is malignant?

- (A) Squamous cells
- (B) All three germ cell lines
- (C) Immature fetal-like cells
- (D) Neural ectoderm
- (E) An ovarian capsule

8- Which of the following pathologic features is most helpful in distinguishing complete hydatidiform mole from normal placenta?

- (A) trophoblastic proliferation
- (B) absence of blood vessels
- (C) hydropic degeneration of villi
- (D) cellular atypia
- (E) sex chromatin positivity

9- Gene transcription refers to the process whereby which of the following occurs ?

- (A) Messenger RNA (mRNA) is spliced to the double-stranded DNA and carried outside the cell to centers for protein synthesis .
- (B) mRNA is used to make new DNA.
- (C) Nuclear DNA is used to make mRNA in the cell nucleus.
- (D) Cytosomes divide to form a new strand of DNA with identical messages .
- (E) Ribosomes synthesize new nuclear proteins.

10- A 22-year-old woman and her husband are being counseled after a first trimester miscarriage . She has no significant medical problems . Her physical examination is unremarkable, in counseling her, you explain in lay terms that the most likely cause of her miscarriage is aneuploidy. The most common aneuploidy causing miscarriage is which of the following?

- (A) trisomy 18
- (B) 45,XO
- (C) triploidy
- (D) unbalanced translocation
- (E) trisomy 21

11- A couple who had three consecutive miscarriages have come to see you for advice after having a thrombophilia screen. The result showed that she was positive to one of the antiphospholipid antibodies.

Which of the following is an antiphospholipid antibody ?

- (A) Anti-B2-glycoprotein-1 antibody.
- (B) Anti-B1-glycoprotein-1 antibody.
- (C) Anti-B2-glycoprotein-2 antibody.
- (D) Anti-B2-glycoprotein-3 antibody.
- (E) Anti-B3-glycoprotein-1 antibody.

12- The general practitioner phones you about a woman who is 24 weeks pregnant and has developed mild signs and symptoms of chickenpox in the last 24 hours. He wants to know what treatment he should offer her.

What advice will you give him ?

- (A) Offer her oral administration of 800 mg acyclovir five times a day for seven days.
- (B) Offer oral acyclovir administration only if her condition worsens.
- (C) Start varicella vaccination.
- (D) Send her to the hospital to receive VZIG.
- (E) Start both antiviral therapy and VZIG.

13- A hepatitis B-positive woman has just been delivered. The midwife tells you the woman wants to discuss breastfeeding. How will you counsel her ?

- (A) Breastfeeding is contraindicated because the virus is present in the breast milk.
- (B) Breastfeeding is not contraindicated unless she is on antiviral therapy.
- (C) Breastfeeding should be started after 24 hours after immunoprophylaxis of the baby.
- (D) Formula-feeding is more protective to the child.
- (E) She can breastfeed, even if she is taking antiviral medications.

14- A woman who is 15 weeks pregnant comes to see you and wants to know why she was not screened for group beta-streptococcus infection (GBS). She has read that is a frequent cause of severe infection in newborn babies.

What is the incidence of early onset neonatal group B-streptococcal (EOGBS) disease ?

- (A) 0.01/1000 live births.
- (B) 0.05/1000 live births.
- (C) 0.5/1000 live births.
- (D) 5/1000 live births.
- (E) 6/1000 live births.

15- A woman who is 16 weeks pregnant is referred by the general practitioner because of pyrexia and flu-like symptoms. You noticed a yellowish tinge to her conjunctiva. You suspected malaria infection. How will you confirm the diagnosis ?

- (A) Microscopic examination of blood films for parasites.
- (B) PCR of the placental blood to detect parasite DNA.
- (C) Placental histology.
- (D) Rapid diagnostic test to detect specific parasite antigen (detect soluble HRP2 or pLDH).
- (E) Rapid diagnostic test to detect specific parasite enzyme.

16- A woman who is 13 weeks pregnant comes to see you at the early pregnancy assessment unit. She works at a childcare facility and has heard that contact with children is a common cause for cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection.

How will you counsel her about prevention ?

- (A) Avoid all contact with young children until she is beyond the first trimester.
- (B) Follow the advice about hygienic measures to prevent infection.
- (C) Have a serial ultrasound examination from 20 weeks to confirm fetal normality.
- (D) Leave work immediately.
- (E) Recommend termination of pregnancy as she may have already been infected.

17- During diagnostic laparoscopy on a 28-year-old female for chronic pelvic pain, you noticed inflammation of the liver capsule and adjacent peritoneum.

What is the most likely causative organism?

- (A) Calymmatobacterium granulomatis.
- (B) Chlamydia trachomatis.
- (C) Haemophilus ducreyi.
- (D) HSV-type 2.
- (E) Treponema pallidum.

18- An 8-year-old girl presents with symptoms and signs of precocious puberty. Which of the following tumors should not be included in the differential diagnosis?

- (A) Choriocarcinoma of the ovary.
- (B) Embryonal carcinoma.
- (C) Endodermal sinus tumor.
- (D) Granulosa cell tumor.
- (E) Polyembryoma.

19- Which of the following is a malignant tumor of vagina of young children that appears clinically as a mass of grape-like edematous polyps?

- (A) Emphysematous vaginitis.
- (B) Squamous cell carcinoma.
- (C) Sarcoma botryoides.
- (D) Adenocarcinoma.
- (E) Choriocarcinoma.

20- Conization of the cervix would be inappropriate in which of the following instances ?

- (A) When there is disparity between Pap smear and biopsy results
- (B) When colposcopy is inadequate
- (C) When microinvasion is diagnosed by biopsy
- (D) When deeply invasive cancer is shown on a biopsy
- (E) For treatment of biopsy-proven CIN III

● **Write short account on :**

- 1- Differential diagnosis of vulval ulcers .
- 2- Investigations for chronic vaginal discharge .
- 3- Management of acute PID .
- 4- Pathology of uterine adenomyosis .
- 5- Pathology of choriocarcinoma .