



THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Part I Examination for the Fellowship of the College of Forensic Pathologists of South Africa

24 June 2019



Paper 1

Anatomical Pathology

(3 hours)

All questions are to be answered. Each question must be answered in a separate answer booklet (or booklets if more than one booklet is required for the one answer).

- 1 Discuss pulmonary hypertension with specific reference to the pathogenesis, clinical features and morphology thereof. [25]
- 2 Write short notes on the morphological features seen in the gastrointestinal tract in:
 - a) Salmonella infection. (5)
 - b) Amoebiasis. (5)
 - c) *Clostridium difficile*-associated pseudomembranous colitis. (5)[15]
- 3 Briefly describe the morphological findings in protein-energy malnutrition. [15]
- 4 Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Morphology of coagulative necrosis. (5)
 - b) Complications of amyloidosis. (5)
 - c) Schistosomiasis of the liver. (5)[15]
- 5 Write short notes on cerebral oedema with specific reference to:
 - a) Pathophysiology. (9)
 - b) Macroscopic and microscopic features. (4)
 - c) Mechanism(s) of death. (2)[15]
- 6 Write short notes on the morphology of:
 - a) Serous inflammation. (5)
 - b) Fibrinous inflammation. (5)
 - c) Purulent inflammation. (5)[15]

TOTAL MARKS: 100



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25 June 2019



Paper 2

Anatomical Pathology

(3 hours)

All questions are to be answered. Each question must be answered in a separate answer booklet (or booklets if more than one booklet is required for the one answer).

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- 1 Briefly describe the morphology of:
 - a) Ischaemic acute tubular necrosis (ATN). (5)
 - b) Analgesic nephropathy. (5)
 - c) Benign nephrosclerosis. (7)
 - d) Malignant hypertension. (8)[25]

 - 2 Write short notes on the following potentially lethal complications of prematurity:
 - a) Necrotising enterocolitis. (4)
 - b) Hyaline membrane disease. (8)
 - c) Germinal matrix haemorrhage. (3)[15]

 - 3 Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Risk factors for venous thrombosis. (5)
 - b) Classification of aortic aneurysms. (5)
 - c) Complications of acute pancreatitis. (5)[15]

 - 4 List and briefly describe the sequential processes leading to scar formation following tissue injury. [15]

 - 5
 - a) Write short notes on the post-mortem diagnosis of myocarditis. (10)
 - b) List the possible causes of restrictive cardiomyopathy. (5)[15]

 - 6 Write short notes on the morphologic characteristics of benign and malignant neoplasms. [15]

TOTAL MARKS: 100



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26 June 2019



Paper 3

Practical Slide Examination

(3 hours)

You have been provided with 15 H&E-stained slides processed from surgical pathology specimens or tissues taken at autopsy examinations. A short history is provided for each case.

For each slide:

- Describe the microscopic features in detail.
- Provide a diagnosis or differential diagnosis.
- Discuss any special stains that may be useful.
- Provide brief, but relevant commentary on the pathology.

***NB: All questions are to be answered.**

Please answer each section in a separate booklet and start each case on a new page.

SECTION A

Case 1:

A 65-year-old female presented with intestinal obstruction. [10]

Case 2:

A 35-year-old female was admitted to hospital with clinical features of hypovolaemic shock. [10]

Case 3:

A 55-year-old female presented with severe abdominal pain. Intra-operative findings included a perforated gastric ulcer. [10]

SECTION B

Case 4:

A 22-year-old male died, "suddenly and unexpectedly." [10]

Case 5:

A 42-year-old male with a longstanding history of, "being sick," was found dead outside his house. [10]

Case 6:

An 18-year-old male presented to hospital with an acute abdomen. He suddenly collapsed shortly after admission and died. [10]

SECTION CCase 7:

A 45-year-old female was found dead at home. A background medical history of a, "chronic illness," was reported by the next-of-kin. [10]

Case 8:

An elderly male demised one day after cardiothoracic bypass surgery. The graft blood vessel was sampled for post-mortem histopathological appraisal. [10]

Case 9:

A 50-year-old male demised four days after a laparotomy for abdominal trauma. [10]

SECTION DCase 10:

A 38-year-old female complained of difficulty in breathing. She was pronounced 'dead-on-arrival' at hospital. [10]

Case 11:

A 6-month-old male died suddenly and unexpectedly. [10]

Case 12:

A 50-year-old male died in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) following a motor vehicle accident. Haematuria was documented in the clinical records. [10]

SECTION ECase 13:

A 20-year-old female with a history of headache, fever and convulsions died en route to hospital. [10]

Case 14:

A 55-year-old female was found dead along the roadside. [10]

Case 15:

A 45-year-old-male allegedly consumed brake fluid before falling and sustaining a head injury. He subsequently demised four days later in hospital. [10]

TOTAL MARKS: 150