



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 Pathologists of South Africa – Anatomical Pathology



28 June 2018

1 Paper only

(3 hours)

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

- 1
 - a) Describe the macroscopic pathology and the relevant pathogenic mechanisms of post primary (secondary; reactivation) tuberculosis in the lung. (10)
 - b) You are called upon to perform a post mortem on a 2-year-old child with a diagnosis of kwashiorkor. Describe the principal anatomical (macroscopic) changes that could be found. (6)
 - c) Briefly describe the important parameters for the microscopic reporting of gastritis according to the Sydney system. (9)

[25]
- 2
 - a) List and describe the renal changes on light microscopy seen in patients with multiple myeloma. (8)
 - b) Define pulmonary hypertension (1), mention the 5 groups of pulmonary hypertension according to the World Health Organization classification (2 ½), and list the most important light microscopic features of pulmonary hypertension that can be observed in a lung biopsy (5½). (9)
 - c) Describe the aetiopathogenesis (4) and microscopic pathology (4) of rabies. (8)

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- 3
 - a) Write short notes on the complications of myocardial infarction, explaining their underlying pathogenesis. (20)
 - b) Write short notes on the aetiopathogenesis of infective endocarditis. (5)

[25]
- 4
 - a) Write short notes on the pathological features of fibrocystic change (disease) of the breast, including macroscopic and microscopic features where applicable. (5)
 - b) List four risk factors (2) for colorectal adenocarcinoma and mention three currently established genetic/molecular pathways (3 x 1) indicating the major pathogenetic mechanisms in each (6 x ½). (8)
 - c) Write short notes on the Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome, including the
 - i) Aetio-pathogenesis. (2)
 - ii) Clinical features. (1)
 - iii) The primary organ involved and describe the macroscopic and microscopic pathology within it. (2)

- d) With reference to primary conventional osteosarcoma mention
 - i) Characteristic sites of occurrence. (2)
 - ii) Radiological findings, and macroscopic and microscopic pathology. (5)
- [25]