



THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

Part II Examination for the Fellowship of the
College of Pathologists of South Africa - Oral

21 August 2014

Paper 1

(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) Give a critical appraisal of the malignant variants of ameloblastoma as included in the 2005 WHO Classification of odontogenic carcinomas. (10)
 - b) Briefly discuss the histological differential diagnoses you would consider in a case of central granular cell odontogenic tumour (CGCOT) with specific reference to the immune histochemical and morphological features that would help you differentiate between these lesions. (10)[20]

- 2
 - a) On the basis of recent literature, classify virus-related nasopharyngeal carcinomas, explain how you would diagnose these lesions with specific reference to special investigations as well as the possible clinical significance of such a classification. (10)
 - b) Give an overview on the pathology and pathogenesis of adenosquamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. (10)[20]

- 3
 - a) Explain the clinical and radiographic features of juvenile ossifying fibromas of the craniofacial skeleton with brief reference to the role of GNAS gene mutations in its pathogenesis. (10)
 - b) Give a brief overview on the aetiology, pathogenesis and histological features of osteonecrosis of the jaw bones. (10)[20]

- 4
 - a) Give an overview on the morphological features and pathogenesis of lymphoepithelial sialadenitis and its histologic, immunophenotypic and genotypic continuum to extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma. (10)
 - b) Briefly discuss the role of immunohistochemical markers for B-cell lineage in the diagnosis of high-grade B-cell lymphomas of post-germinal cell phenotype. (10)[20]

- 5
 - a) Give an overview on the principles, advantages and disadvantages of direct immunofluorescence with specific reference to its use in the diagnosis of oral mucosa vesiculo-bullous and ulcerative diseases. (10)
 - b) Benign lymph node inclusions may result in considerable diagnostic confusion in the setting of patients with neoplastic disease. Define this phenomenon and give a brief overview of lymph node inclusions that might occur in the cervical (neck) nodes with reference to the possible origin thereof. (10)[20]



THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

Part II Examination for the Fellowship of the College of Pathologists of South Africa - Oral

22 August 2014

Paper 2

(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 histological and immunocytochemical features of and discuss the differential diagnosis of cribriform adenocarcinoma of the tongue and minor salivary glands. (10)
 - b) Describe the recent advances in knowledge in translocations and resultant fusion products in salivary gland tumours. (10)[20]

- 2
 - a) Describe the biology of HPV infection of the head and neck. (10)
 - b) Provide an update on the aetiology of chronic periodontitis and write an appraisal on its relationship with metabolic, cardiovascular and pulmonary disorders. (10)[20]

- 3
 - a) Write a review on the current concepts and principles of grading of soft tissue sarcomas. (10)
 - b) Discuss the clinicopathological spectrum of paediatric fibroblastic and myofibroblastic lesions of the head and neck. (10)[20]

- 4
 - a) Describe the useful and challenging applications of Fine Needle Aspiration cytology to diagnose cystic lesions of the neck. (10)
 - b) Briefly discuss the clinical features, pathogenesis and differential diagnosis of sclerosing polycystic adenosis of salivary glands. (10)[20]

- 5
 - a) Discuss the molecular pathology of oral lichen planus and its putative malignant potential. (10)
 - b) Write an overview of the key elements constituting a good (oral) pathology laboratory. (10)[20]