



**MD Examination,
Ophthalmic Pathology and Microbiology
August, 2021**

All questions are to be answered.

Write short notes on the following:

- 1- Bacteriology and pathology of orbital mucormycosis (5 marks)
- 2- Histopathological findings in retinoblastoma (5 marks)
- 3- Clinicopathological findings in keratoconus (5 marks)

Select the ONE most appropriate answer: each 2 marks

1. Immunohistochemistry is employed for the following purpose:
 - a. To distinguish neoplastic from non-neoplastic lesion
 - b. To distinguish benign and malignant lesion
 - c. To localise the cell of origin of tumour
 - d. To detect autoantibodies in the serum

2. In which corneal layer calcium is deposited in Band keratopathy?
 - a. Superficial epithelium.
 - b. Bowman's membrane.
 - c. Posterior stroma.
 - d. Descemet's membrane.

3. Stem cell research consists of:
 - a. Human cells grown in vitro
 - b. Plant cells grown in vitro
 - c. Cadaver cells grown in vitro
 - d. Synonymous with PCR

4. Grave's disease is an example of which type hypersensitivity reaction:
 - a. Type I reaction
 - b. Type II reaction
 - c. Type III reaction
 - d. Type IV reaction

- 5- Mikulicz's syndrome is inflammatory enlargement of lacrimal and salivary glands which may occur with following conditions **except**:
 - a. Sjögren's syndrome
 - b. Sarcoidosis
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. Lymphoma



- 6- Hematoxylin is specific for what component of the cell
- mucopolysaccharides
 - nucleic acid within nuclei
 - mitochondria
 - calcium
 - smooth muscle
7. Typically, sarcoid granuloma has the following features **except**:
- Non caseating granuloma
 - Giant cells have cytoplasmic inclusions
 - Peripheral mantle of lymphocytes
 - Fibroblastic proliferation at the periphery of a granuloma
8. In pthisis bulbi , all of the following is true except:
- the intraocular pressure is reduced
 - calcification of the lens is common
 - the sclera is thinned
 - the size of the globe is reduced
 - the retinal pigment epithelium undergoes osseous metaplasia
9. The findings in tuberous sclerosis include all of the following **except** :
- adenoma sebaceum
 - epilepsy
 - mental deficiency
 - angiomyolipomas of the kidney
 - choroidal hemangiomas
10. The following are true about orbital meningioma **except** :
- it is commoner in female than male
 - it usually arises from intracranial extension.
 - it is associated with type I neurofibromatosis
 - orbital calcification is a common feature
 - Psammoma bodies are essential for histological diagnosis
11. Typical peripheral cystoid degeneration of the retina characterized by which one of the following:
- is associated with high myopia
 - produces cystic spaces in the nerve fibre layer
 - increases the risk of retinal detachment
 - has overlying liquefied vitreous
 - gives rise to retinoschisis through coalescence of the cystic spaces
12. Histopathology of Iry optic atrophy characterized by all of the following **except**:
- milky white disc
 - well defined edges
 - presence of atrophic cup
 - sheathed vessels



13. Oil red O stain is positive in the following **except**:

- a. sebaceous cell carcinoma
- b. xanthelasma
- c. chalazion
- d. crystalline dystrophy of schnyder
- e. band shaped keratopathy

14. The following are true about phacolytic glaucoma **except**:

- a. it occurs in hypermature cataract
- b. liquefaction of the cortex is part of the process
- c. the lens capsule is usually intact
- d. anterior chamber aspiration shows swollen macrophages
- e. giant cells are commonly seen in the trabecular meshwork

15. As regard Blood staining of the cornea, **choose correct answer**:

- a. is a common complication following trabeculectomy
- b. red blood cells are seen in the stroma
- c. iron is found in the keratocytes
- d. causes siderosis bulbi
- e. is an irreversible condition

Exam For MD of Physiotherapy In:
Medical Microbiology & Immunology

Date: 24/08/2021

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total Assessment Marks: 60 marks



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Medical Microbiology &
Immunology Department



Answer the following questions: (10 marks each)

- 1) Define **Apoptosis** ,compare it with necrosis ,mention its importance.
- 2) Define **Immune Modulation**, mention its role and mechanisms in auto-immune diseases
- 3) Define **Tolerance** and mention factors influencing the induction of tolerance
- 4) What are the factors (genetics & non genetics) that causes **Rheumatoid Arthritis**
- 5) Compare between pathogenesis of **Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis(JIA)& Ankylosing Spondylitis** .
- 6) Define **Histocompatibility** antigens, mention its types and importance

GOOD LUCK