



KISII UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE
DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY
THIRD SEMESTER 2022/2023
[MAY-AUGUST, 2023]

CIMS 0229: CLINICAL PATHOLOGY III

STREAM: Y2S3

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: WEDNESDAY, 9:00 – 12:00 PM

DATE: 26/07/2023

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Do not write anything on this question paper.*

PART 1

SECTION A: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS 60 MKS . ANSWER ALL SIX QUESTIONS.

1. Discuss the pathology of crohn's diseases (10 mks)
2. Discuss the pathology of
 - a) Achalasia cardia and its effects (5mks)
 - b) Congenital pyloric stenosis and its effects (5mks)
3. Enumerate sequelae of peptic ulceration disease (10mks)
4. Outline aetiological factors of cancer of oesophagus (10mks)
5. Enumerate complications of crohn's disease (10mks)
6. Outline five
 - a) Indications of oesophagoscopy (5mks)
 - b) Contraindications of panendoscopy (5mks)

SECTION B: THREE LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS
ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS 40 MKS

1. a) Discuss the pathology of cholera (10mks)
b) Outline clinical features of cholera (10mks)

2. Outline the differences between crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis macroscopically

3. Discuss acute appendicitis under the following subheadings (20mks)

- a) Pathology
- b) Clinical features
- c) Sequelae outcome

PART II: MCQ'S AND TRUE OR FALSE

SECTION A: MCQ'S : CHOOSE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER

1. Predisposing factor for aphthous ulcer include
 - a) Low immunity
 - b) Malnutrition
 - c) AIDS
 - d) Local trauma or stress
2. Vincent's angina is caused by
 - a) Fusibacterium fusiformis
 - b) Poor oral hygiene
 - c) Tuberculosis
 - d) Syphilis
3. Congenital disorder of the mouth include
 - a) Cleft palate
 - b) Agnathia
 - c) Cleft lip
 - d) Macrocheila
4. Commonest site of peptic ulcer is
 - a) Duodenal bulb
 - b) Gastro-oesophageal junction
 - c) Antrum of lesser curvature of stomach
 - d) Fundus of stomach
5. Etiological factor for oesophageal adenocarcinoma is
 - a) Smoking
 - b) alcohol
 - c) diet
 - d) Barrett's Oesophagus
6. Causes of stress ulcers include
 - a) Alcohol
 - b) Hot fluids
 - c) Infections
 - d) Severe shock
7. Autoimmune chronic gastritis associated with its pylori

- a) Accounts for 80% of all chronic gastritis c) Few bacteria are found on gastric mucosa
- b) Are usually deep d) Cause severe destruction of gastric mucosa

8. Mechanical cause of acute intestinal obstruction include

- a) Neuromuscular dysfunction c) Severe abdominal trauma
- b) Gall stone ileus d) Coeliac axis disease

9. Complications of OGD include

- a) Infective endocarditis c) Unstable angina
- b) Severe shock d) Severe respiratory distress

10 Blood supply of lesser curvature of the stomach is

- a) Right gastro-epiploic artery c) Branches from splenic artery
- b) Left gastro-epiploic artery d) Right and left gastric arteries

11 Commonest site of cancer of oesophagus is

- a) The site of bifurcation with trachea c) Upper 1/3 of oesophagus i.e at the post – cricoid level.
- b) Gastro-oesophageal junction d) Either of the above sites

12. Paratyphoid fever

- a) Is more severe than enteric fever c) Is usually confined to small bowel
- b) Usually marked ulceration occur d) Has no carrier state

13. Commonest inflammatory jaw cyst include

- a) Dnetigerous cyst c) Eruption cyst
- b) Odontogenic kerato cyst d) Radicular cyst

14. Acinic cell carcinoma

- a) Accounts for a ¼ of all malignant parotid tumors
- b) Grows very fast
- c) Does not recur after surgery (removal)

d) Early spread to local lymph nodes and distant organs occur.

15. The following are features of tropical sprue except

- a) Abdominal pain c) Weight loss
- b) Steatorrhoea d) Lymphadenopathy

SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE: PENALTY OF ONE MARK FOR EACH WRONG CHOICE AND NONE FOR NO RESPONSE

1. Differential diagnosis of subtotal villous atrophy include

- a) Coeliac disease c) Tropical sprue
- b) Whipple's disease d) Amoebiasis

2. Tumours of salivary gland include

- a) Warthins tumours b) Acinic cell carcinoma
- c) Mixed parotid tumour d) Adenoid cystic carcinoma e) Mucoepidermal carcinoma

3. Effects of rolling hiatus hernia include

- a) Reflux oesophagitis b) Dysphagia c) Iron deficiency anaemia
- d) Ulceration e) fibrous stricture

4. About Plummer Vinson Patterson Kelly syndrome (PVPK syndrome

- a) It increases incidence of cancer of tongue b) Is common in middle aged women
- c) Dysphagia is a manifestation d) Koilonychias occurs
- e) Glossitis is common due to iron deficiency

5. Gastric outlet obstruction presents with

- a) intractable vomiting b) dehydration c) metabolic acidosis
- d) electrolyte imbalance e) nausea and anorexia

6. Local complications of ulcerative colitis include

- a) Dehydration b) Acute toxic megacolon c) anaemia

- d) Perforations e) Peritonitis

7. Localization phase of T. fever presents with

- a) Cholecystitis b) Focal liver necrosis c) Septic arthritis
d) Perforations e) osteomyelitis in children

8. About GIST (gastro – intestinal stromal tumors) of the stomach

- a) Arises from mesenchymal cells of the small intestine b) Ulceration occurs
c) Haemorrhage is not a manifestation d) Obstruction is un common
e) Are all potentially malignant

9. Endoscopic features of cancer of oesophagus include

- a) Shortening effect b) Rat tail appearance c) Fungating mass
d) Narrowing e) Thickened oesophageal wall

10 Causes of ischaemic colitis include

- a) Atherosclerosis b) Hypotension due to shock c) As a side effect of radiotherapy
d) Arteritis e.g PAN, Rheumatoid arthritis e) Drugs like potassium tablets, NSAIDS

11. Causative organisms of acute diarrhoeal diseases include

- a) E. coli b) V. Cholerae c) Rotavirus d) E. histolytica
e) S. dysenteriae

12. Ischaemic causes of secondary peritonitis include

- a) Volvulus b) Intussusception c) Acute cholecystitis
d) Acute appendicitis e) Perforation of P.U

13. Meigs's syndrome constitutes

- a) Ovarian tumors b) Pleural effusion c) Ascites d) Pleural effusion e) Liver cirrhosis

14. Intra-luminal mechanical blockage causing intestinal obstruction include

- a) Meconium ileus
- b) Mucoviscidosis
- c) colonic cancer
- d) intussusception
- e) Hyperplastic ileocaecal TB

15 Effects of enteropathy associated t-cell lymphoma are

- a) Ulceration
- b) Haemorrhage
- c) Perforation
- d) Peritonitis
- e) stricture formation