

Students Interactive learning week 7 Male & Female 6-10 April

Check your Pathology Department site every Wednesday for the new update of cases

<http://www.medicine.cu.edu.eg/beta/>

General Lecture halls assigned	2, 4, 9
Place	Above MEDC
Time	2.30-4pm

Material

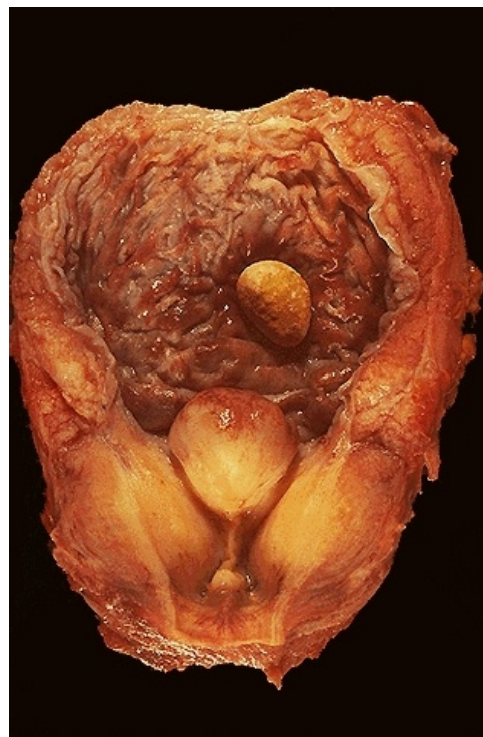
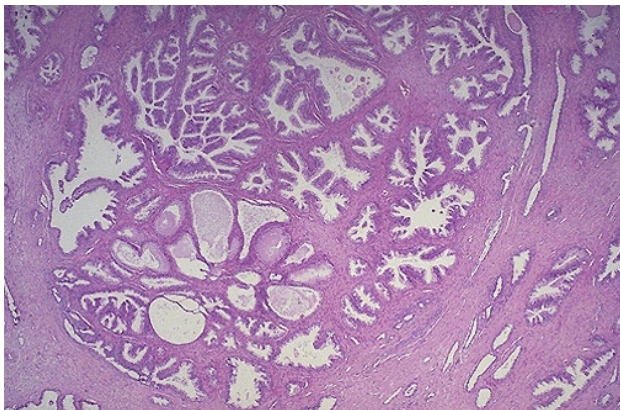
1- Case 21 A

A **74 year old** man went to his doctor complaining of loss of appetite with unusual tiredness. Further inquiry revealed that he had poor urinary stream with frequency, and post-micturition dribble

Rectal examination (PR) revealed a firm rubbery smooth enlargement of the prostate
Further investigation revealed bilateral hydronephrosis and hydroureter

Questions

1. What is the most likely diagnosis?
2. What further tests may be helpful ?
3. What abnormalities may be seen in the bladder?

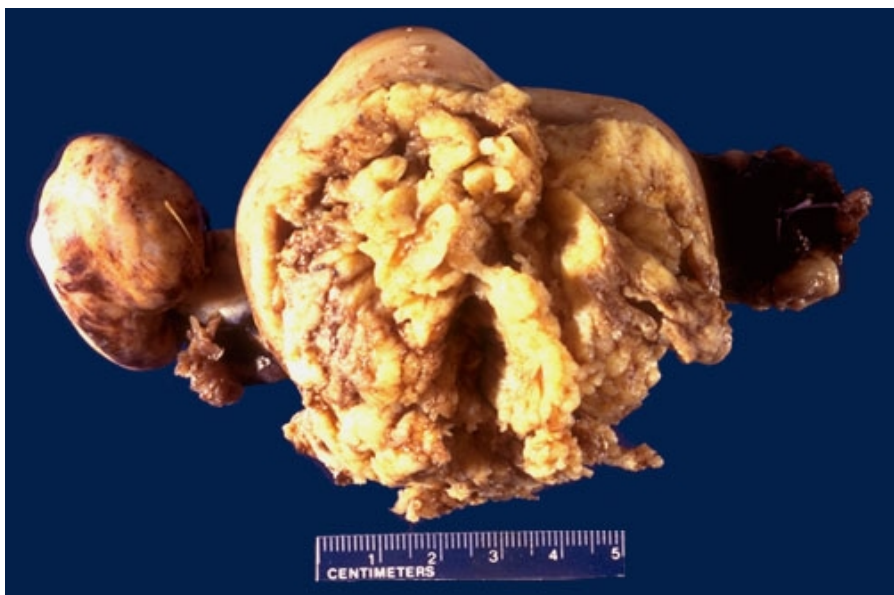


CaseNo21B

A 67 years old female presented to her doctor with a history of five months irregular postmenopausal bleeding. She underwent dilatation and curettage which produced bulky uterine curettings. An enlarged right ovary was felt under anesthesia. The histologic diagnosis of the curettings was endometrial adenocarcinoma. She had a total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy. The specimen was sent for pathological examination. The uterine cavity was filled with necrotic tissue infiltrating the inner layer of the myometrium and the right ovary is replaced by a solid well defined yellowish tumour mass 7 cms in diameter, which proved histologically to be a thecoma.

QUESTIONS

What is the association between endometrial carcinoma and ovarian thecoma?
What are the histologic types of endometrial carcinoma?
How does endometrial carcinoma spread?



2- EBP (evidenced based pathology)

The following are methods used for pathologic material diagnosis

- A) FNAC (fine needle aspiration cytology)
- B) Biopsy
- C) Frozen section
- D) Direct smear

Choose 1 method for your preliminary diagnosis of the following lesions **and say why you chose it**

- 1- Breast mass
- 2- Colonic polyp
- 3- Suspicious area on the cervix

3- General

A 23-year-old woman receiving **corticosteroid** therapy for an autoimmune disease has an abscess on her upper outer right arm. She undergoes minor surgery to incise and drain the abscess, but the wound heals poorly over the next month. Which of **the following** aspects of wound healing is most likely to be deficient in this patient?

- (A) Re-epithelization
- (B) Fibroblast growth factor elaboration
- (C) Collagen deposition
- (D) Serine proteinase production
- (E) Neutrophil infiltration

4- Special

A 32-year-old woman has **cyclic abdominal pain that coincides with her menses**. Attempts to become pregnant have failed over the past 5 years. There are no abnormal findings on physical examination. Laparoscopic examination shows numerous hemorrhagic 0.2- to 0.5-cm lesions over the peritoneal surfaces of the uterus and ovaries. Which of the following ovarian lesions is most likely to be visualized during the laparoscopic procedure?

- (A) Fibroma
- (B) Brenner tumor
- (C) Endometriotic cyst
- (D) Krukenberg tumor
- (E) Mature cystic teratoma
- (F) Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma