

جامعة بنها
كلية العلوم
قسم علم الحيوان



أمتحان الكلية للعلوم الفرقة الرابعة الترم الاول..... ٢٠١٦/٢٠١٧

شعبة البيوتكنولوجي..... الفرقة الرابعة كلية العلوم

المادة : علم الانسجه المرضيه كود: ٤١٥ ح

امتحان الفرع الثانى من المادة

أسم مدرس الفرع : د. مروة سعد محمدي محمود

الوقت الكلي للمادة : ساعتان

أسم الطالب :

رقم الجلوس:

ملاحظه / : الاجابه فى نفس ورق الأسئلة (8 صفحات بالغلاف)

و بالتوفيق

٥ صفحات بالغلاف

BENHA UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Science
Department of Zoology



Histopathology Exam (Part 2).....first semester 2017/2018

Fourth Year.....Biotechnology branch

Time : 2h (total course).

Note : Answer in questions papers

I- Choose the correct answer : (10 Marks)

- 1- The mode of growth of malignant tumour is (**infiltrating – expansion – necrosis of origin tissue** – atrophy of origin tissue).
- 2- The tumour have secondary change as necrosis , cyst formation, haemorrhage , and malignant transformation this tumour called (leiomyoma – **myxoma** – lipoma).
- 3- (**tumour suppressor genes** – proto oncogenes – oncogenes) are genes whose product normally and inhibit cell proliferation.
- 4- Usually benign tumour (**have** – have not) capsule.
- 5- (lymphatic embolism – **lymphatic permeation** – blood spread) is the spreading of the tumour cells grow within the lumen of the lymphatic vessels as solid cords to a variable distance from the primary tumour.
- 6- If the cells of the tumour is undifferentiated to the origin tissue the tumour considered as (simple – malignant – **highly malignant**).
- 7- The tumour have secondary change as hyaline, myxomatous, cyst, calcification, ossification , and malignant , this tumour called (**fibroma** – lipoma – chondroma).

- 8- (Fibroma – leiomyoma – **rhabdomyoma**) is rare benign tumour of striated muscles , especially in the heart.
- 9- (Fibroma – lipoma – **adenoma**) is a benign tumour of glandular epithelium.
- 10- (agnesia – **aplasia** – hypoplasia) is one of congenital anomalies and defined as complete failure of development of an organ.

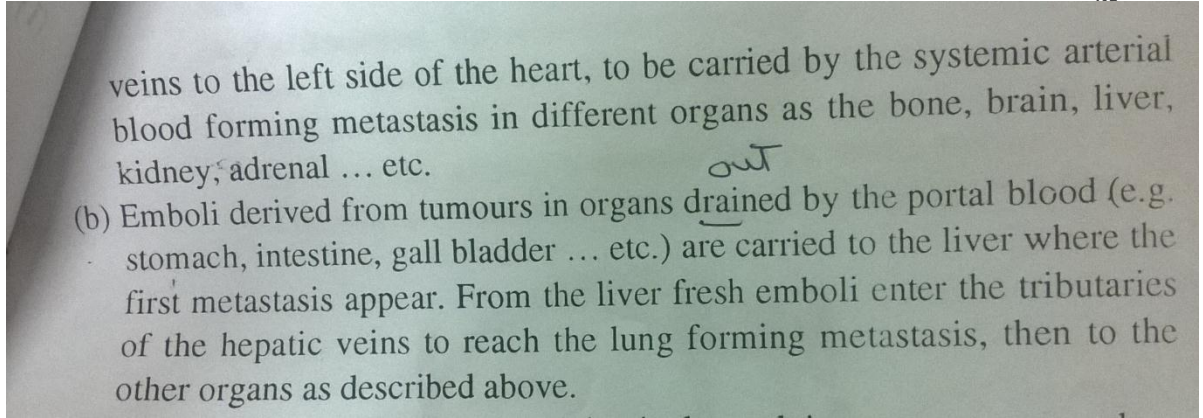
II - Complete the following sentences : (9 Marks)

- 1- The tumour cells secrete **hydrolytic enzymes** where make **matrix local degeneration** and activated **stromal fibroblast** when invasion the matrix.
- 2- **Cystadenoma** define as benign tumour of glandular epithelium with secretion in the acini.
- 3- The benign tumour which composed of vascular channels and containing red blood cells called **haemangioma**
- 4- **Hypertrophy** is abnormal increase in the size and weight of an organ or tissue due to increase in the size of its cells, this is to meet increased functional demands.
- 5- A composite tumour containing ectodermal , mesodermal , endodermal , and foreign to the part in which it arises called **teratoma**.
- 6- Rate of growth of malignant tumour is **rapid** while in benign tumour is **slow**.
- 7- Osteoma types are **compact Ivory** and, **cancellous , and osteoid**.
- 8- Rapidly growing malignant tumour with excess mucin production from glands called **mucoïd (colloid) adenocarcinoma**.
- 9- The tumour is classified according to its morbid anatomy and behavior to **benign** ,and **malignant**.

III – Mention to each of the following by short comment and draw

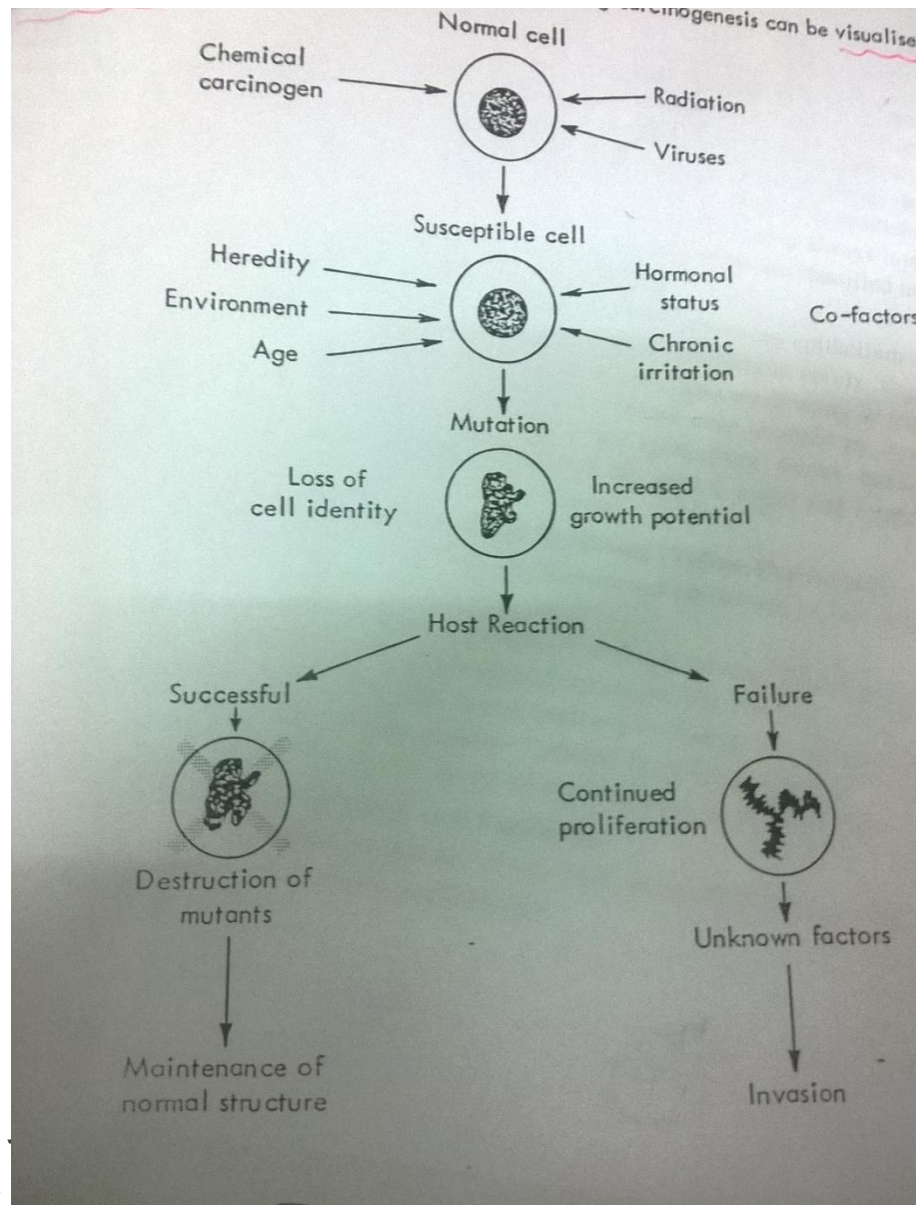
: (5 Marks)

1- Course of tumour emboli if found in stomach, intestine, and gall bladder.



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2- Carcinogenesis – summary .



٨ صفحات بالغلغاف

3- Dysplasia .

DYSPLASIA

Definition: Disordered epithelial cellular proliferation commonly in association with chronic irritation or chronic inflammation.

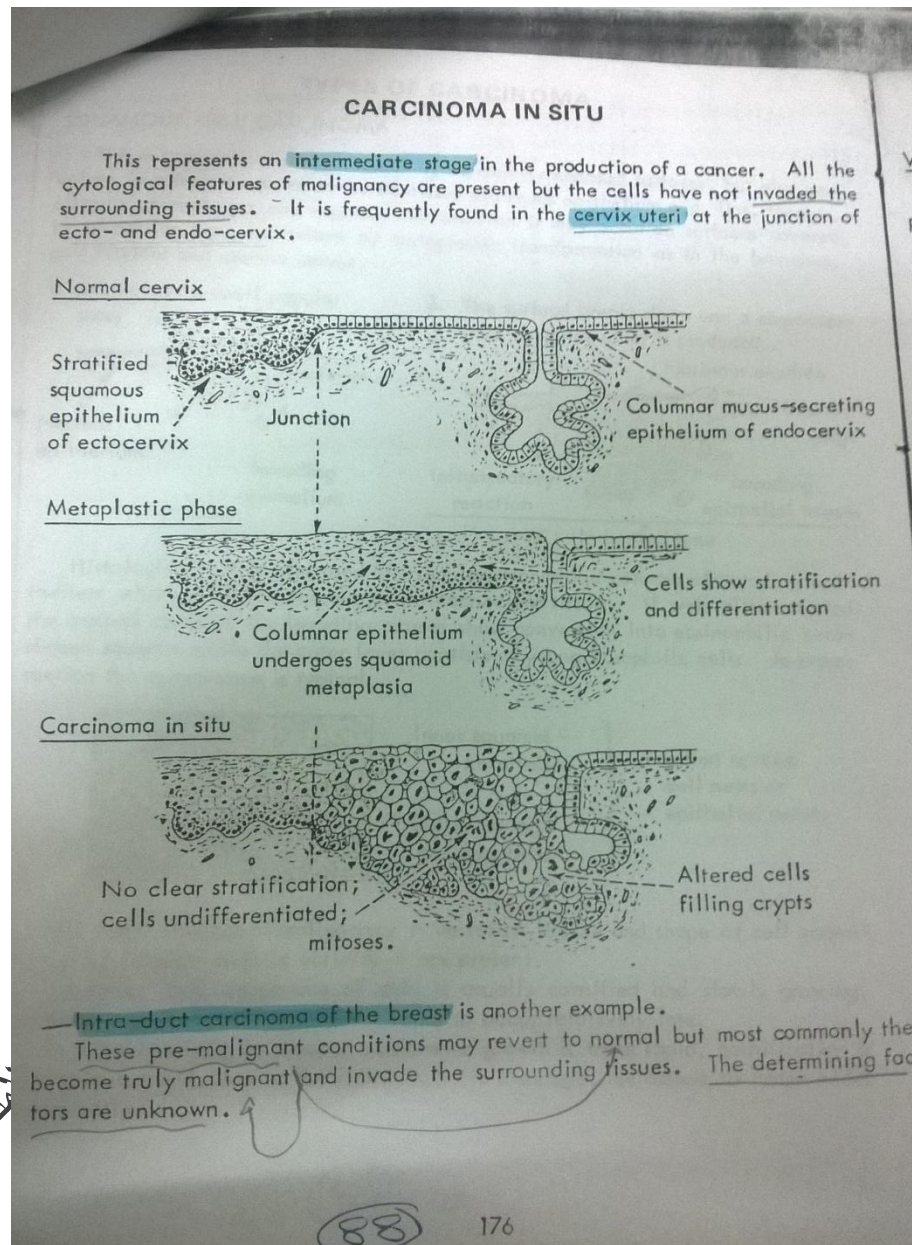
Sites: (1) Mucous membranes of the cervix uteri, bronchi, oral cavity, urinary bladder, colon and gall bladder. (2) Epidermis. (3) Liver.

Microscopic Picture: The dysplastic cells show loss of normal uniformity and loss of normal arrangement. The dysplastic cells show minor atypia as pleomorphism, hyperchromatism and occasional mitosis. Dysplasia may be mild, moderate or severe. Mild dysplasia affects the basal third of the epithelium. Moderate dysplasia affects the lower two-thirds. Severe dysplasia affects the whole thickness.

Prognosis: Mild dysplasia is commonly reversible when the irritating cause is removed. Severe dysplasia is considered a preinvasive neoplasm (carcinoma in situ).

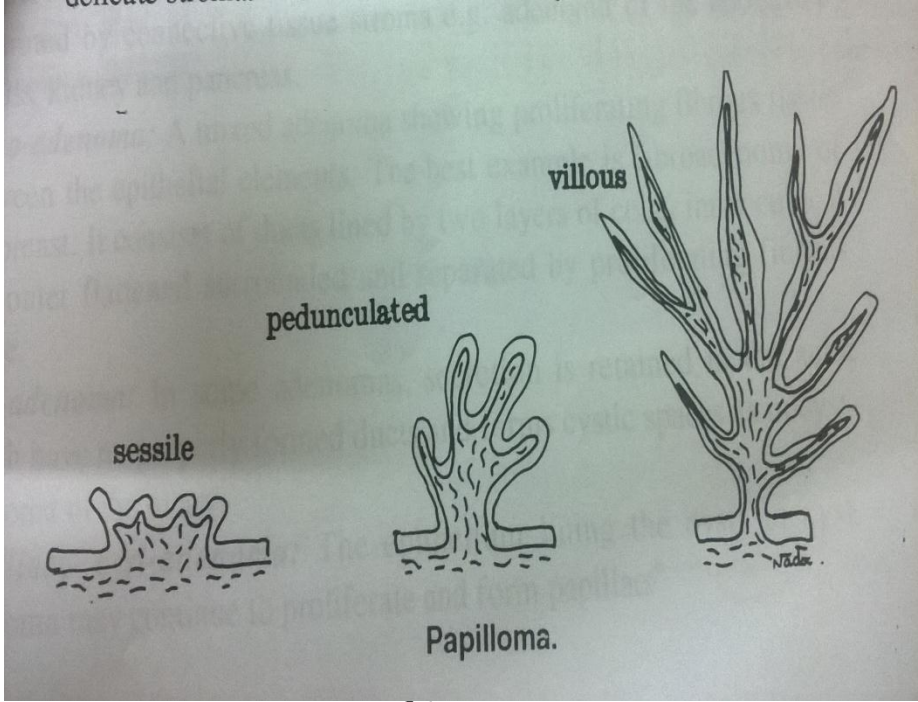
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4- Carcinoma in situ.



امتحان فی ۸ صفحات بالغلغلاف

5- Draw the types of papilloma.



الفرقة الرابعة كلية الطب

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Good luck