

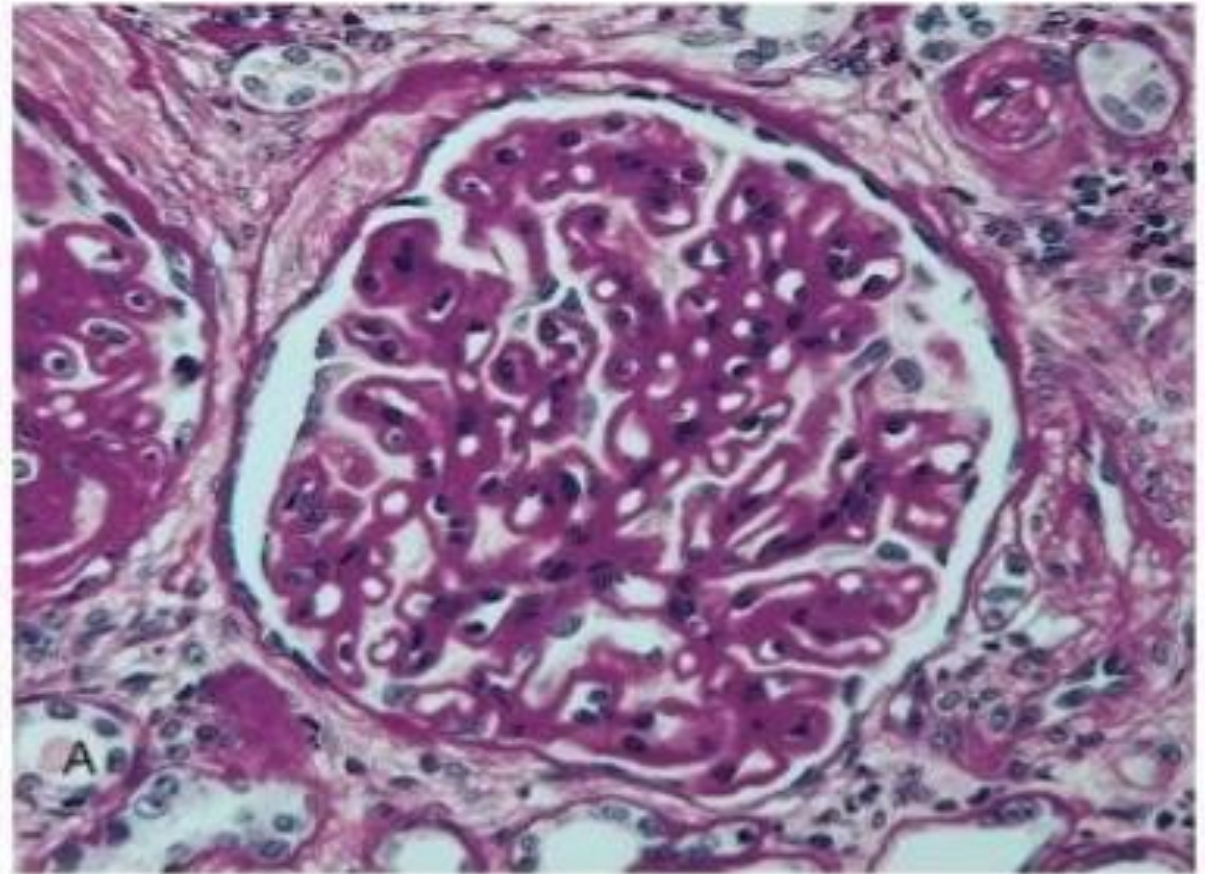
# GUS Labs



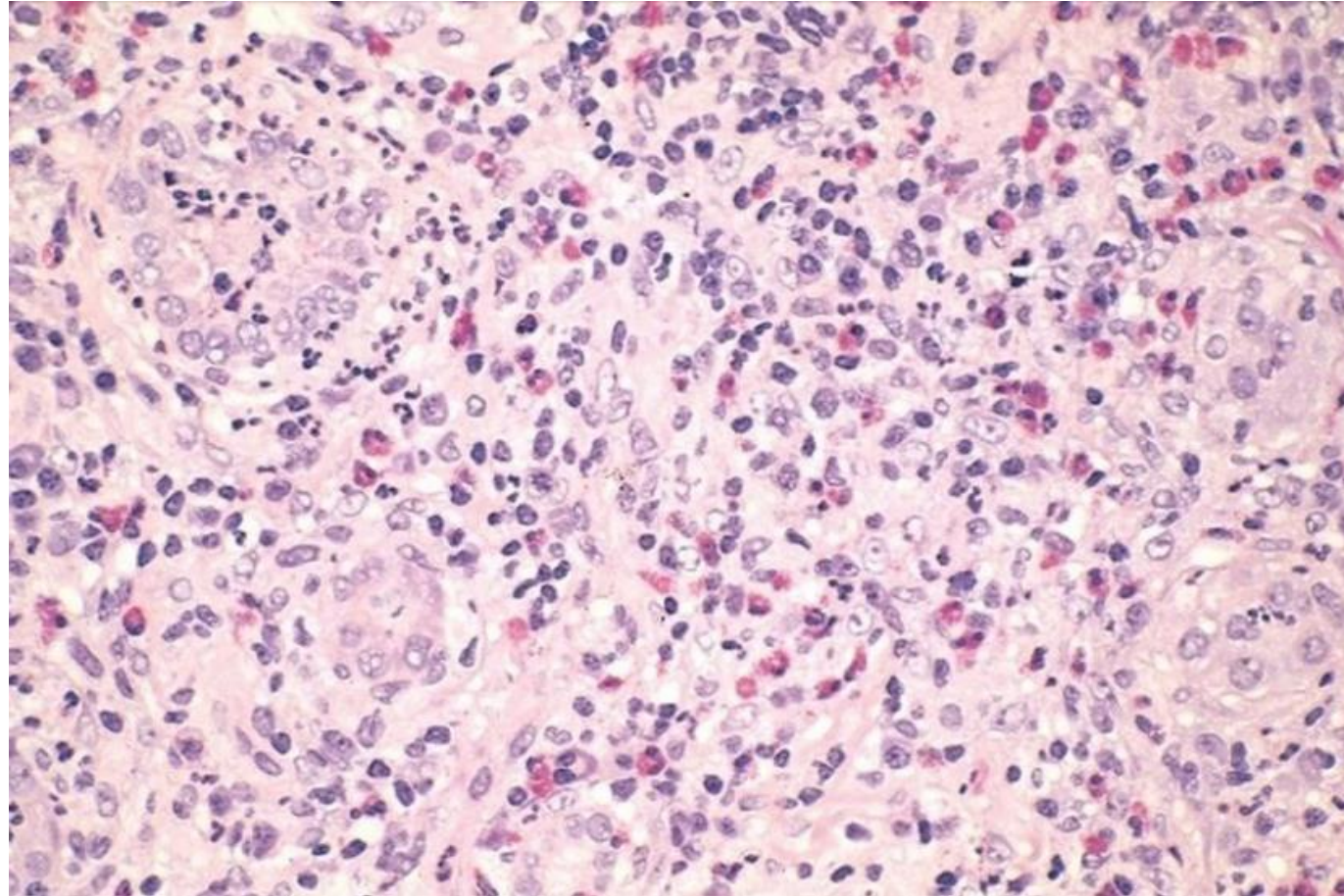
# Soul batch 2021 pathology



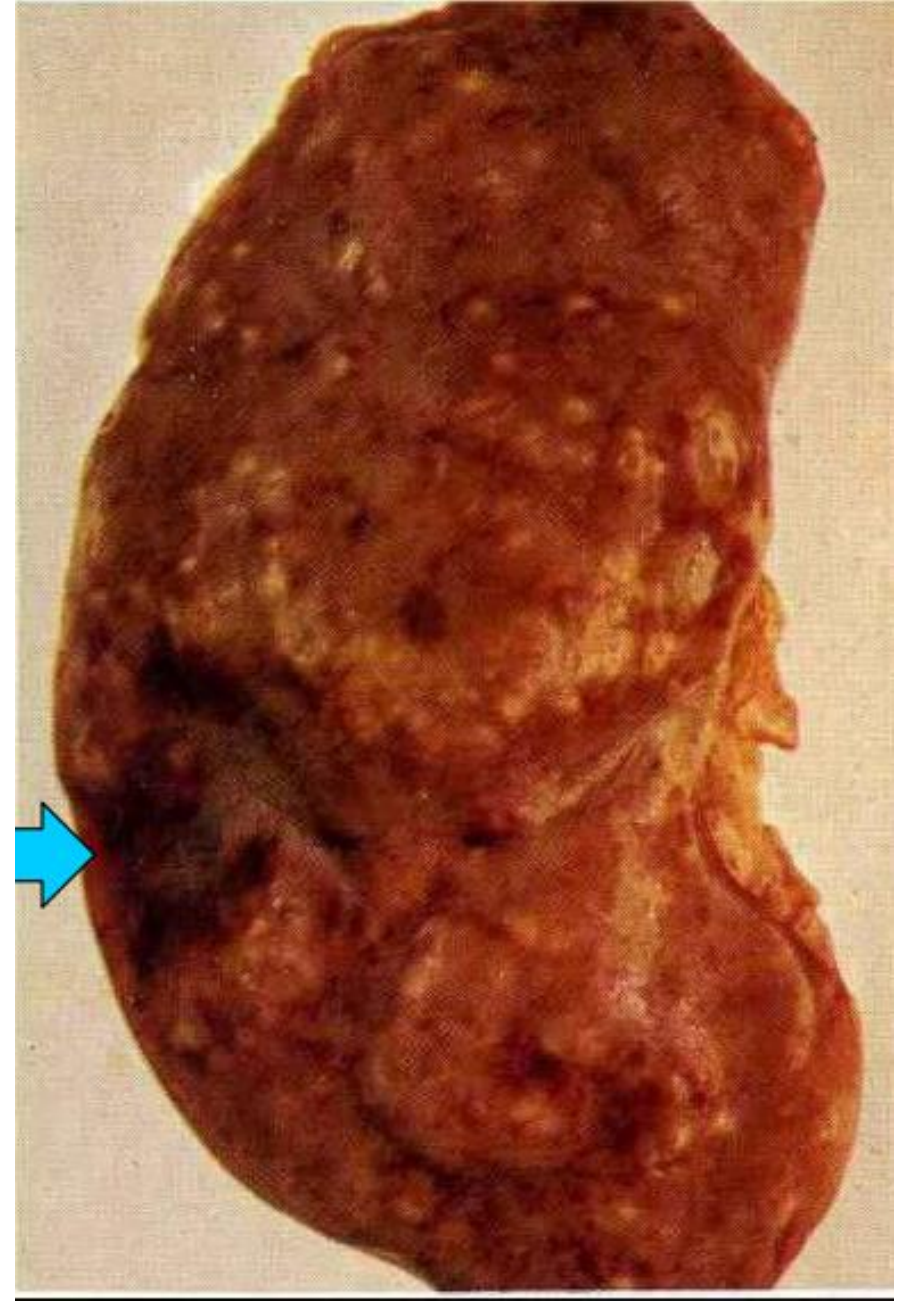
## Membranous GN



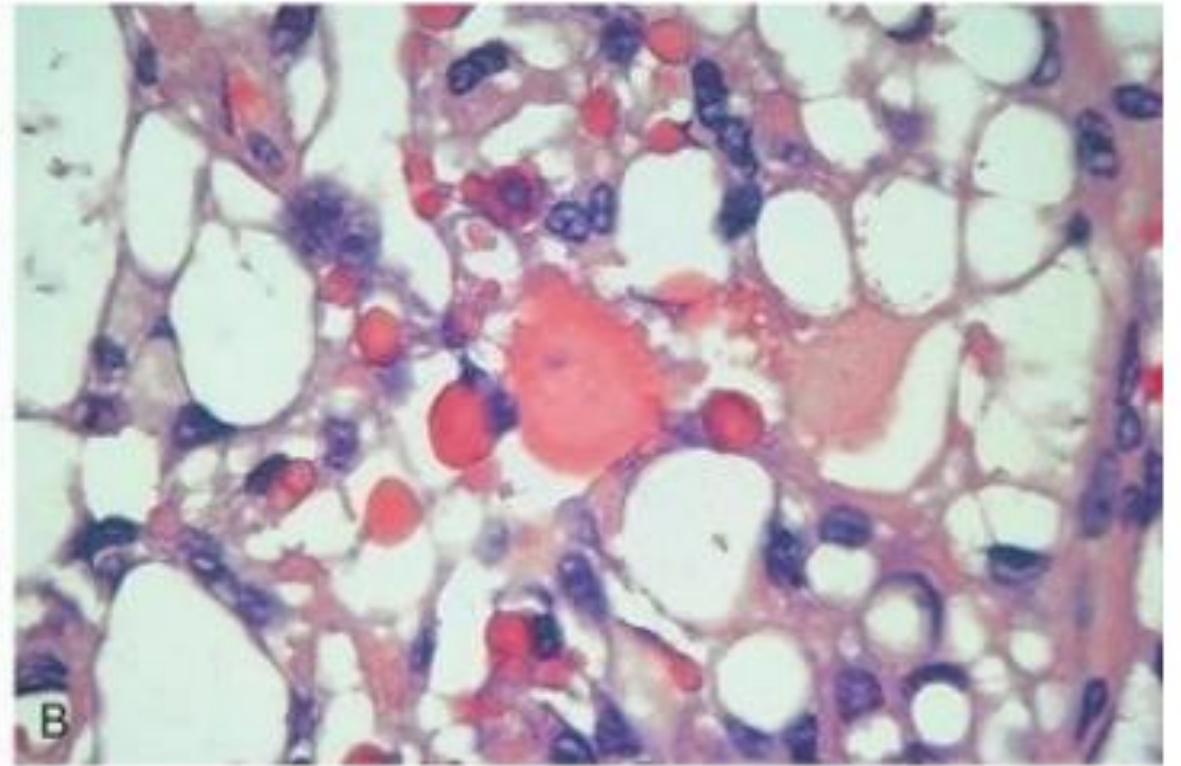
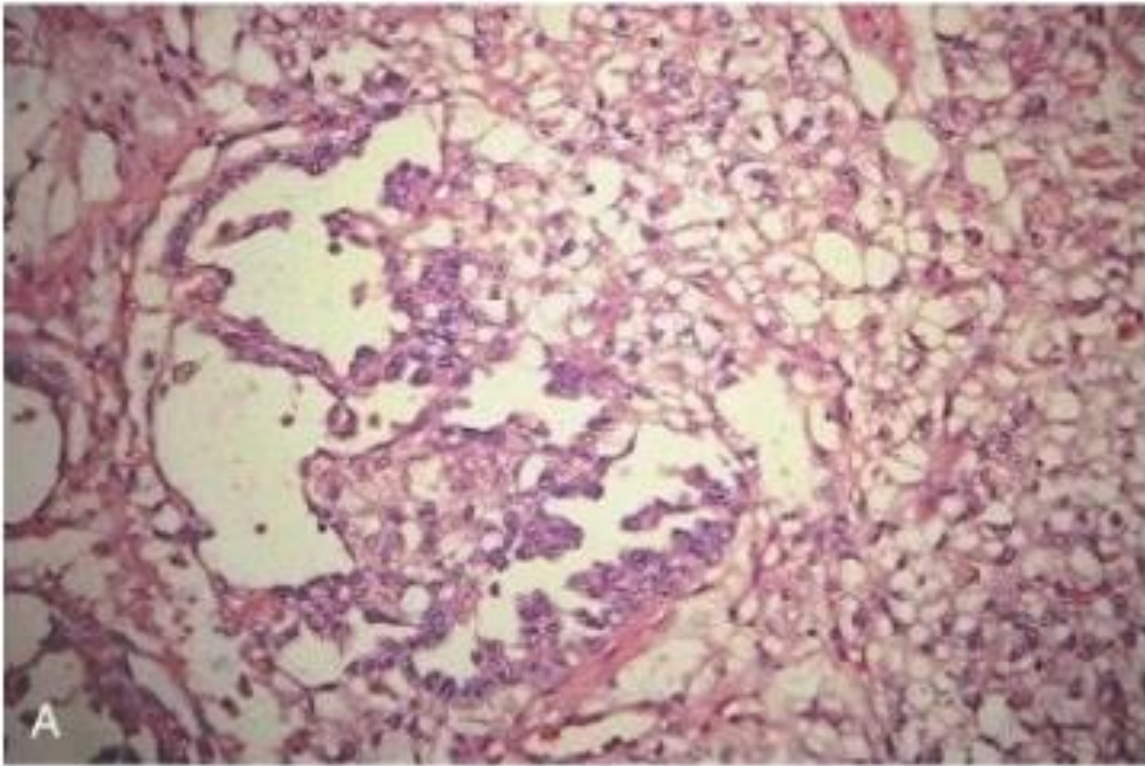
# Drug induced nephritis



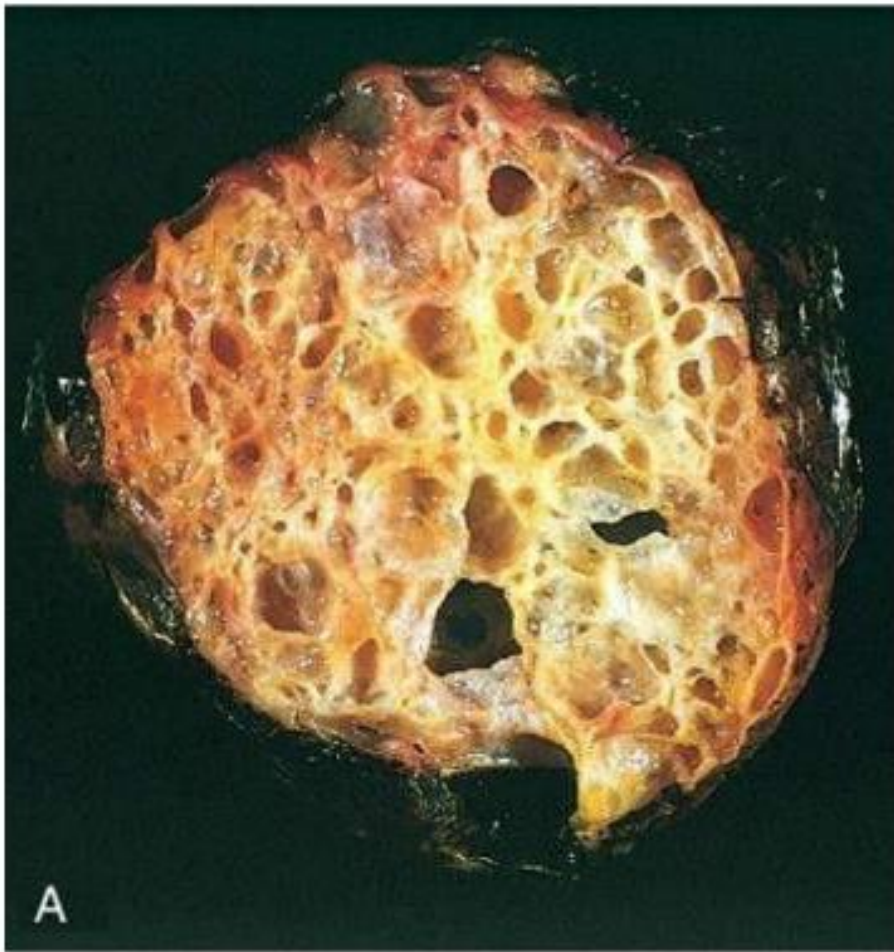
Acute and chronic PN



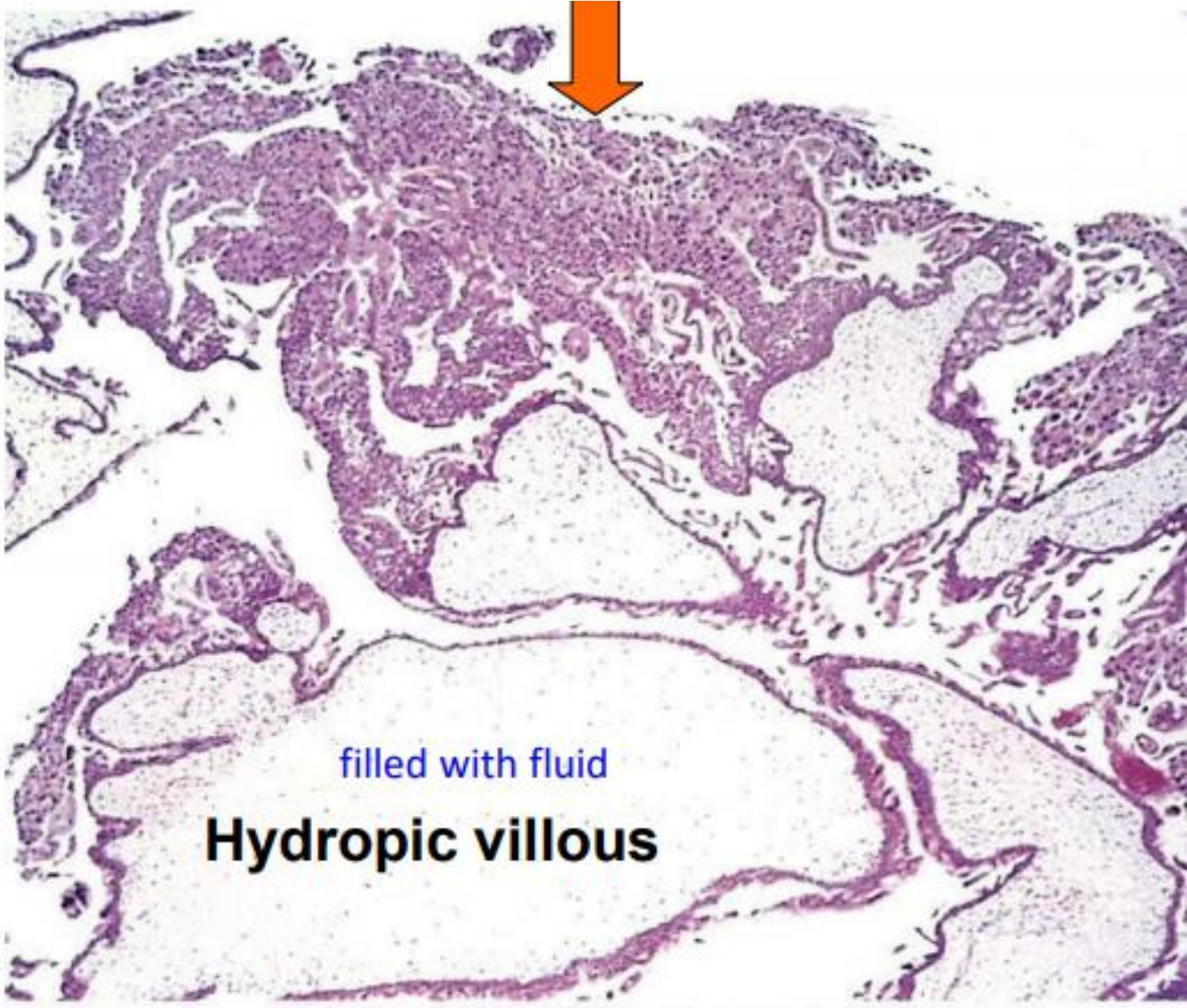
# Yolk sac tumor “carcinoma”



# Benign mucinous cystadenoma: Ovary

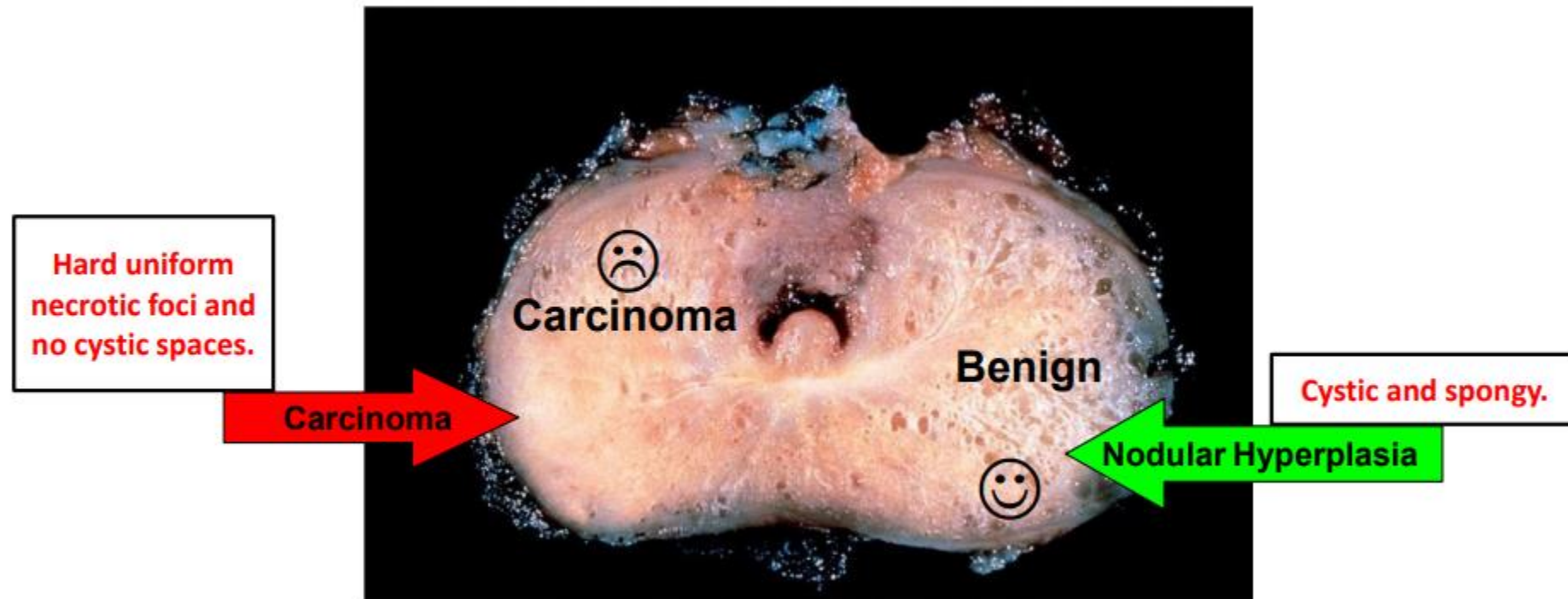


# Complete HM



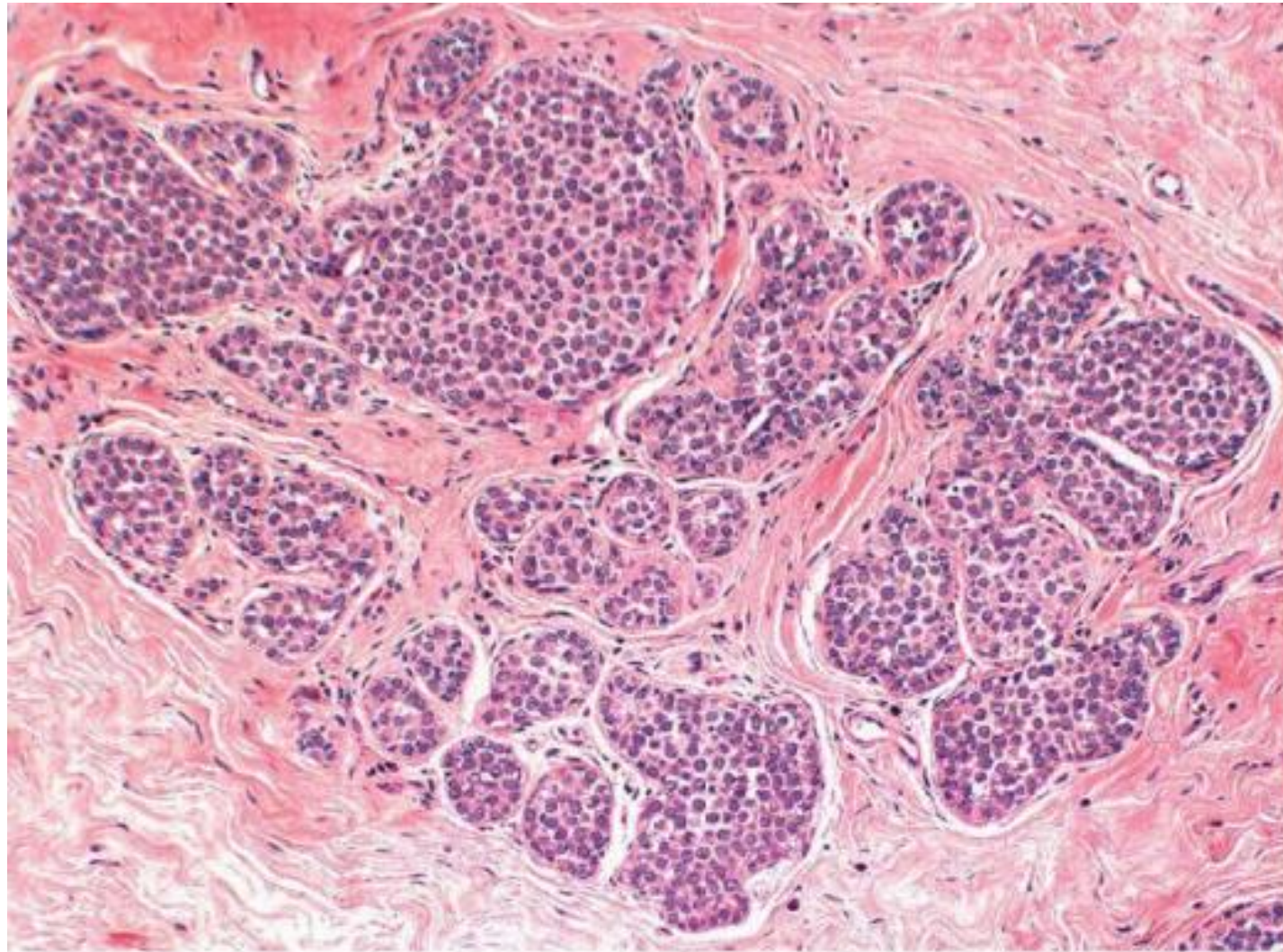
What is your diagnosis of the left side of the prostate from the photo below??

The answer: Prostatic adenocarcinoma

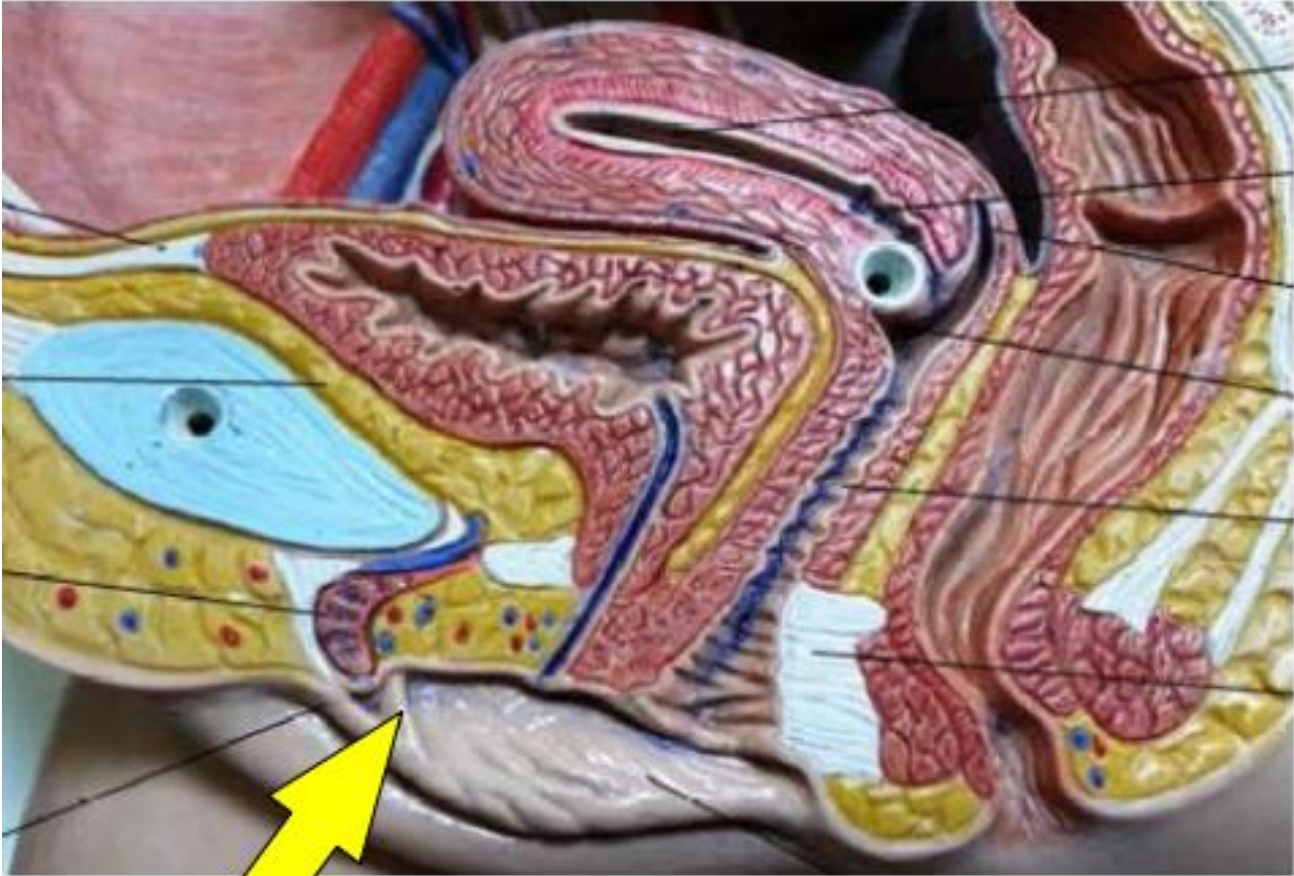




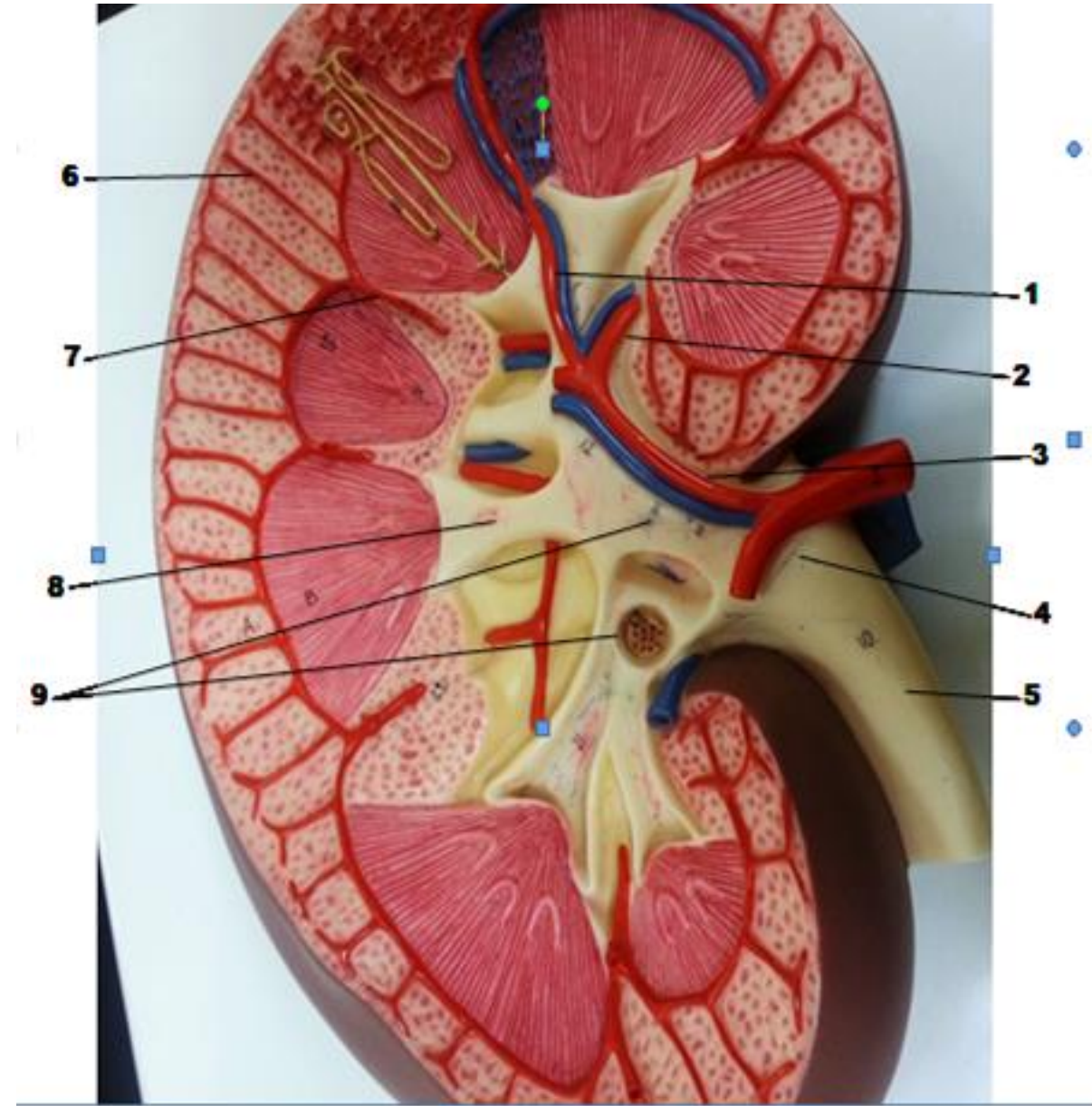
# Lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS)



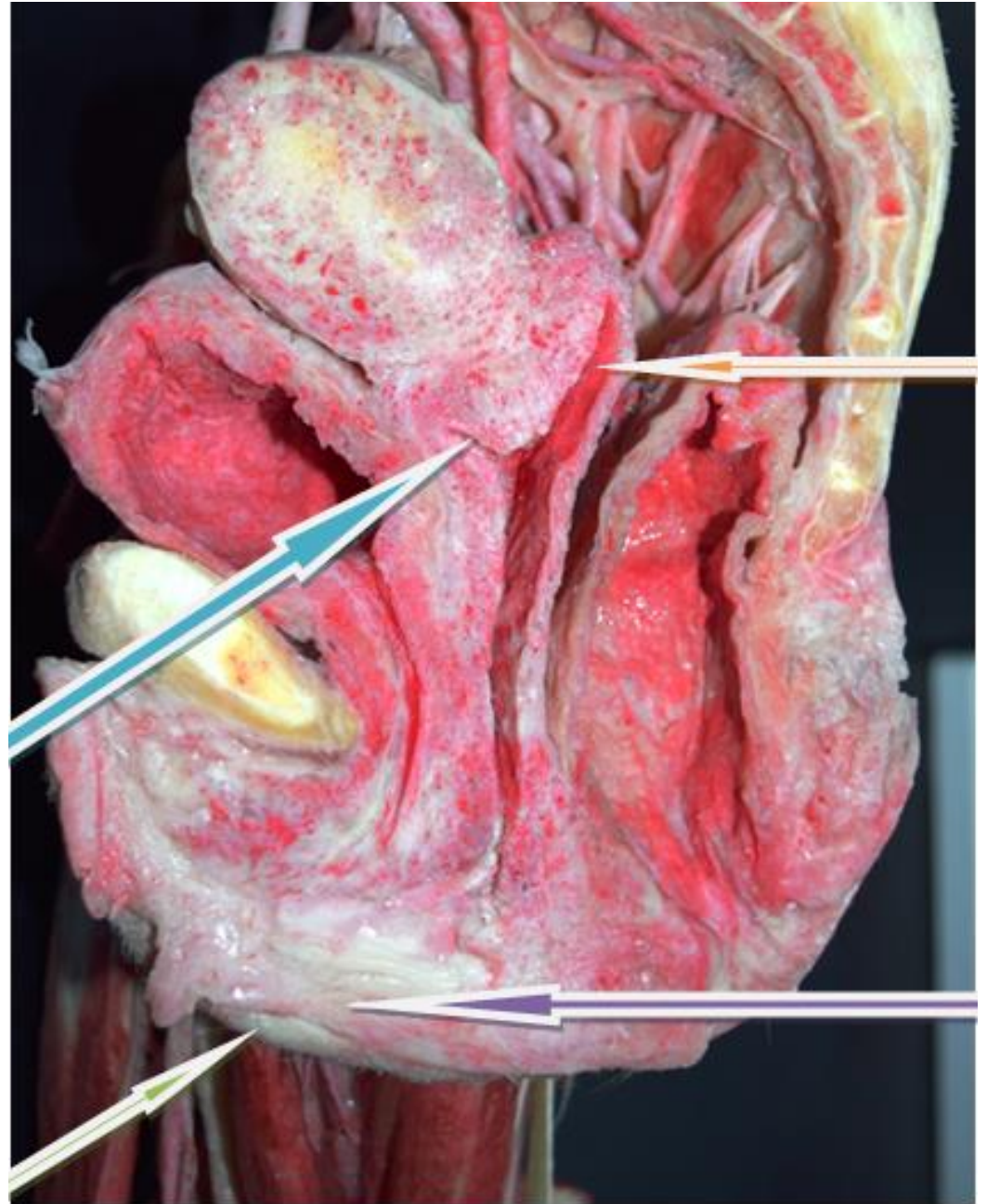
Anatomy  
Frenulum



Number 9 → major calyx



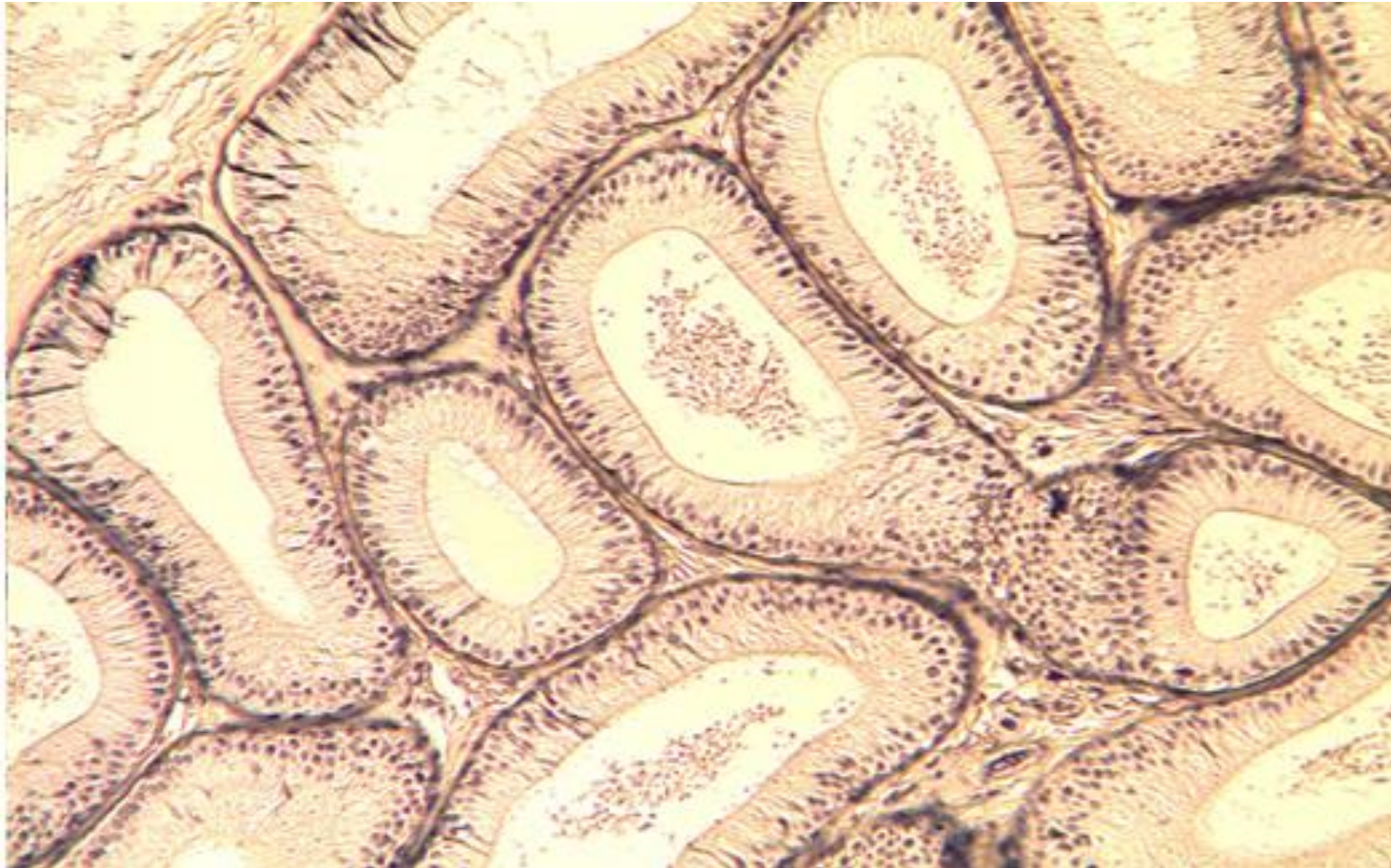
Blue arrow →  
anterior vaginal fornix



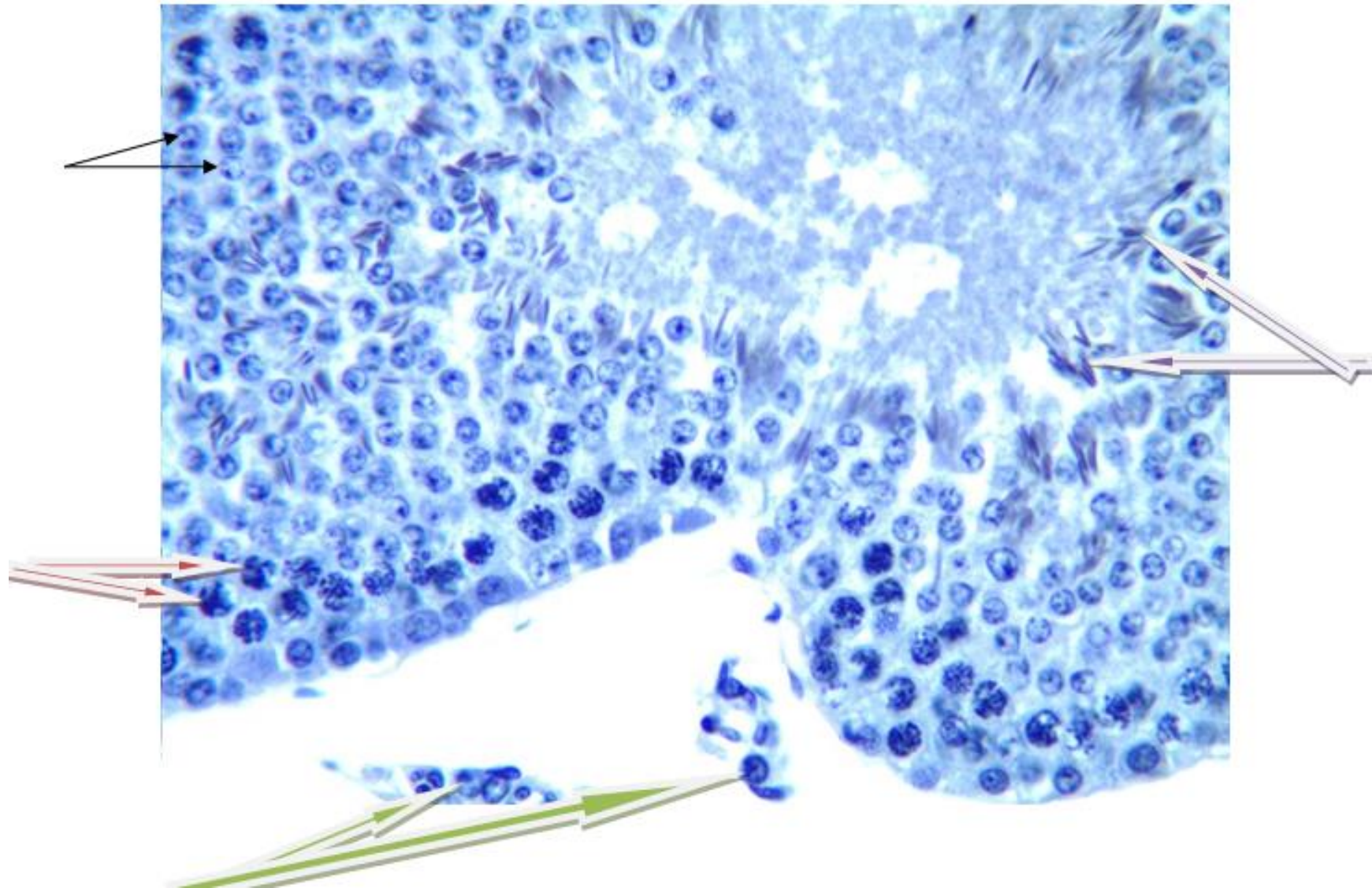
Red arrow → Round ligament of uterus



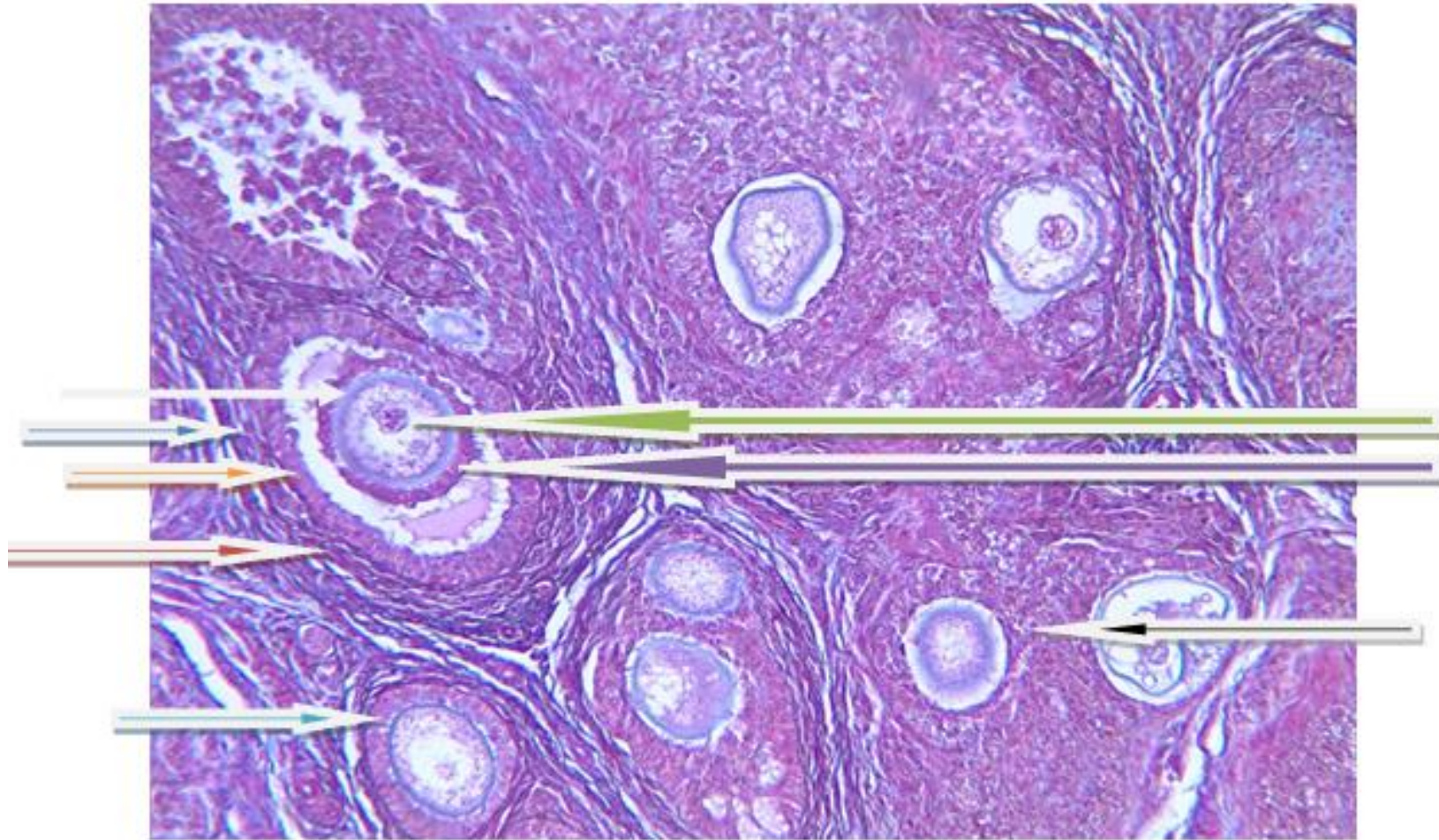
# Section through the epididymis



red arrow → Primary spermatocytes

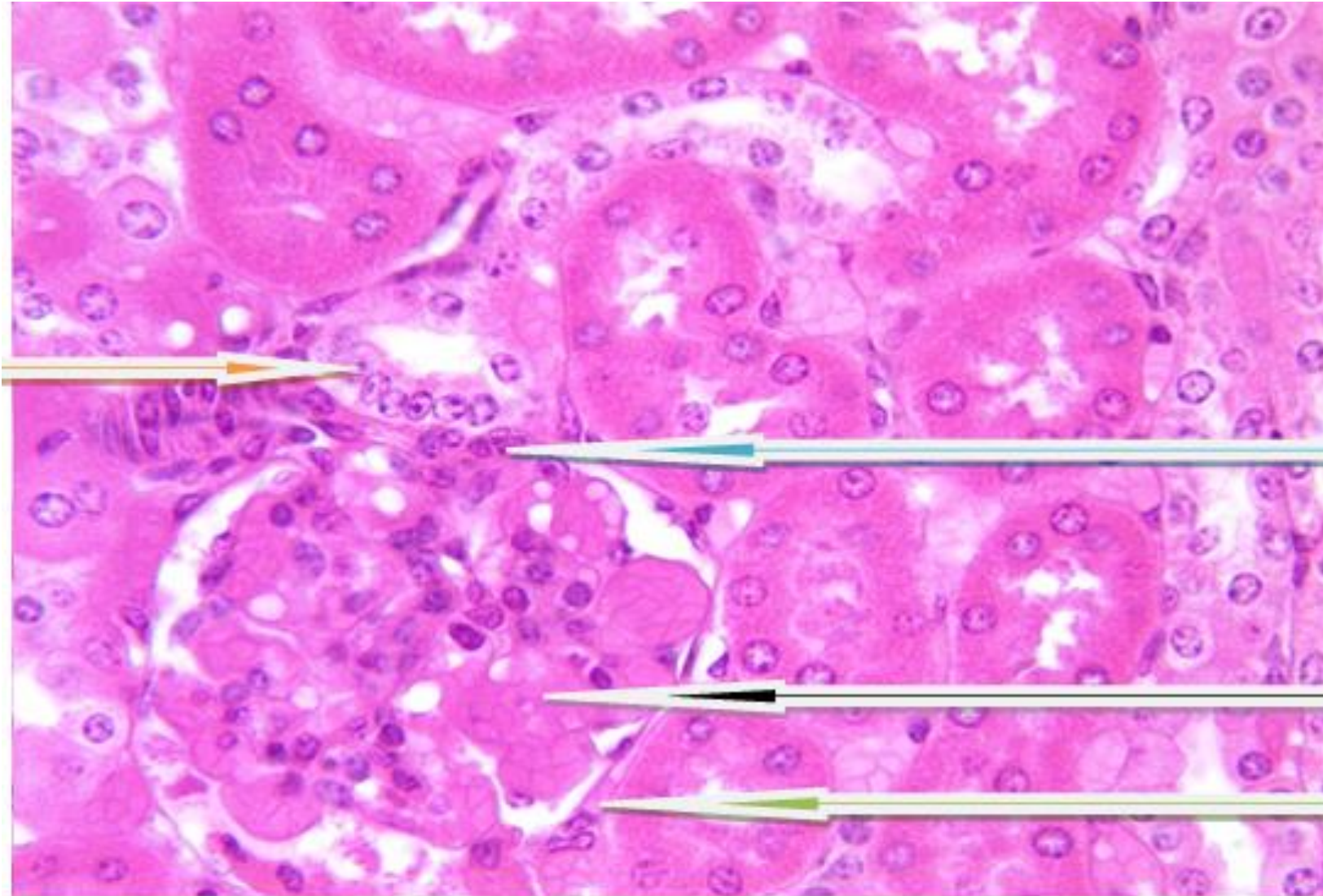


# Unilaminar primary follicle (faint blue arrow)





Orange arrow → macula densa



# Microbiology

1) a pt with orange urine this indicates:

-usage of drugs such as rifabacin\*\*

2) Incorrect about paediatric specimen:

-urine samples are collected from diapers\*\*

3) Incorrect about normal urine analysis:

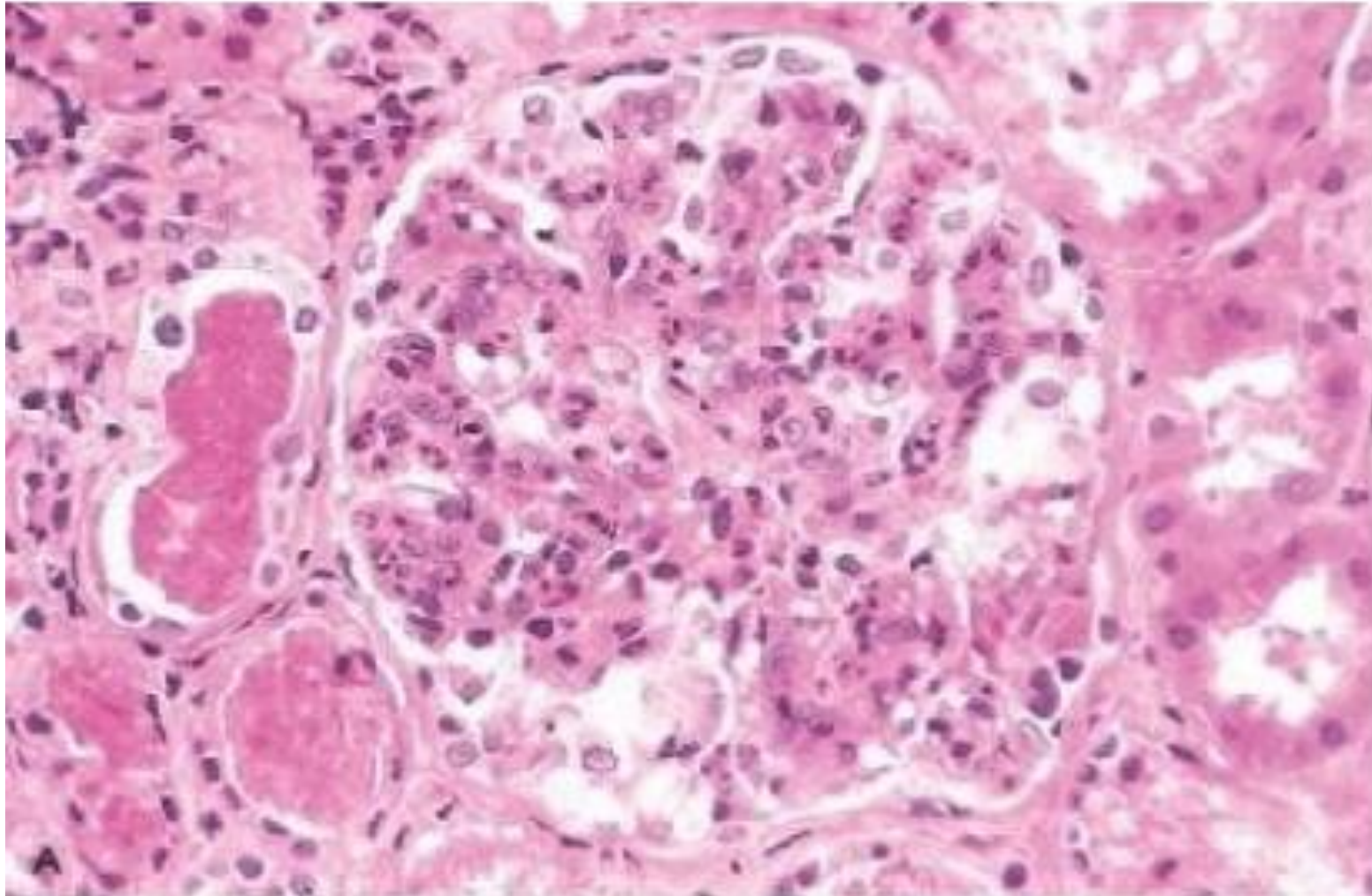
-glucose positive\*\*

-protein negative

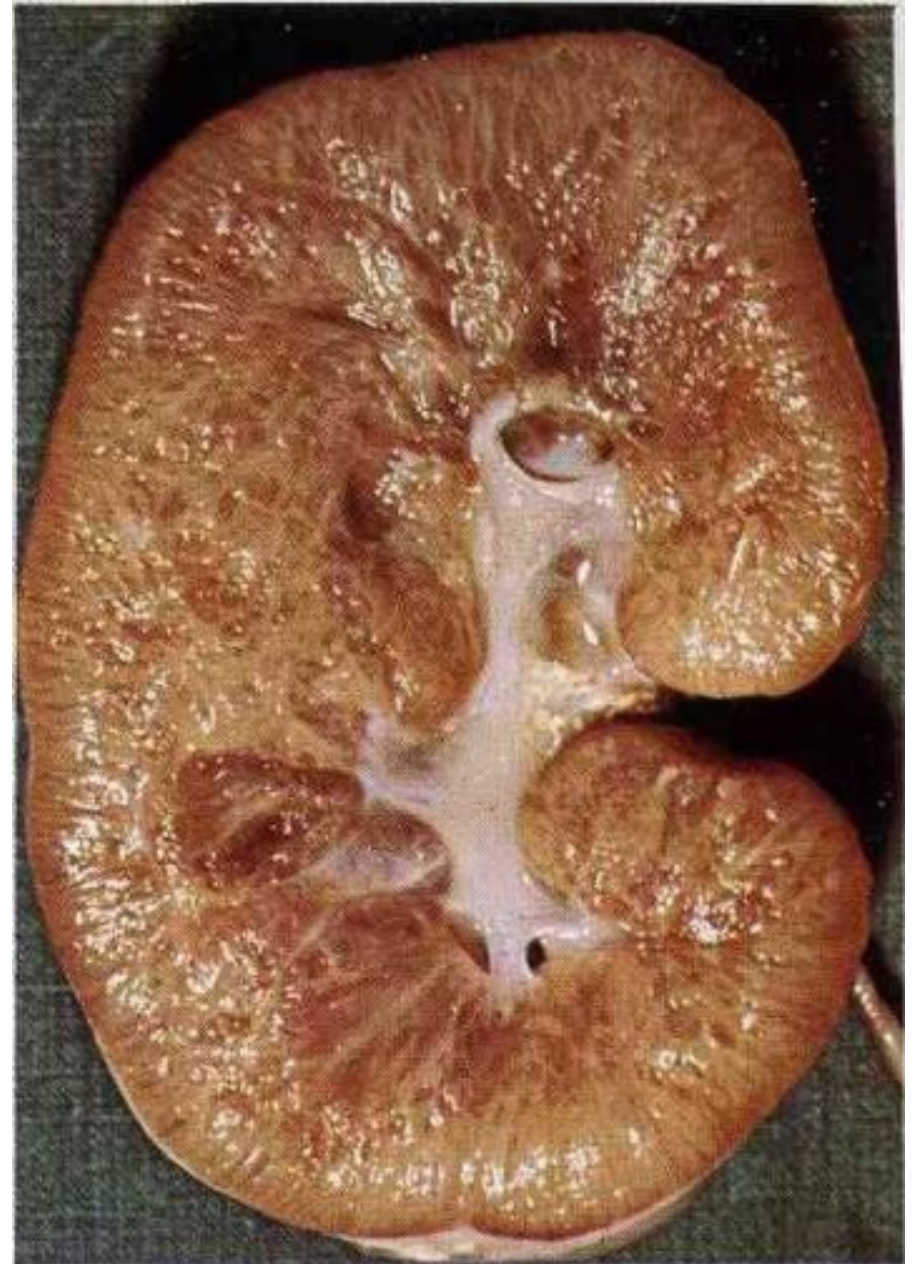
-WBC (0-10)

Ihsan batch 2020  
pathology

Poststreptococcal GN

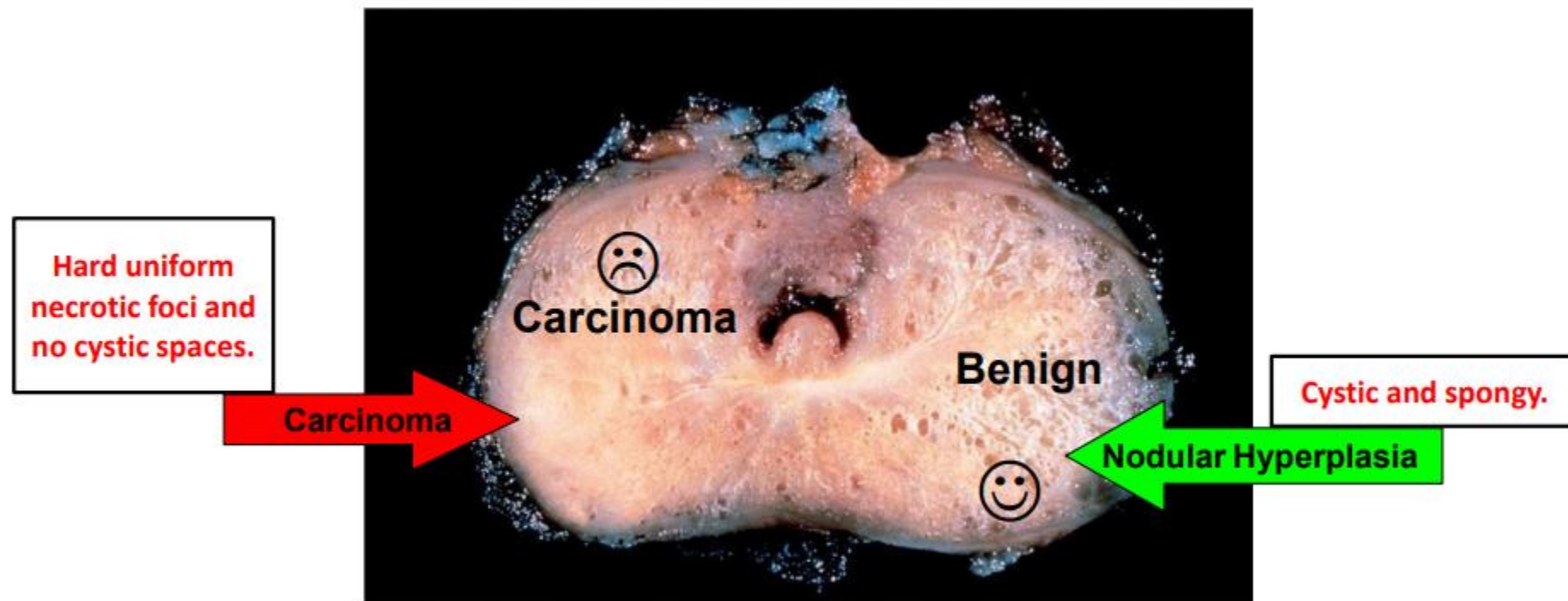


Autosomal Recessive  
(Childhood) Polycystic  
Kidney Disease.

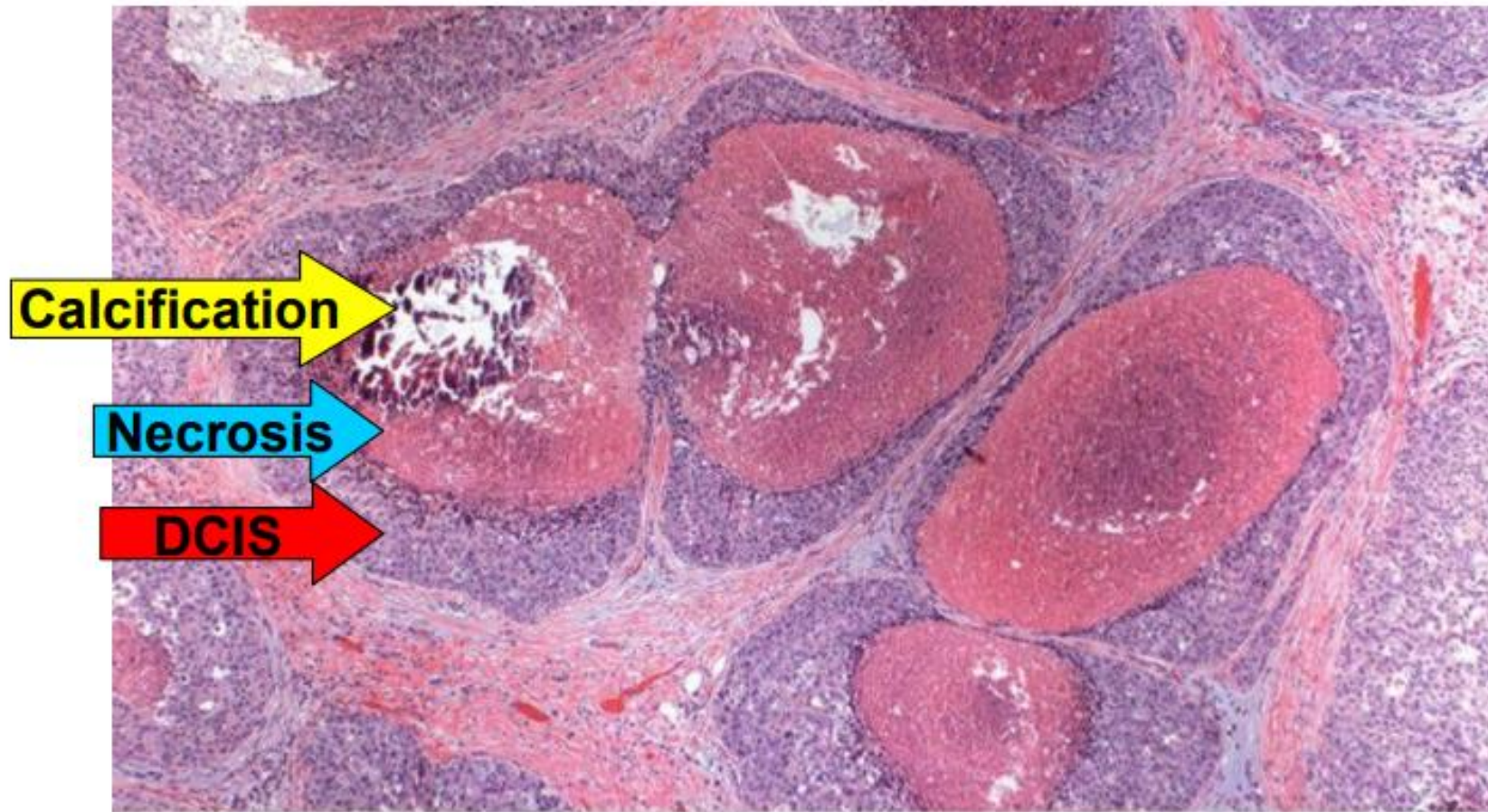


What is your diagnosis to the left side of the prostate from the photo below??

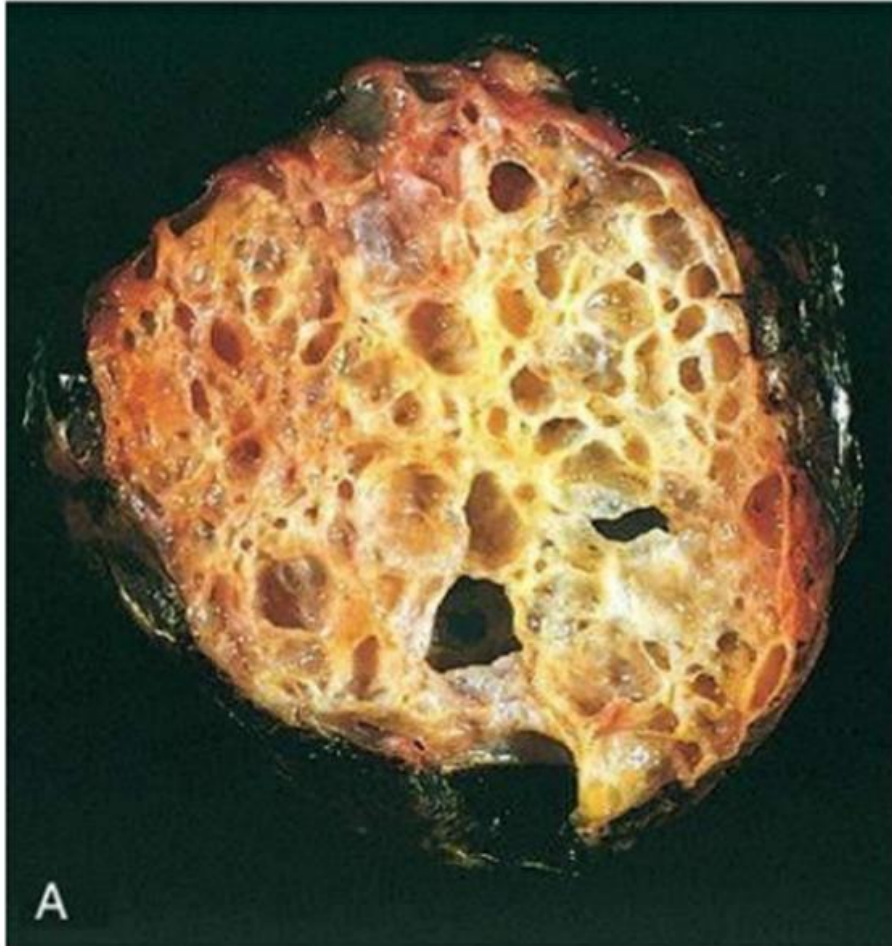
The answer: Prostatic adenocarcinoma



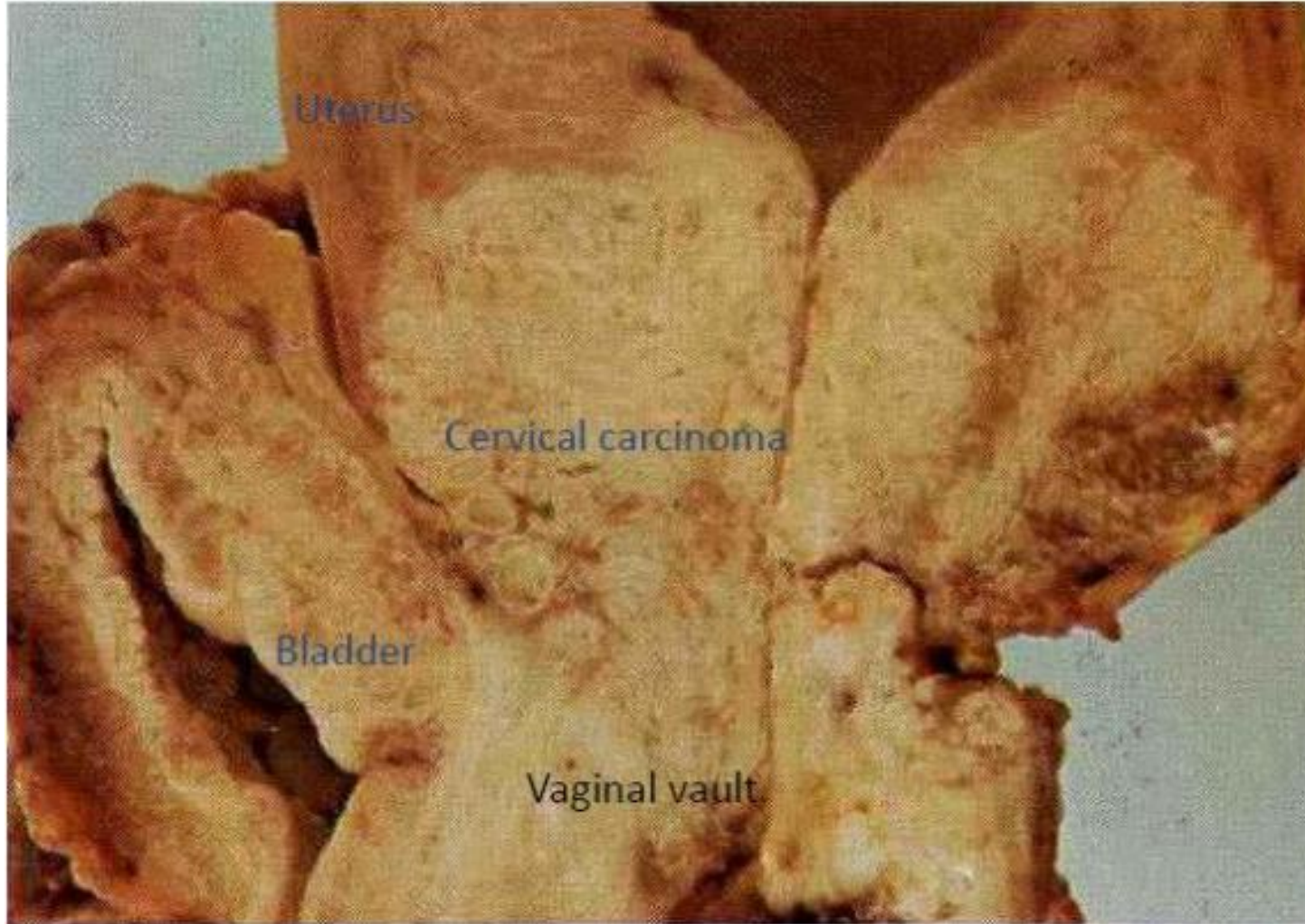
# Comedo DCIS



# Benign mucinous cystadenoma: Ovary

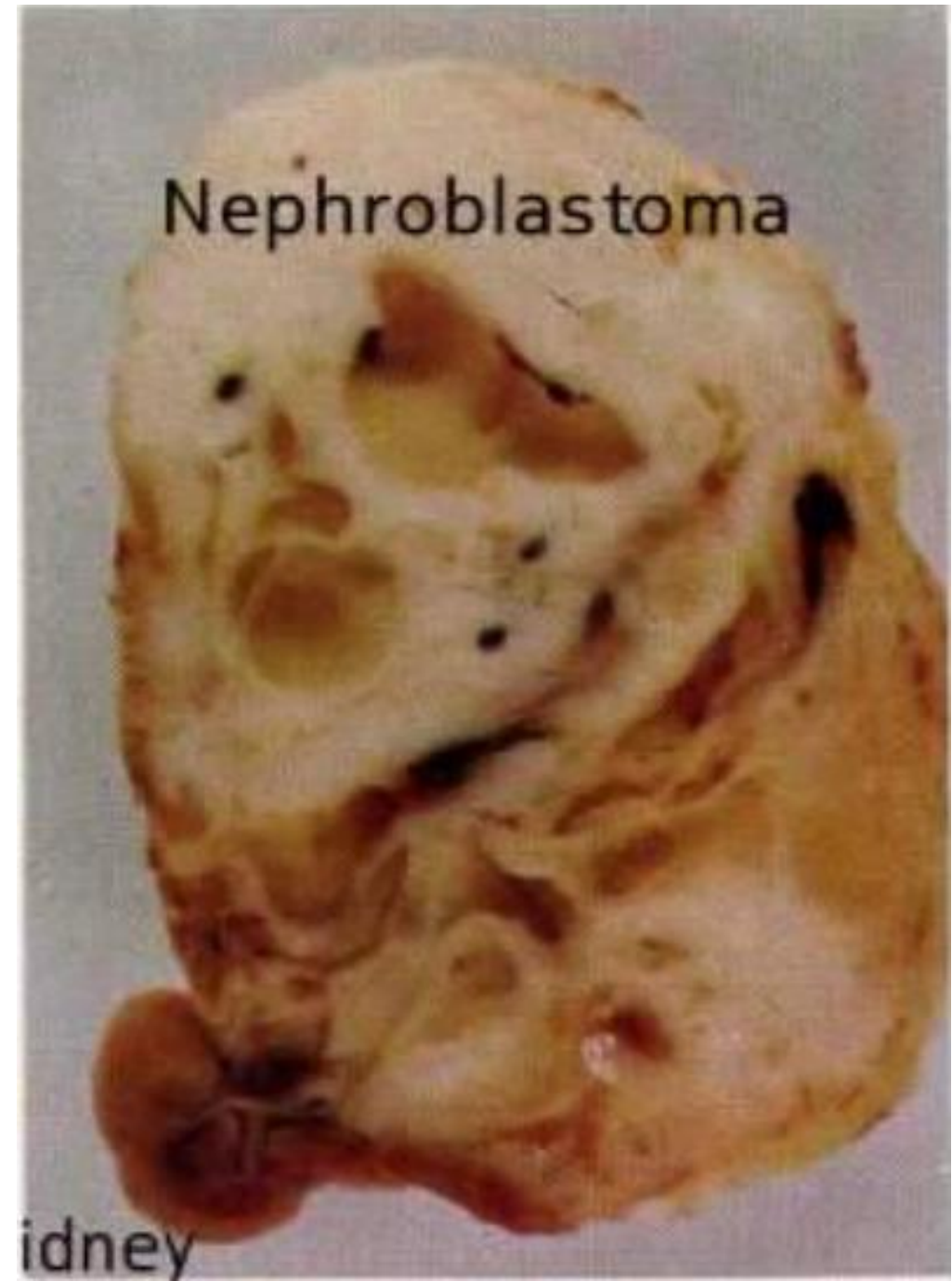


# Advanced cervical carcinoma

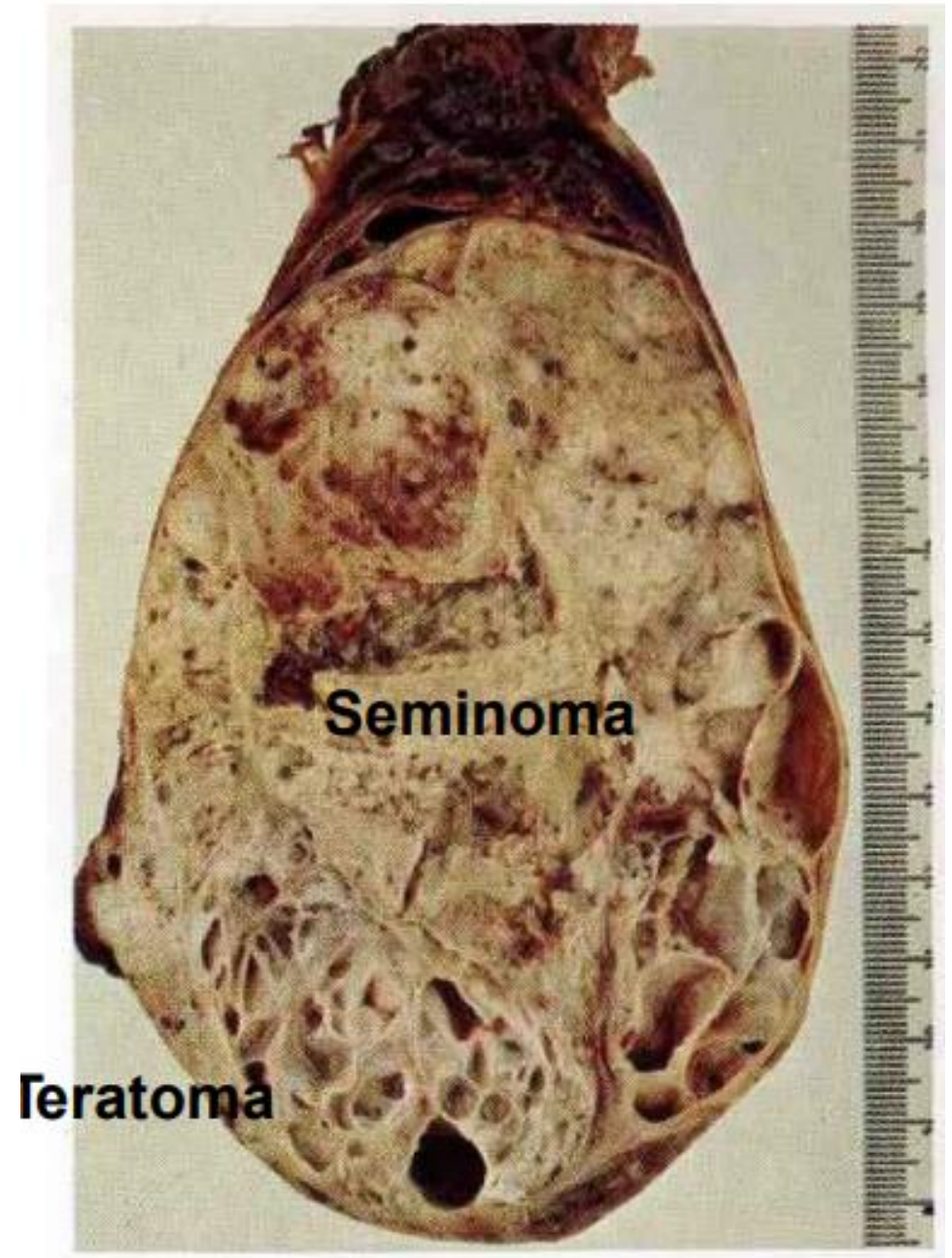




# Nephroblastoma (Wilms Tumor)



Combined testicular seminoma & teratoma.

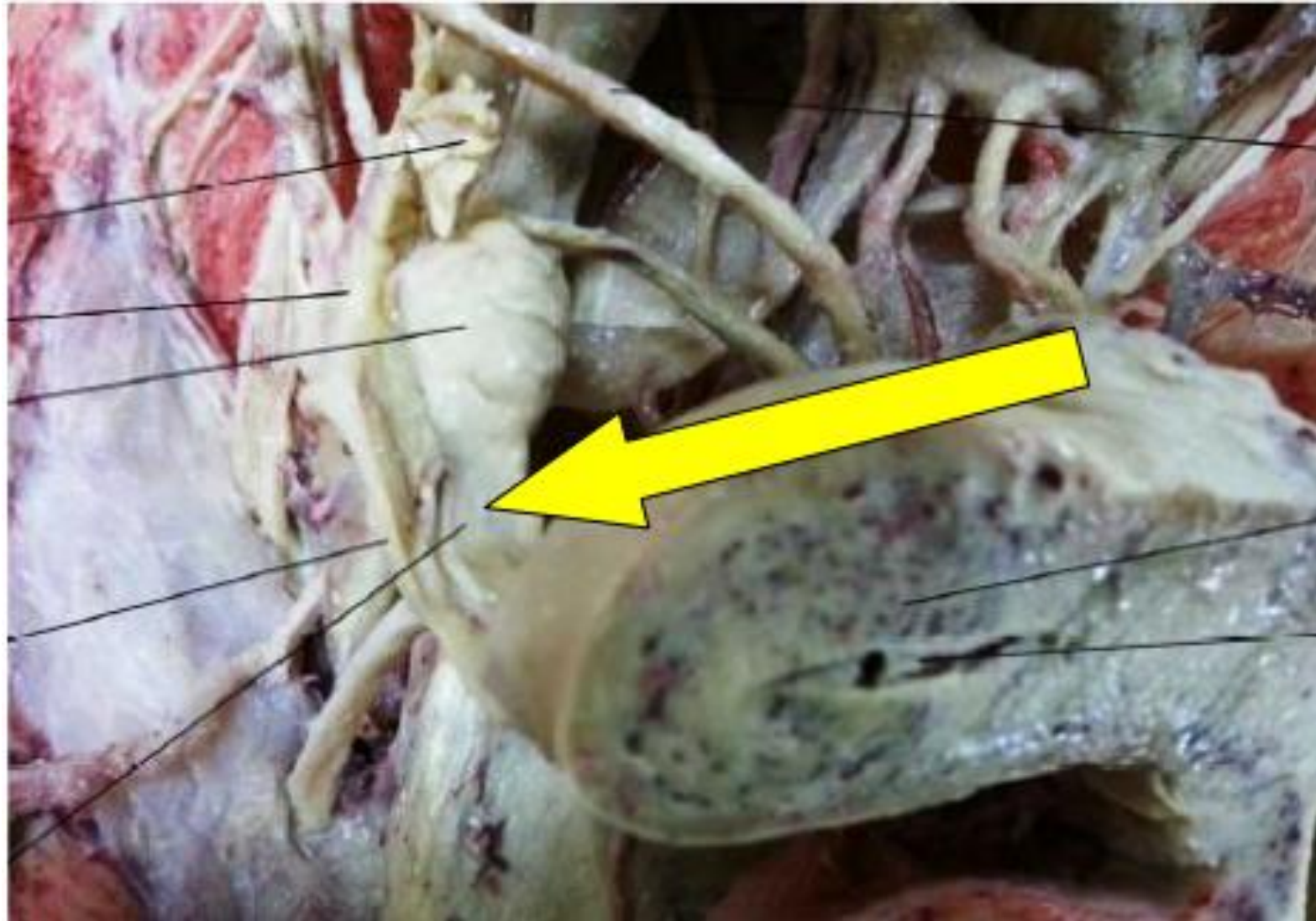


# Anatomy

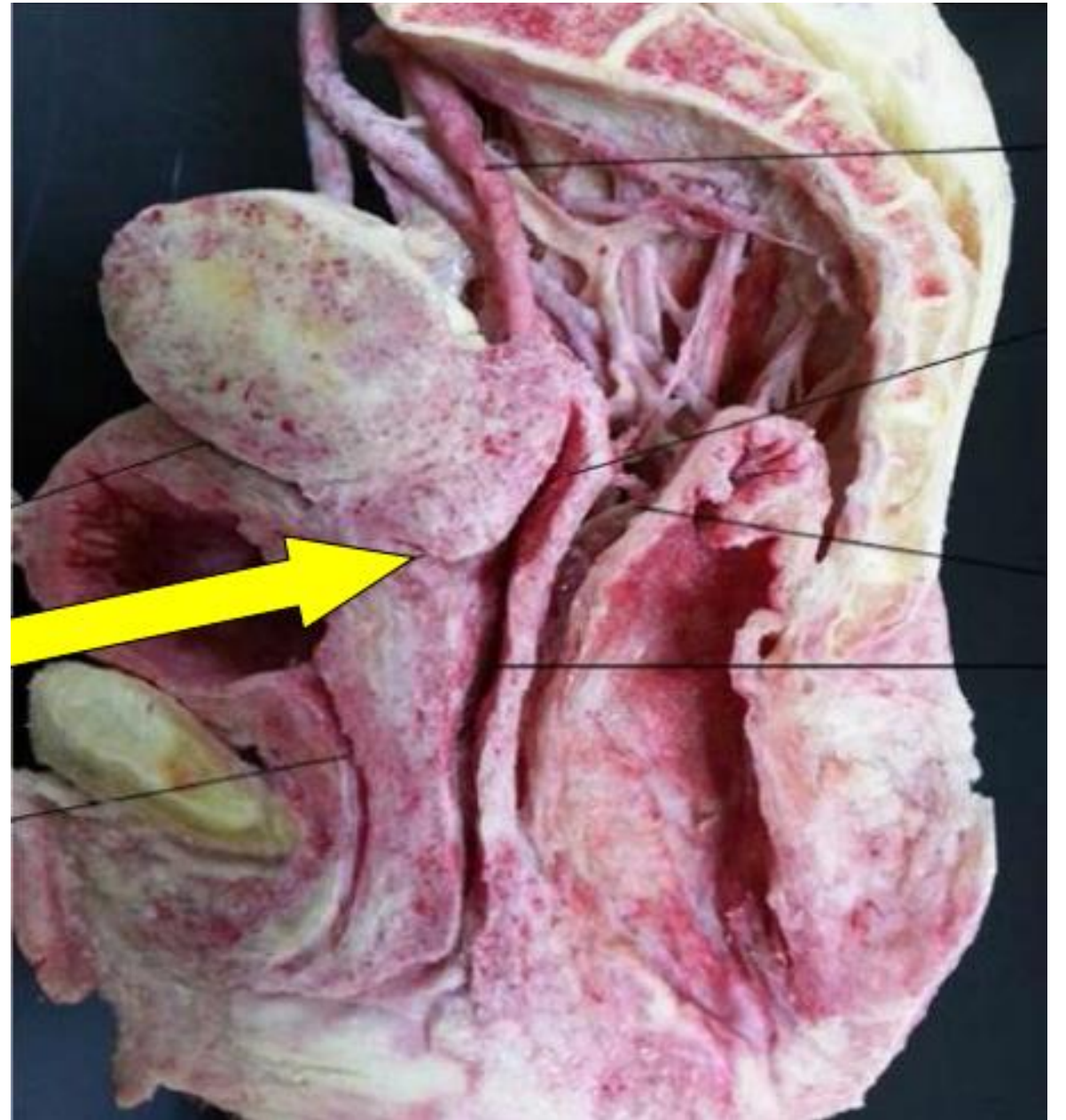
ureter



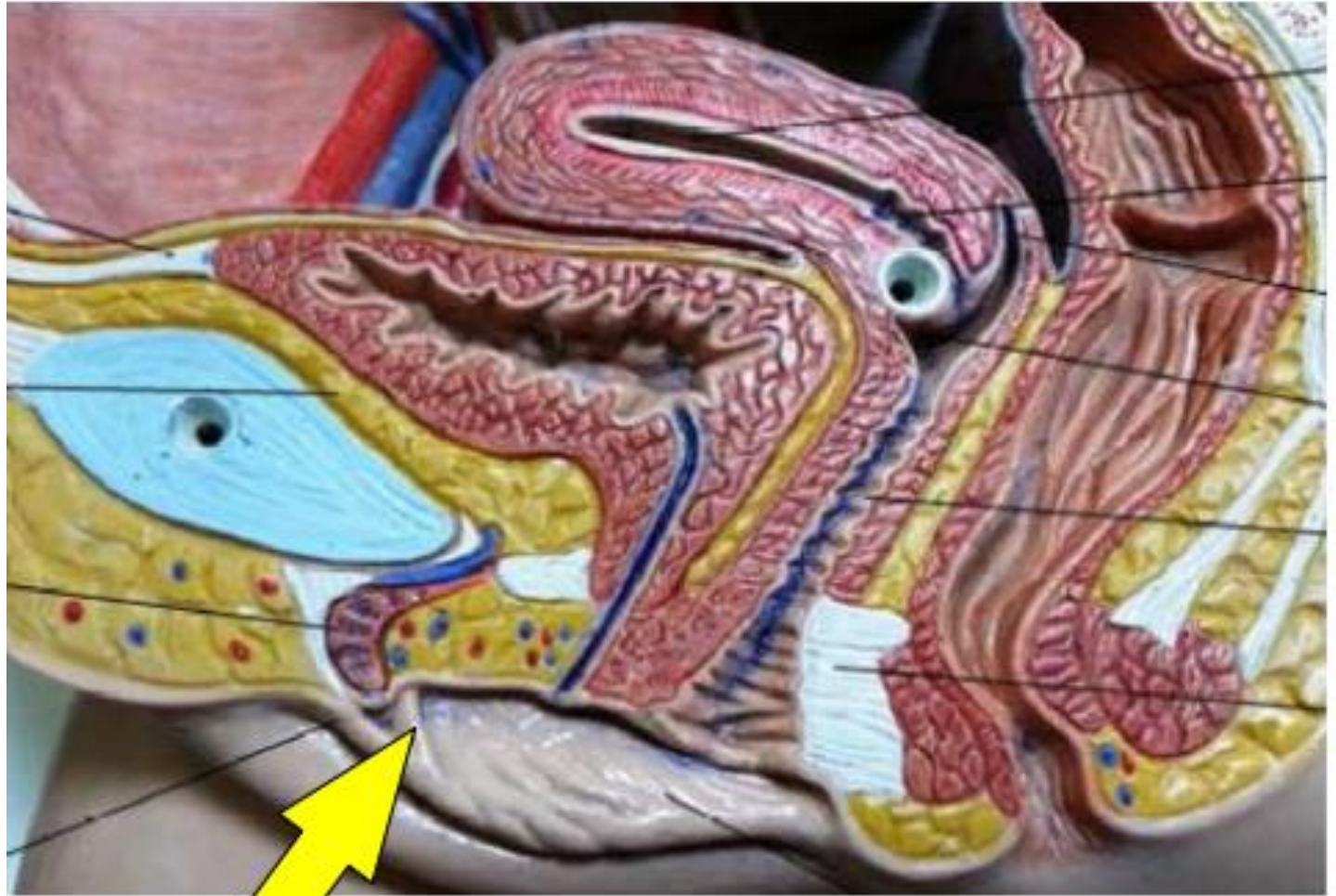
# Ovarian ligament



Anterior vaginal fornix



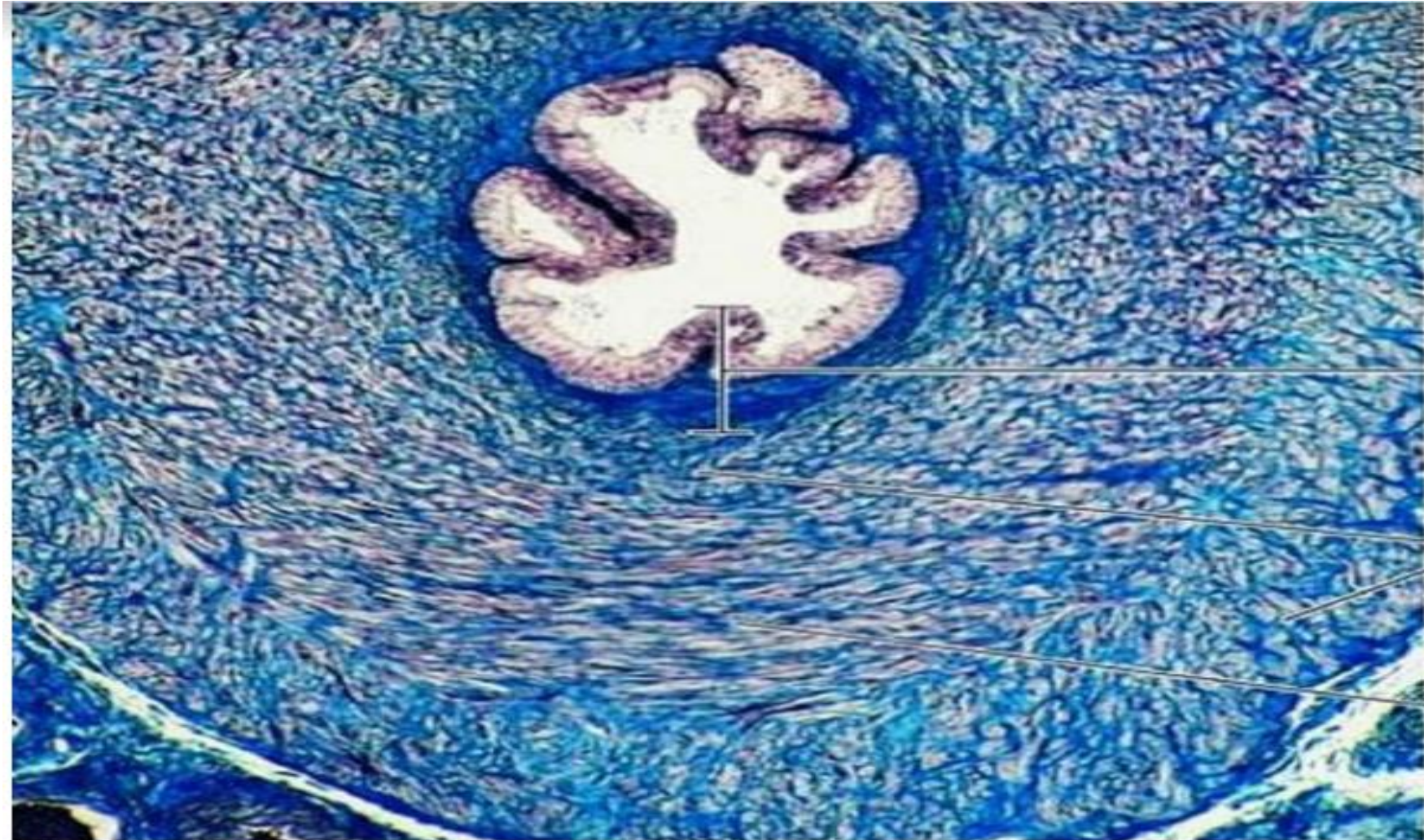
Frenulum



Primary spermatocyte

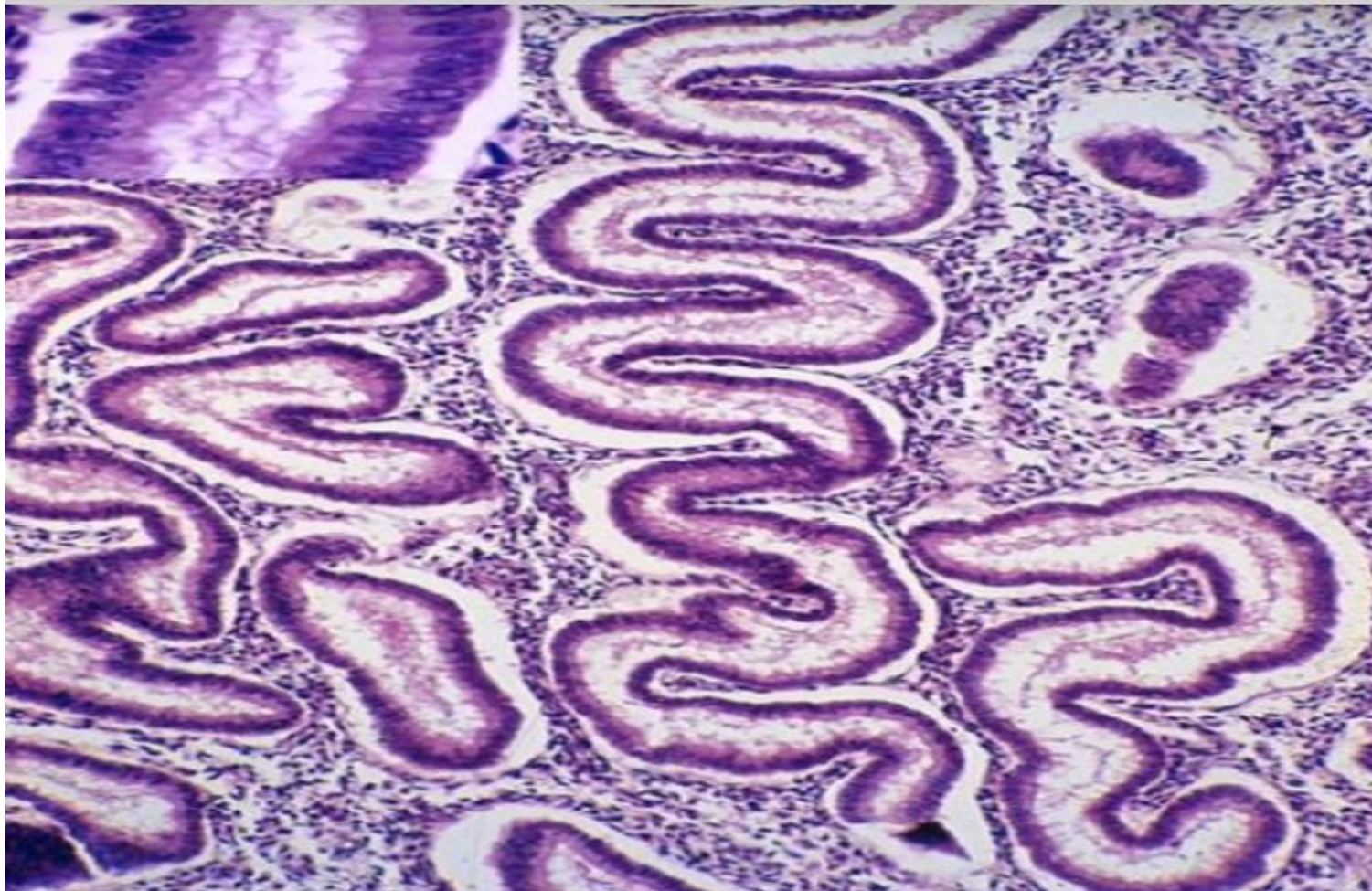


# Vas deference

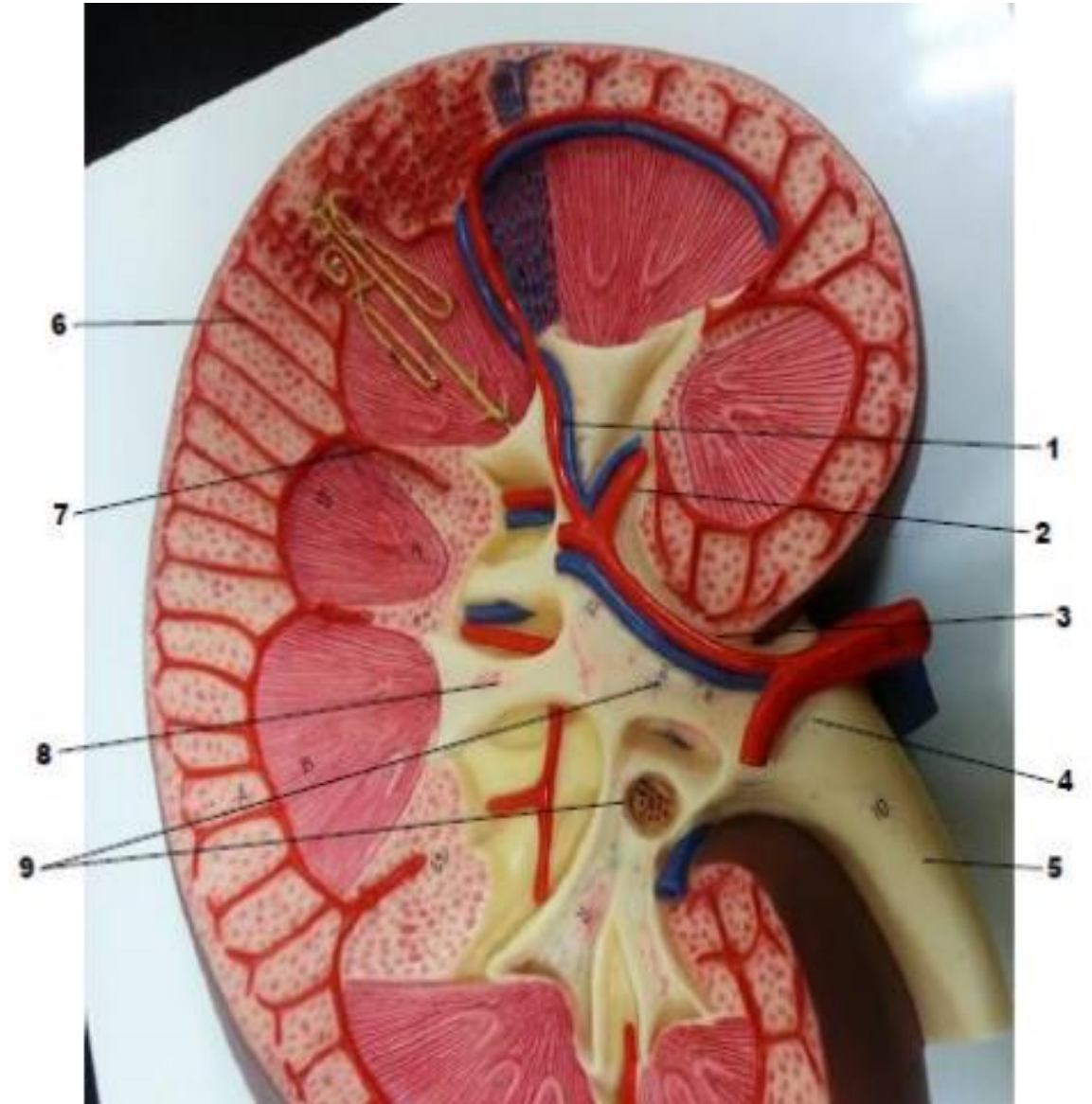




# Secretory phase



what is the name of  
the structure number 9?  
The answer >> Major calyx



# Microbiology

Q1) which of the following is not true regarding the normal result of the urine analysis:

The answer >> The specific gravity 1.003

Q2) which is not true about midstream catch analysis:

a) Preferred type of specimen for urine analysis and microscopical examination \*\*

B) The preferred for culture and sensitivity test

C) can be conducted at any time of day or night

Q3) What is the potential cause for Pink colour of the urine:

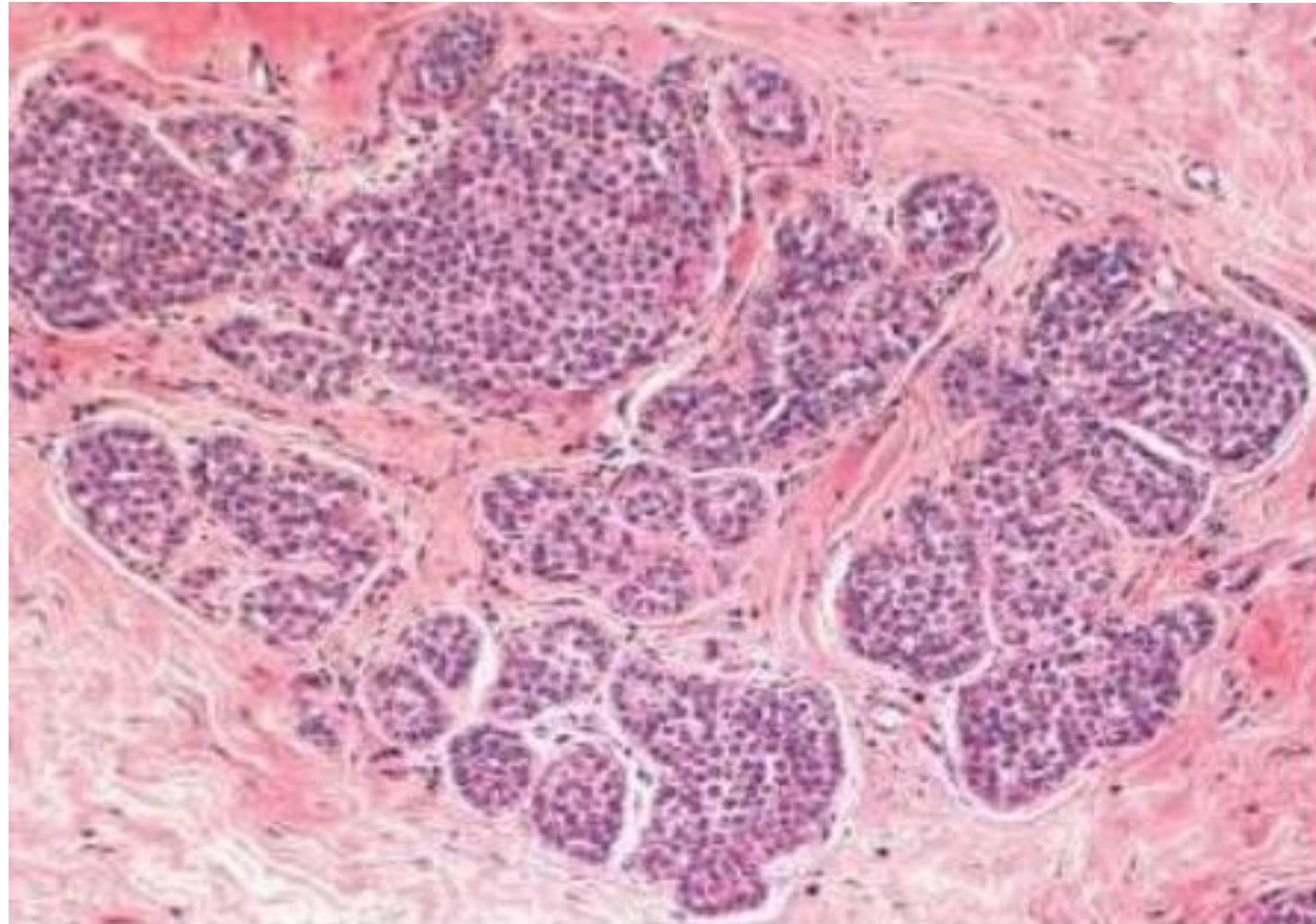
The answer >> Beet

Q4) Which of the following is not matched :

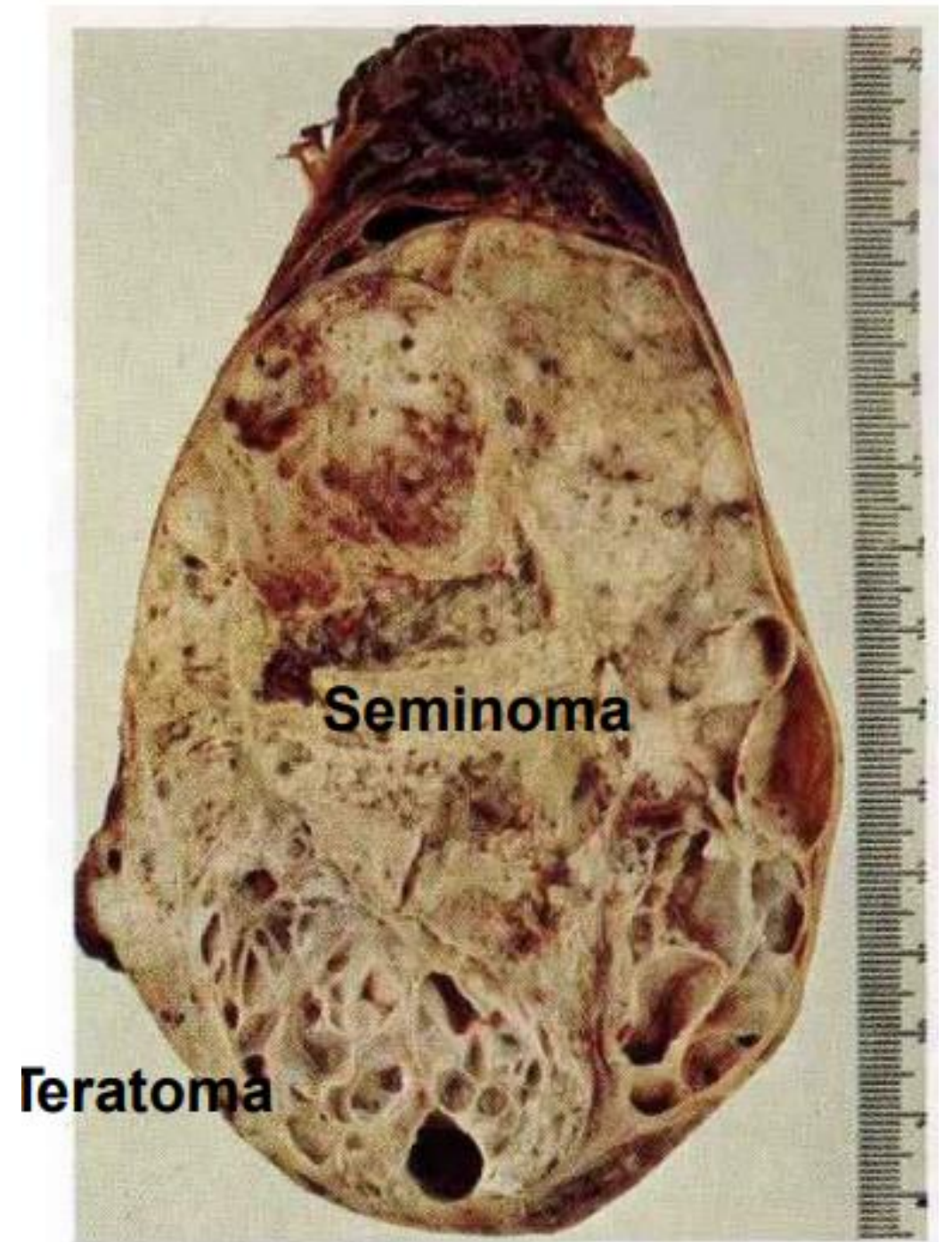
The answer >> Tzanck test- bacterial vaginosis

# Healing batch 2019 patho

## Lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS)



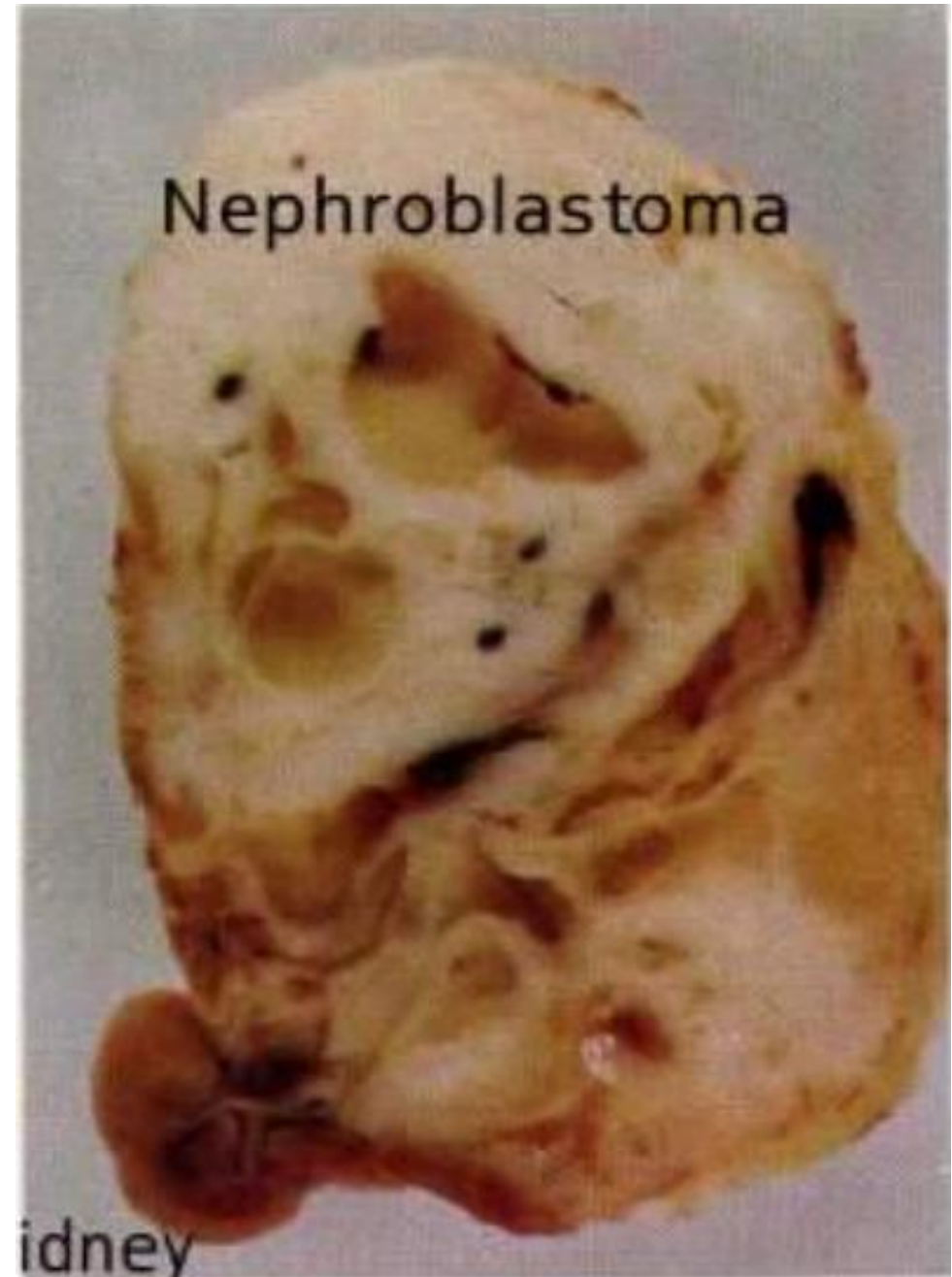
Combined testicular seminoma & teratoma.



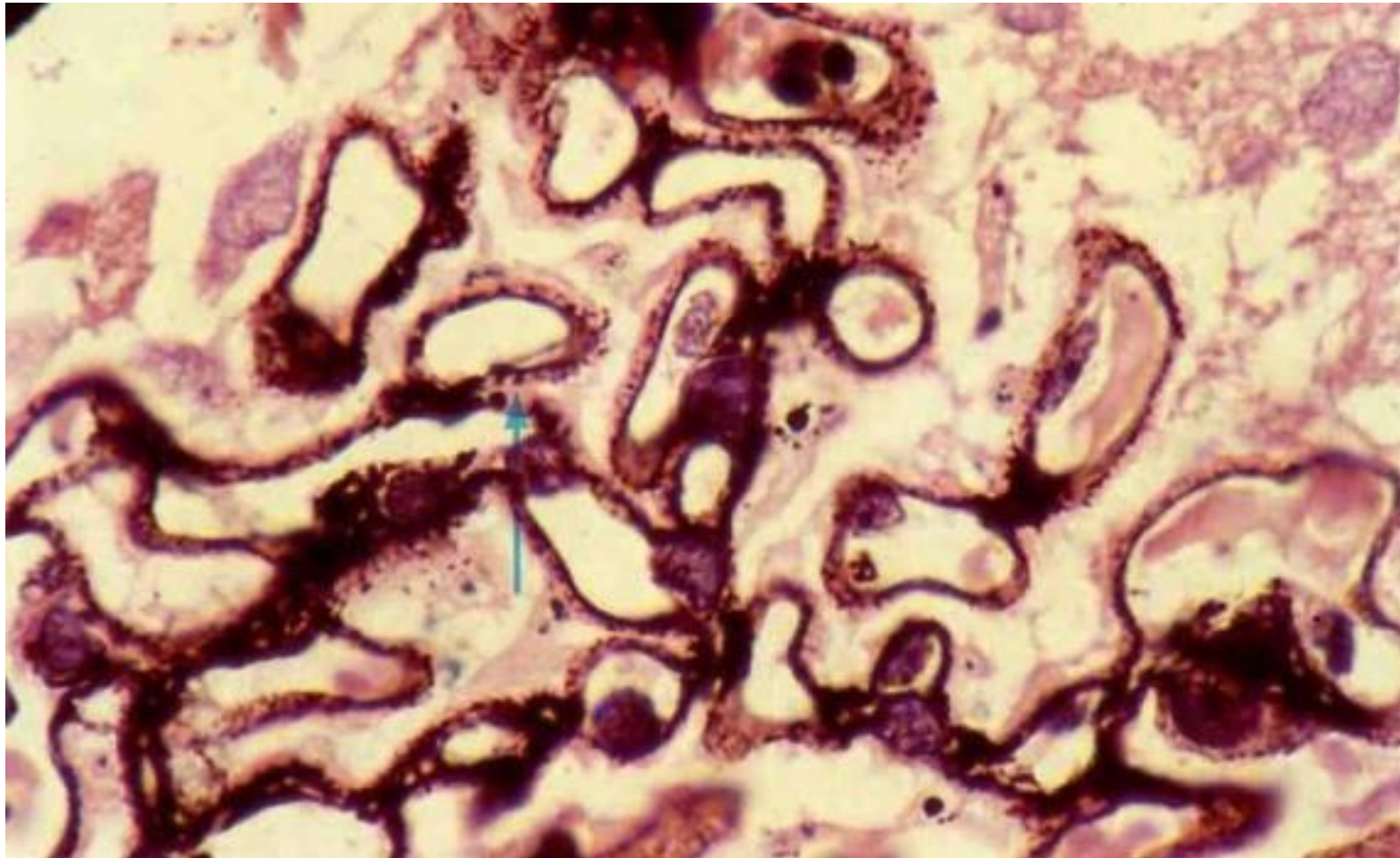
Acute pyelonephritis  
and papillary necrosis



# Nephroblastoma (Wilms Tumor)

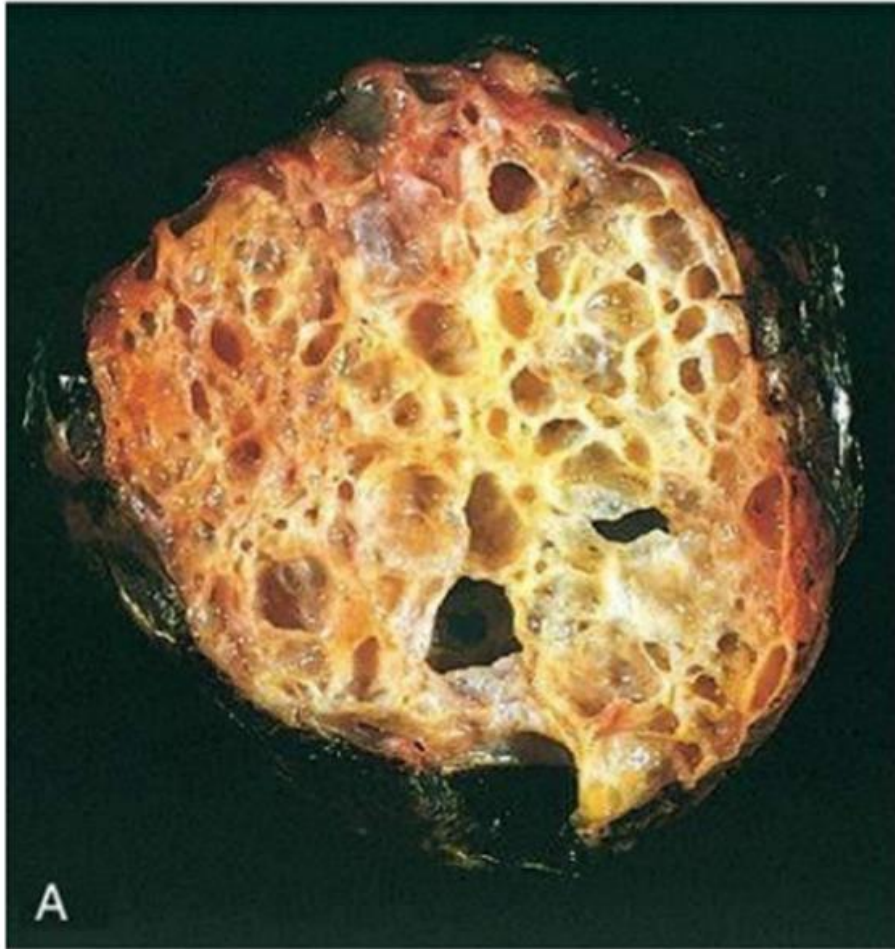


# Membranous Nephropathy

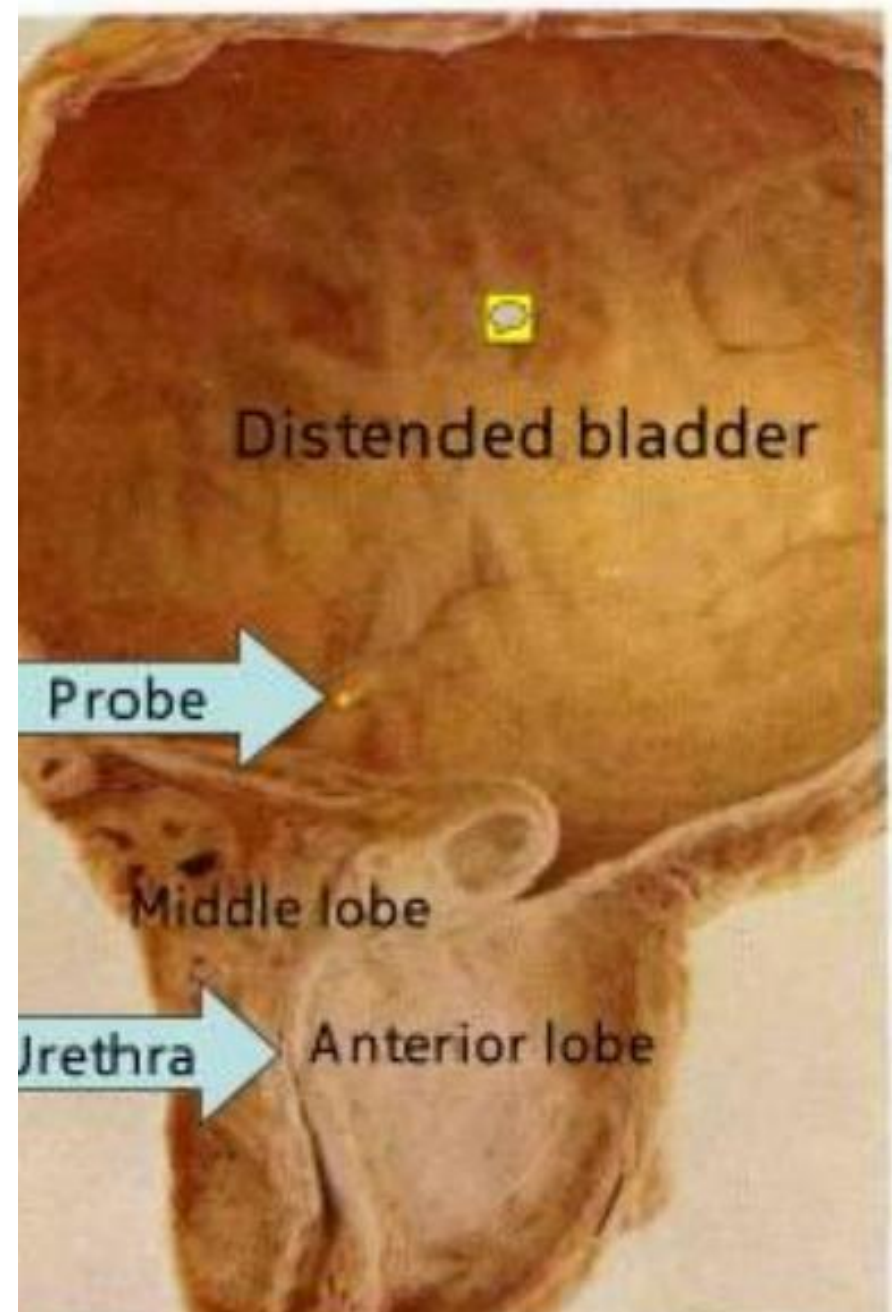




# Benign mucinous cystadenoma: Ovary



# Prostatic Hyperplasia



# Invasive hydatidiform mole

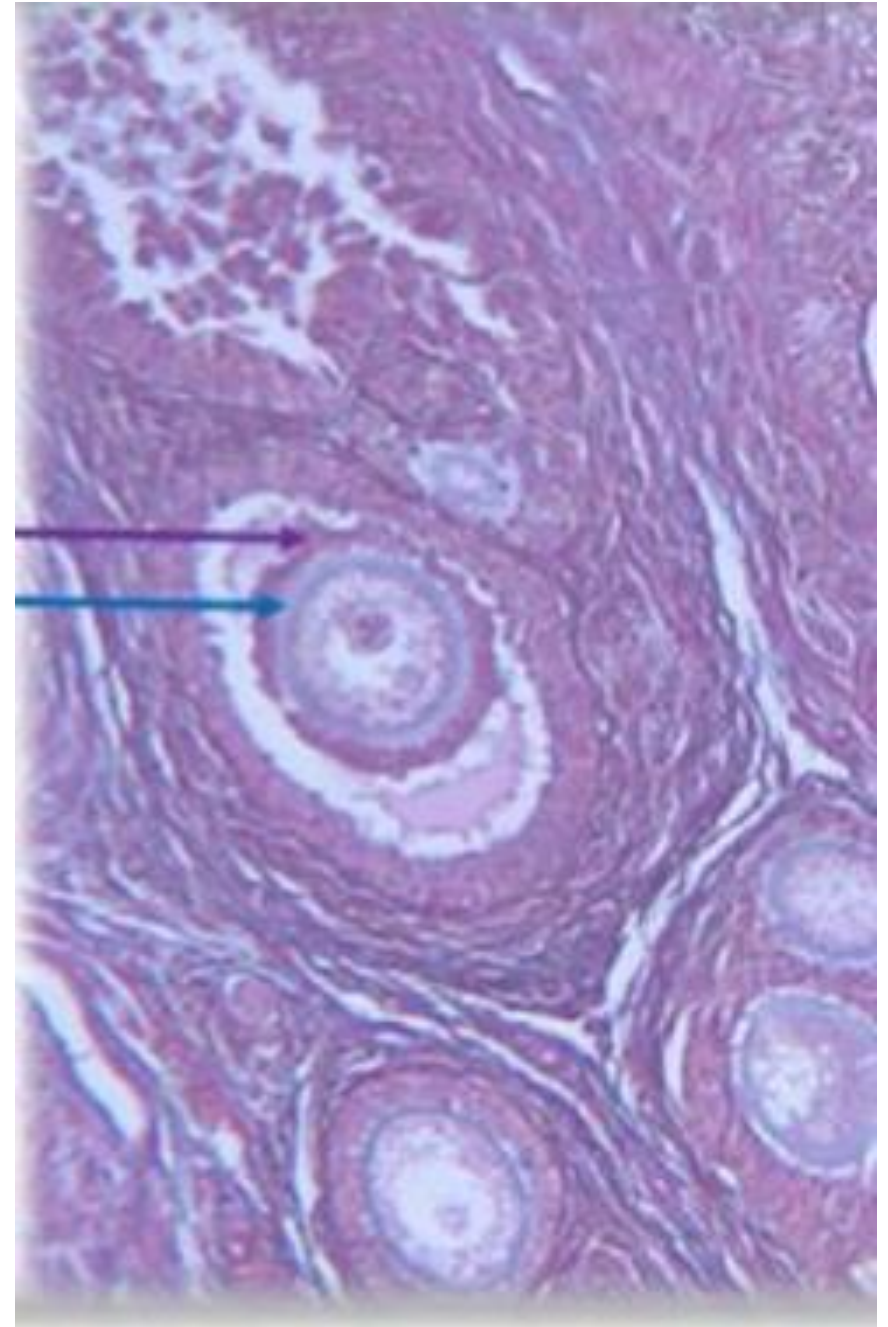


12.50 Hydatidiform mole: uterus

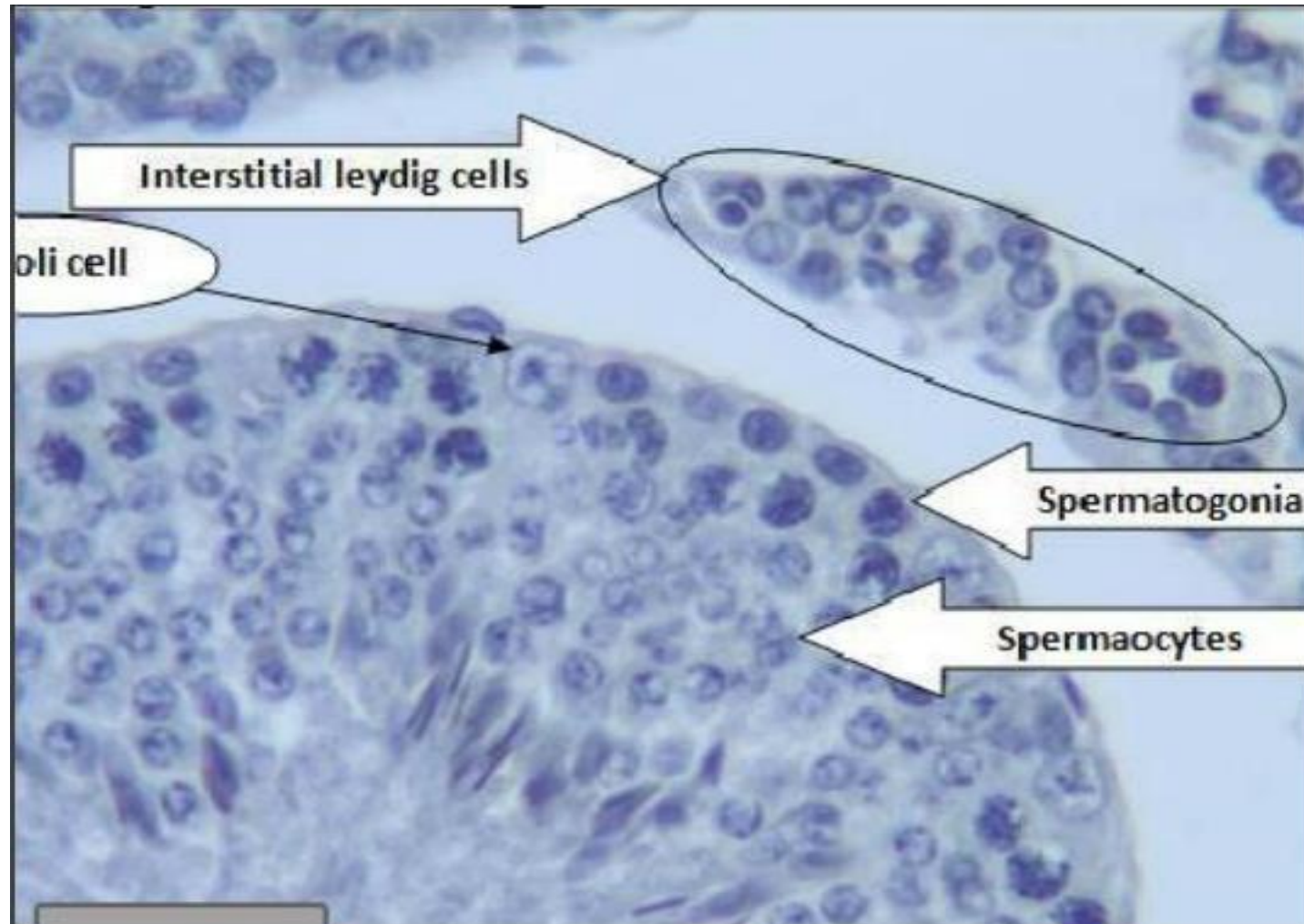
# Anatomy

purple line → Granulosa cells

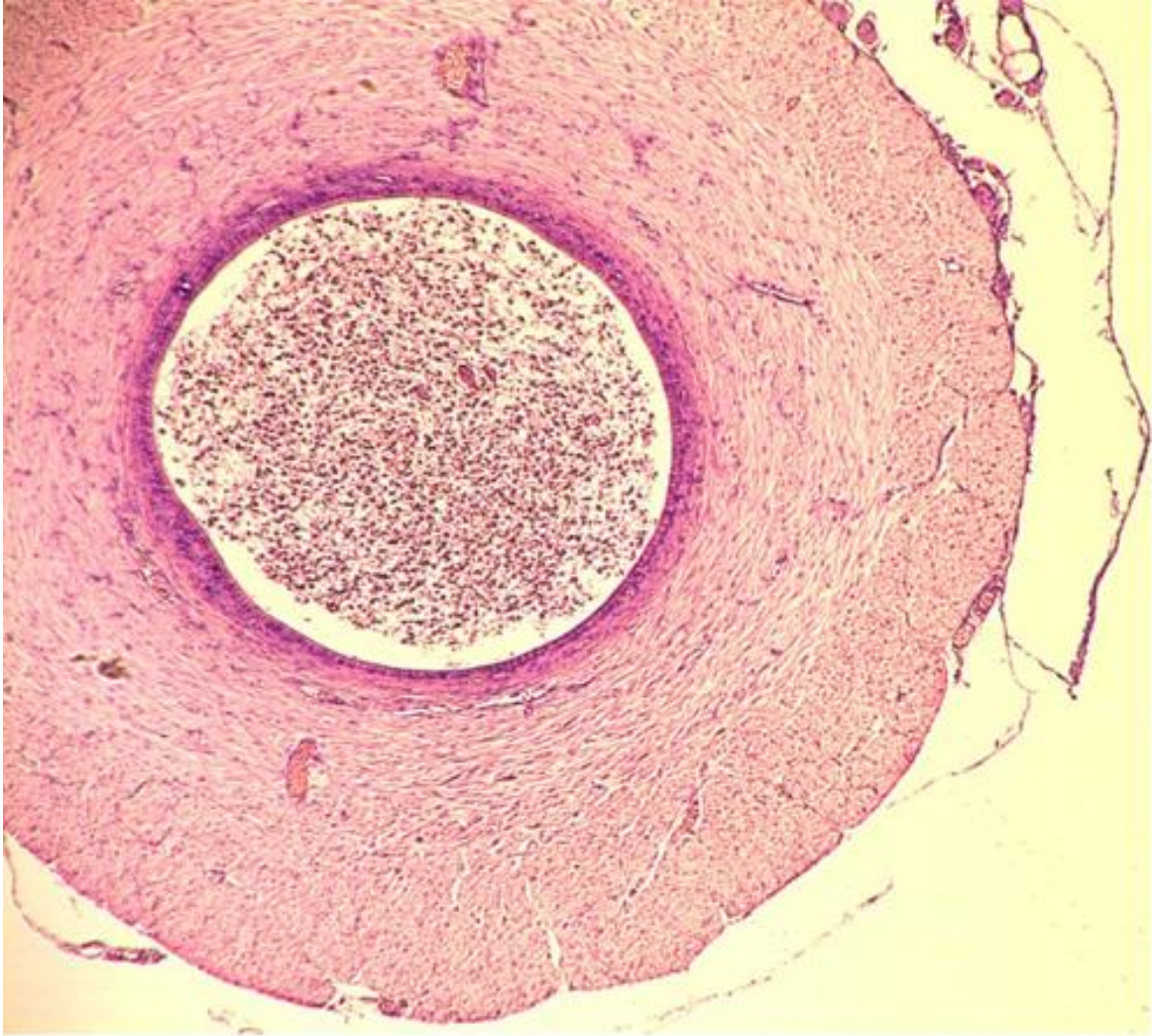
blue line → zona pellucida



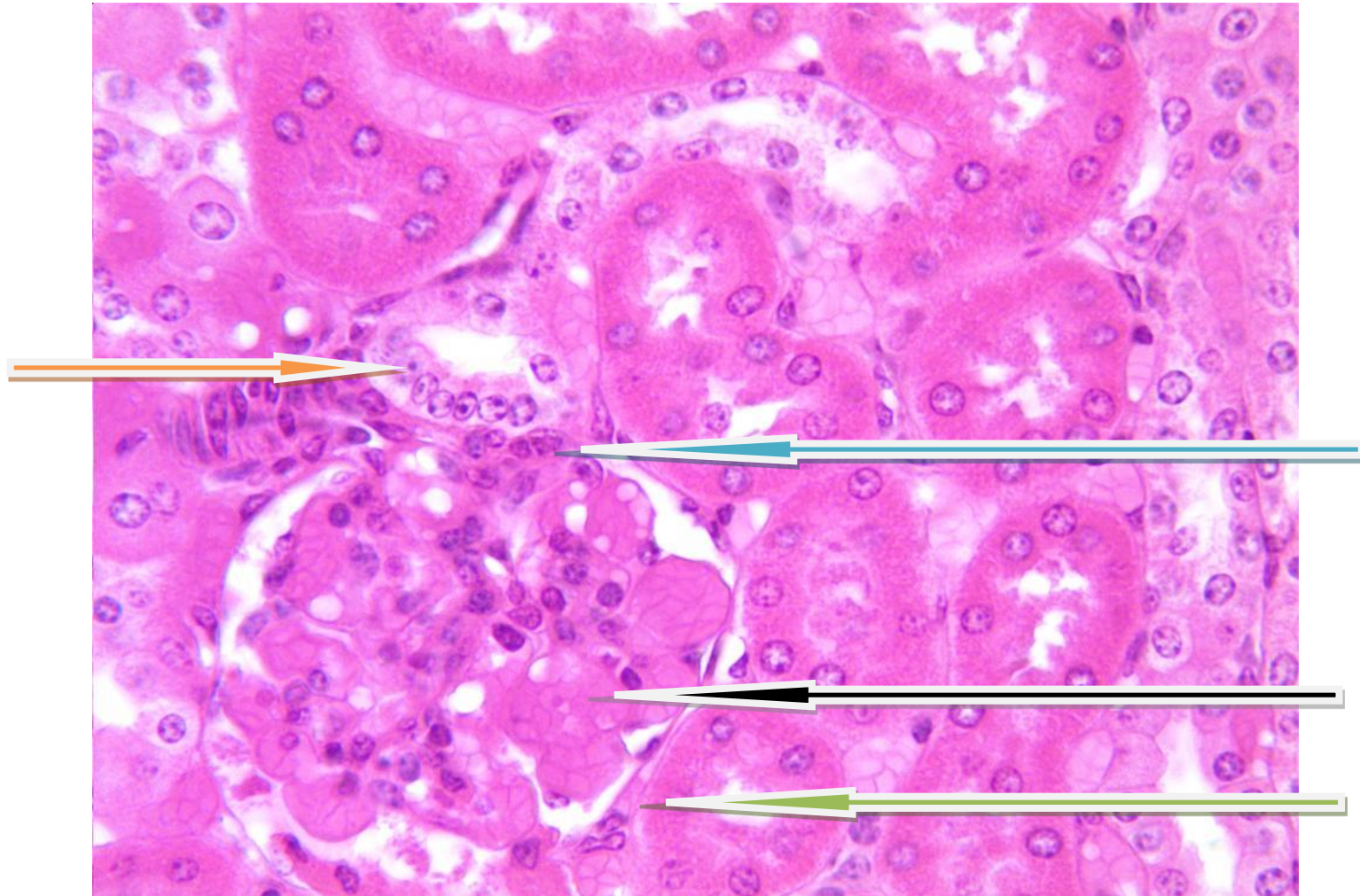
# Spermatogonia



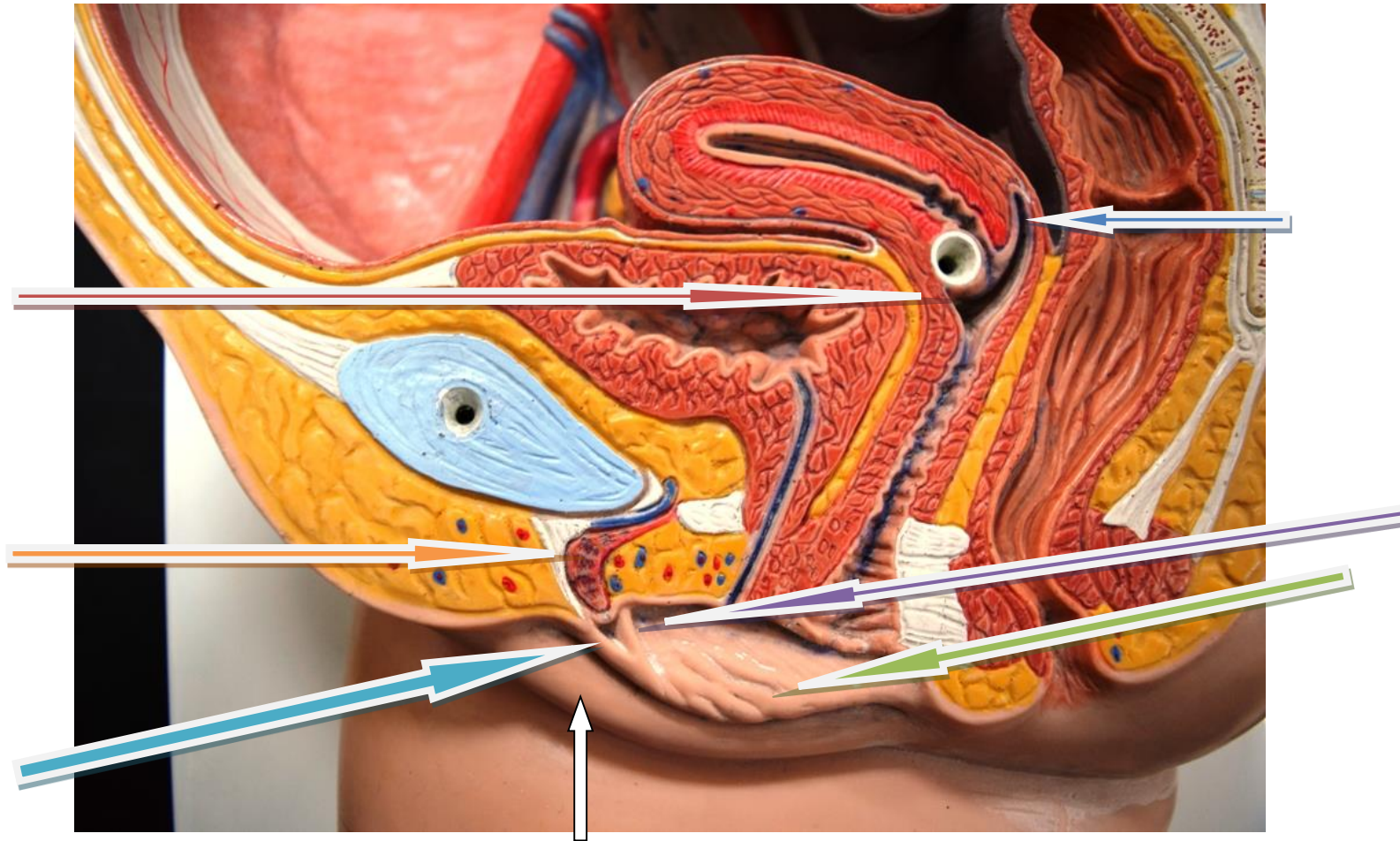
# Vas deference



# Glomerulus

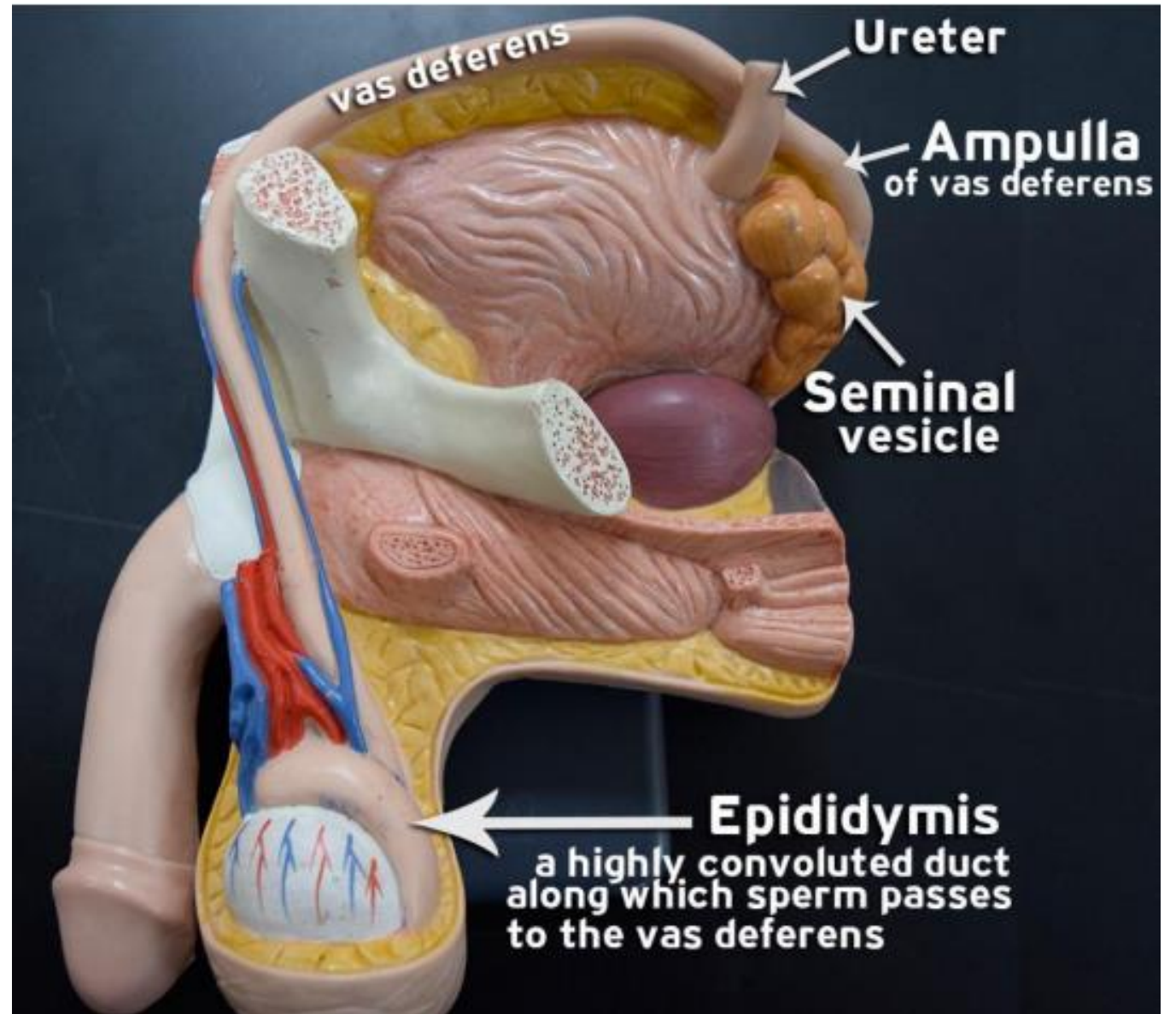


# Frenulum (purple arrow)

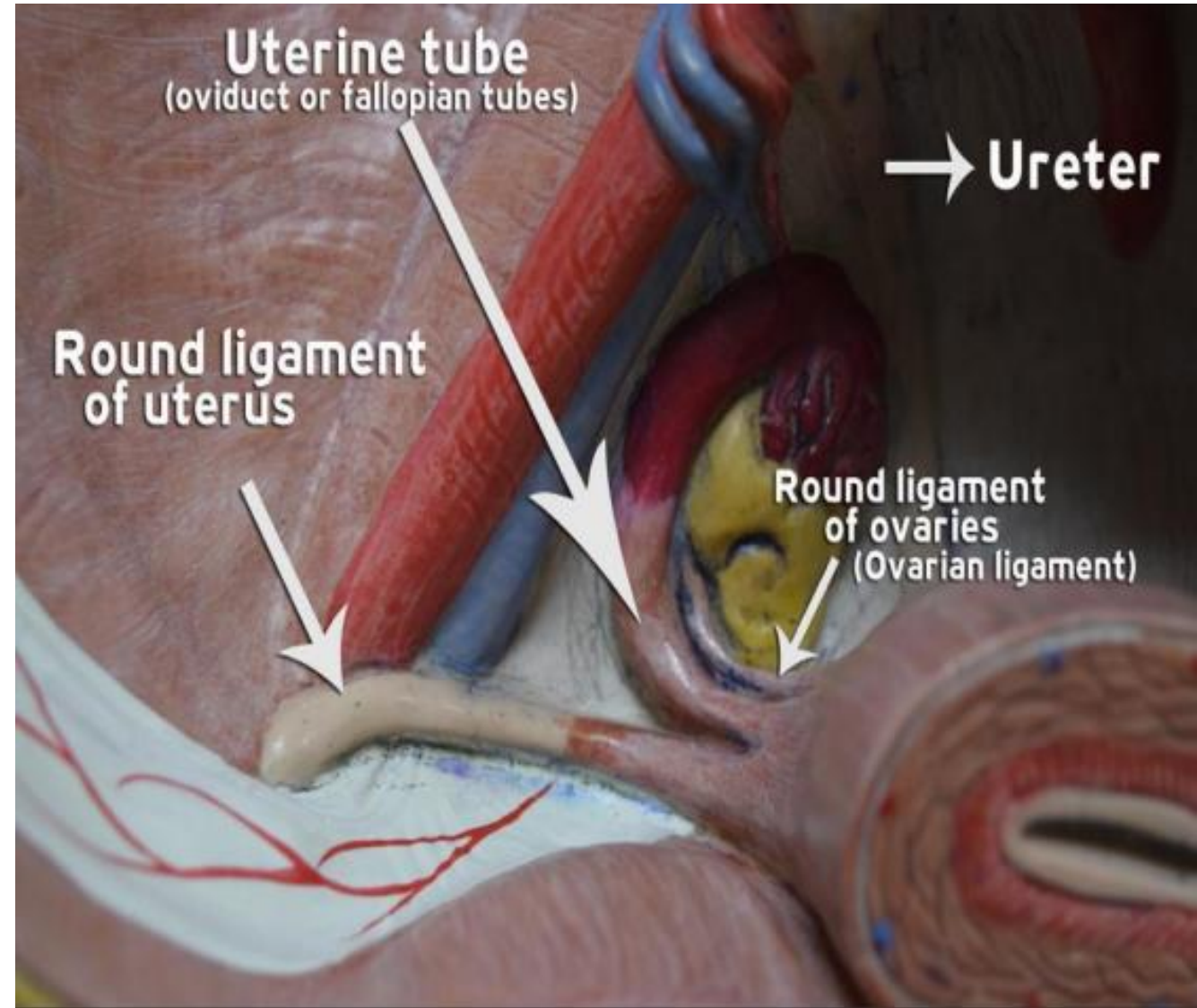




# Seminal vesicle

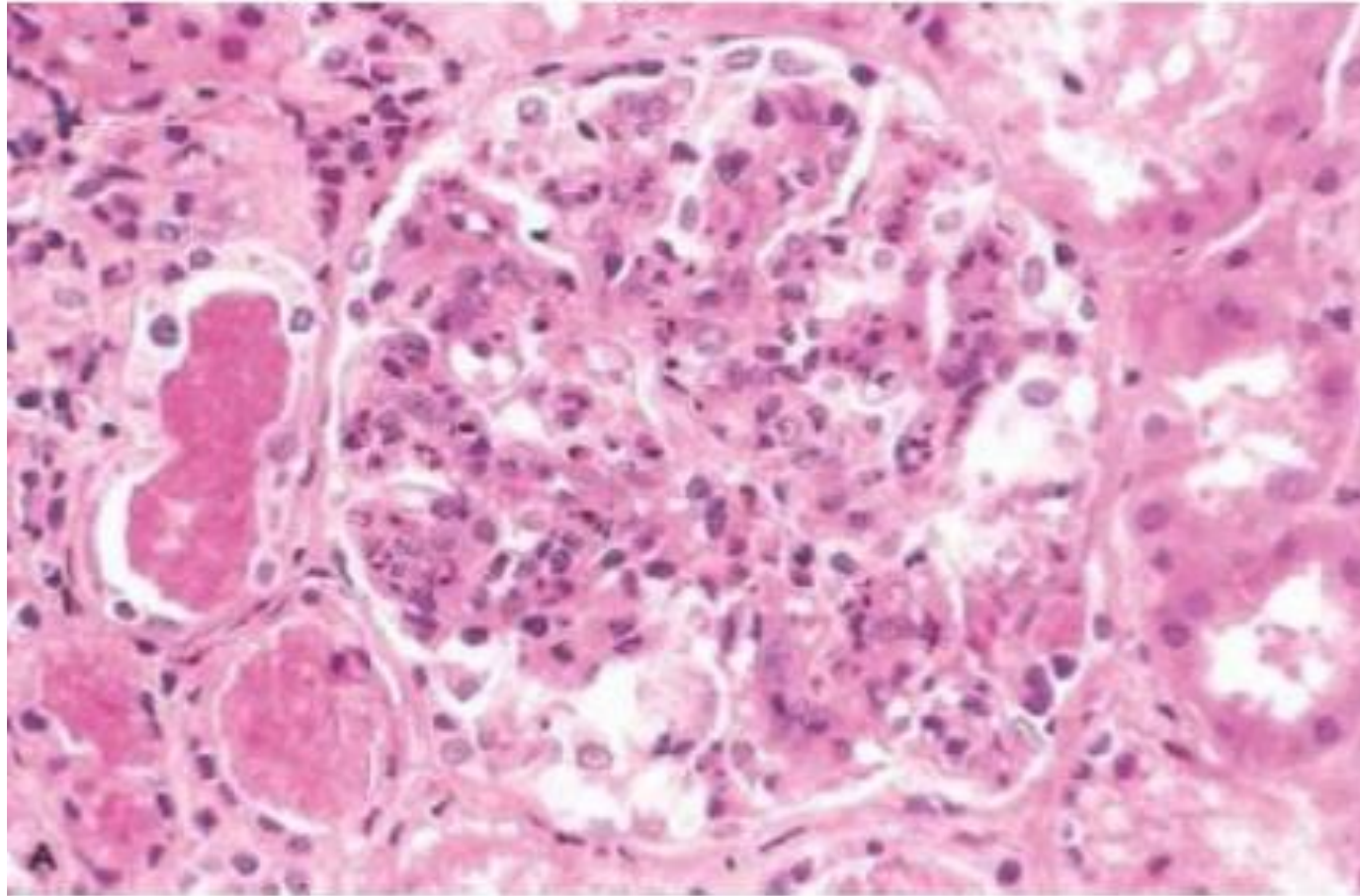
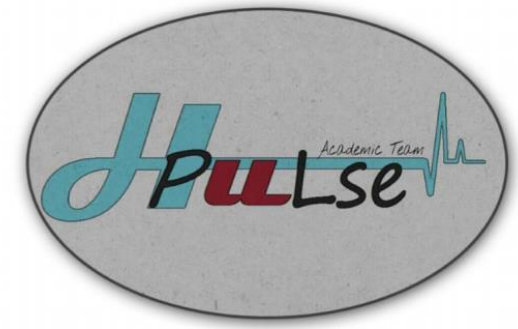


Two Qu on the same  
picture:  
1-ureter  
2-round ligament of uterus

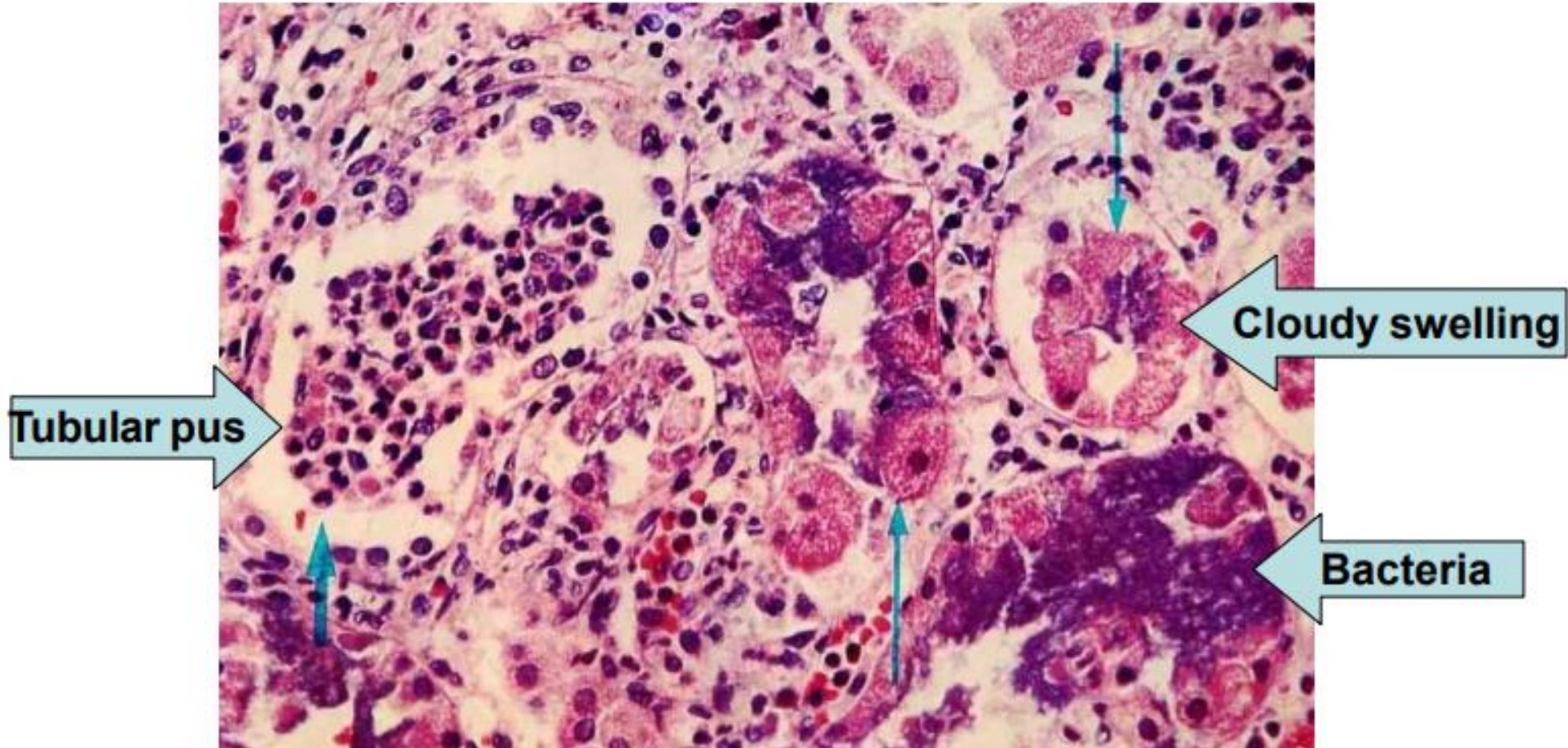


# Pulse batch 2018 patho

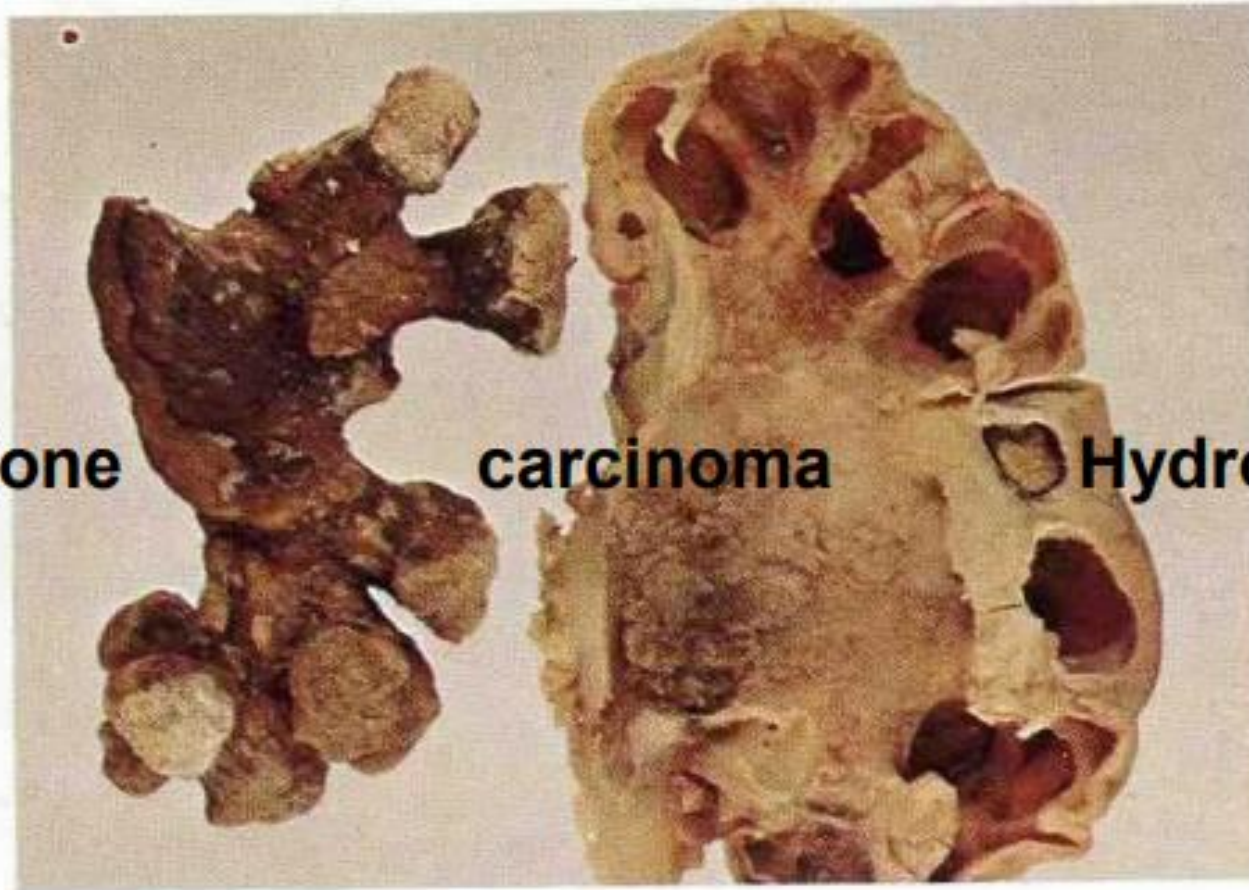
## Poststreptococcal GN



# Acute pyelonephritis



# Staghorn stone with hydronephrosis

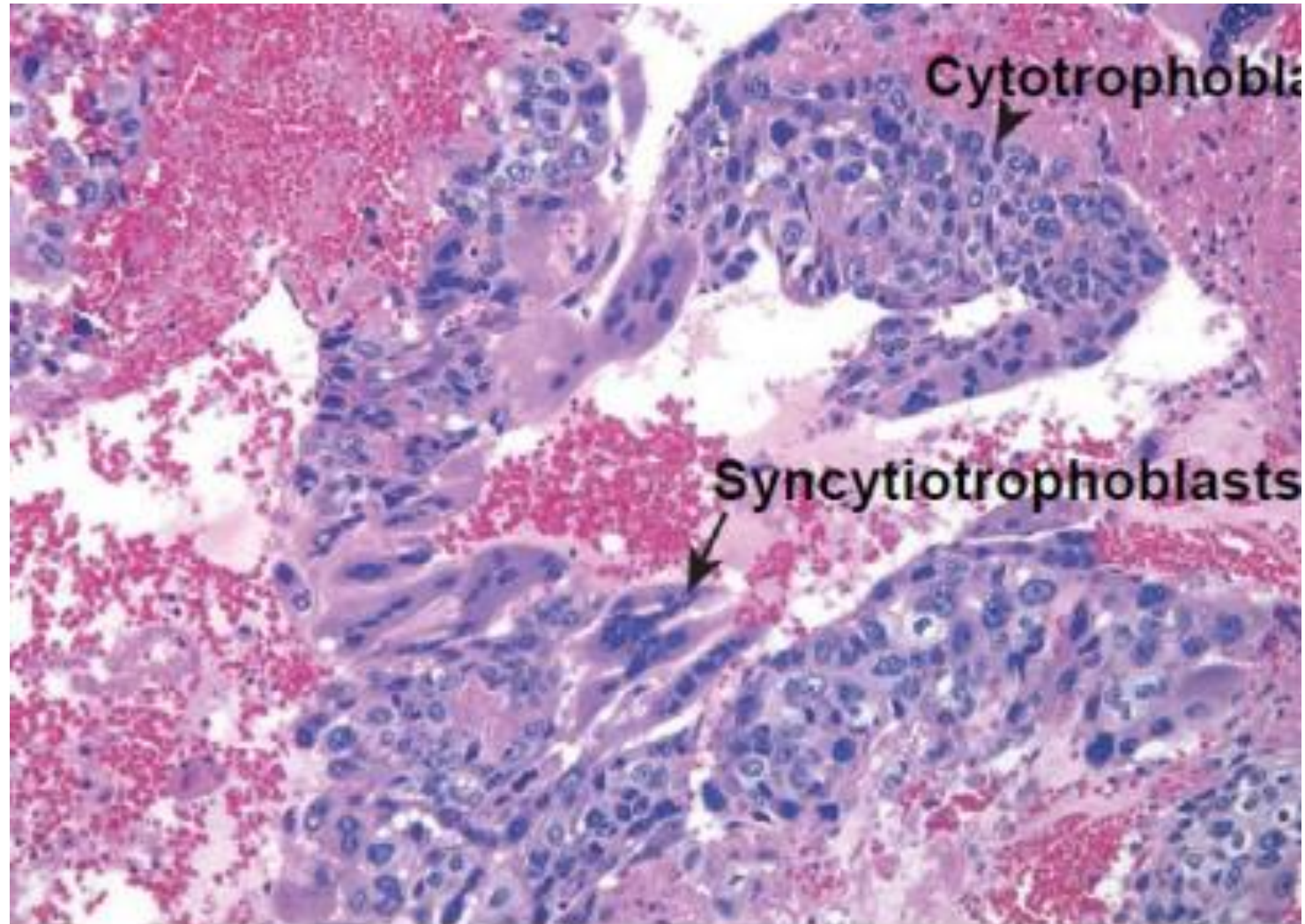


**Staghorn stone**

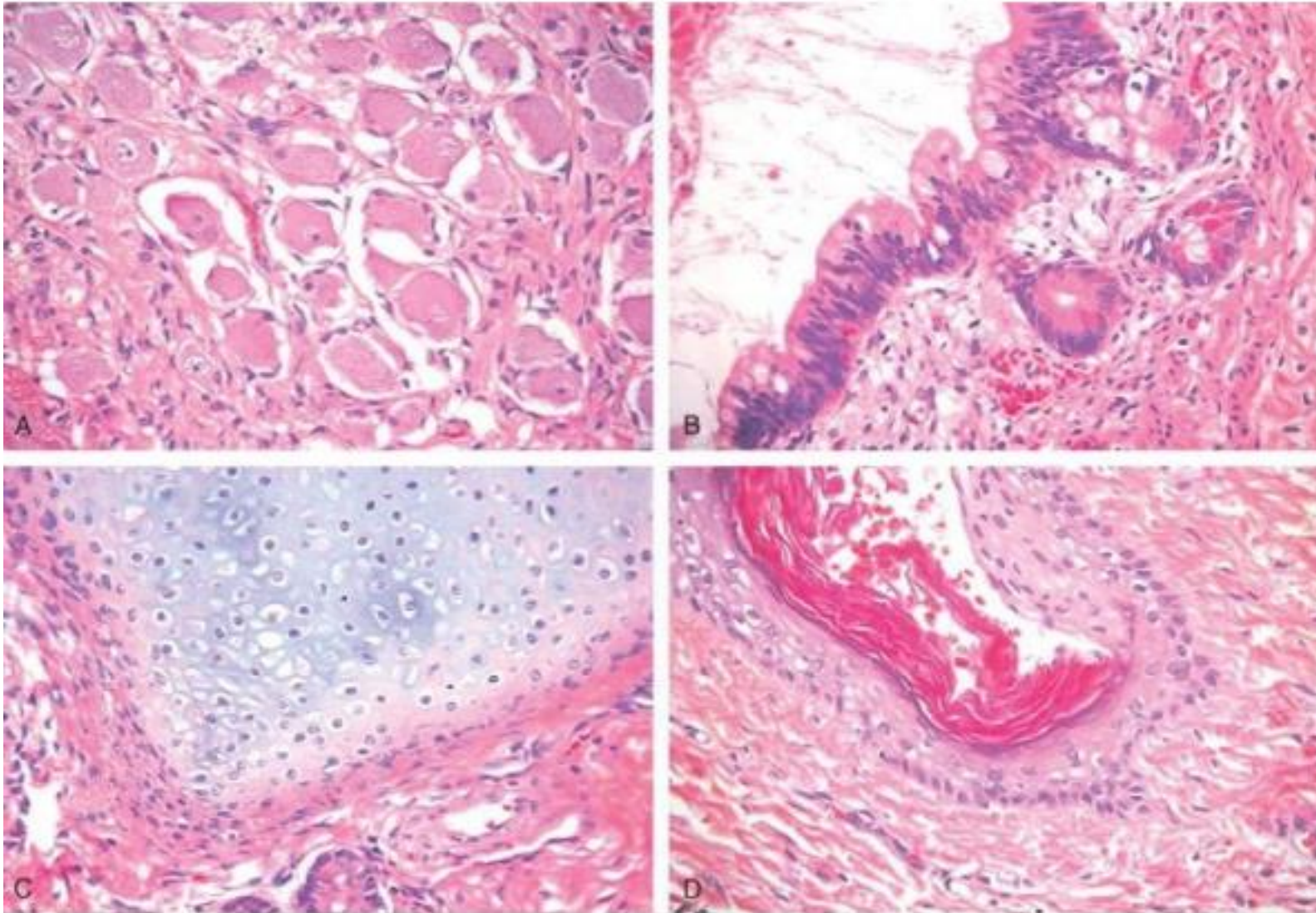
**carcinoma**

**Hydronephrosis**

# Choriocarcinoma

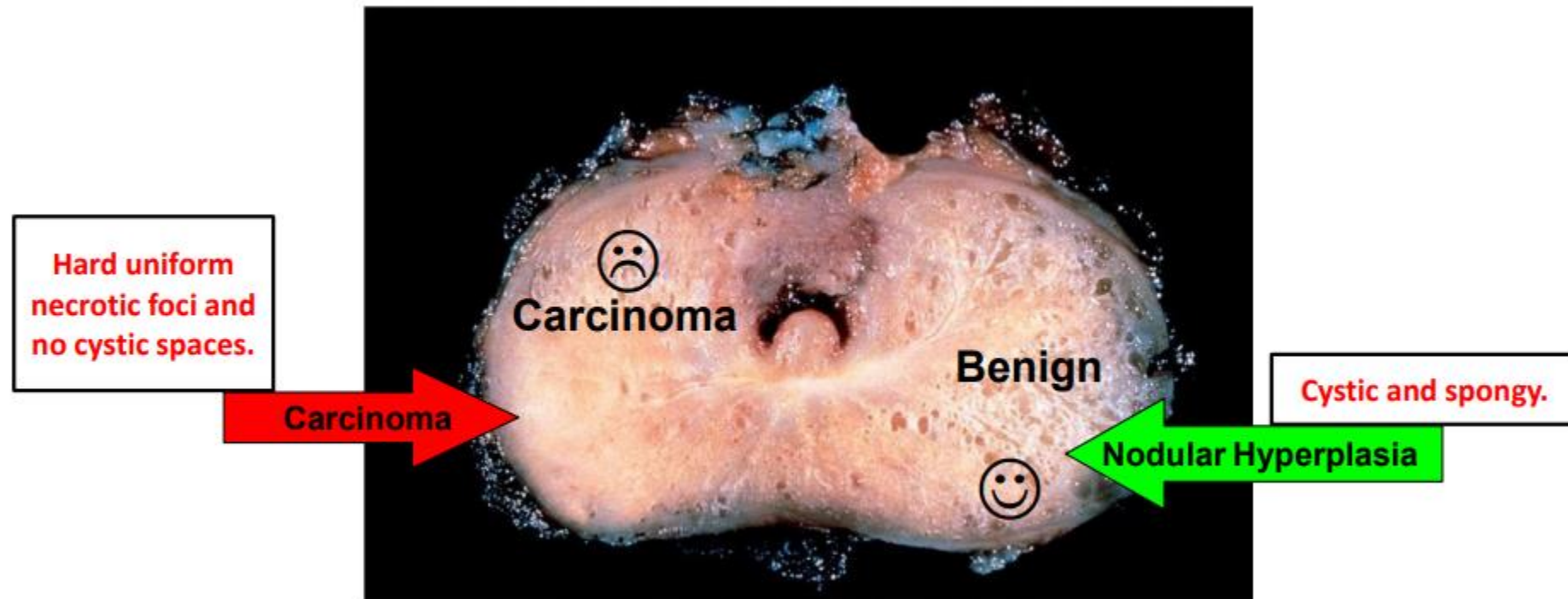


# Mature testicular teratoma



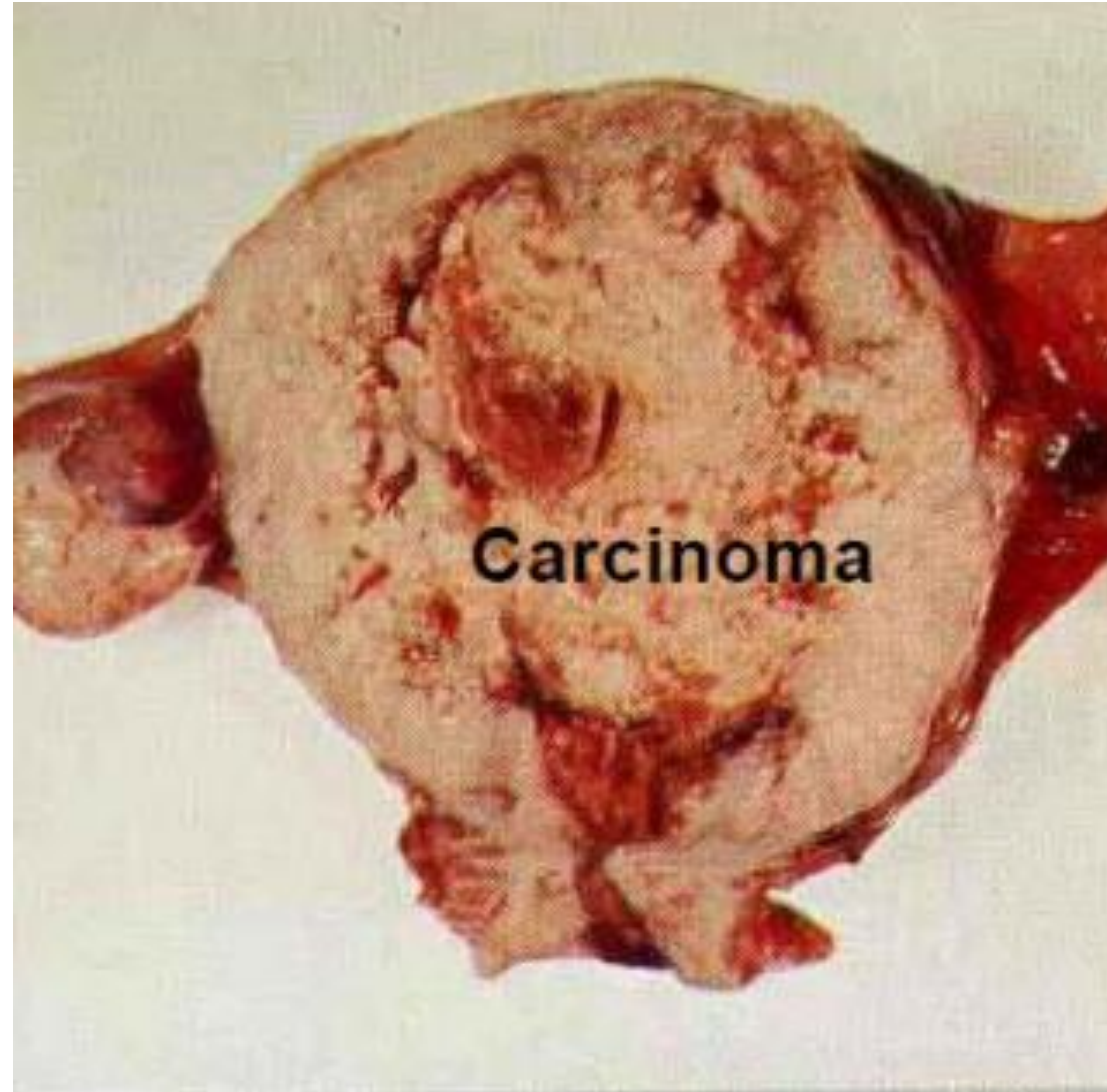
What is your diagnosis to the left side of the prostate from the photo below?

The answer: Prostatic adenocarcinoma

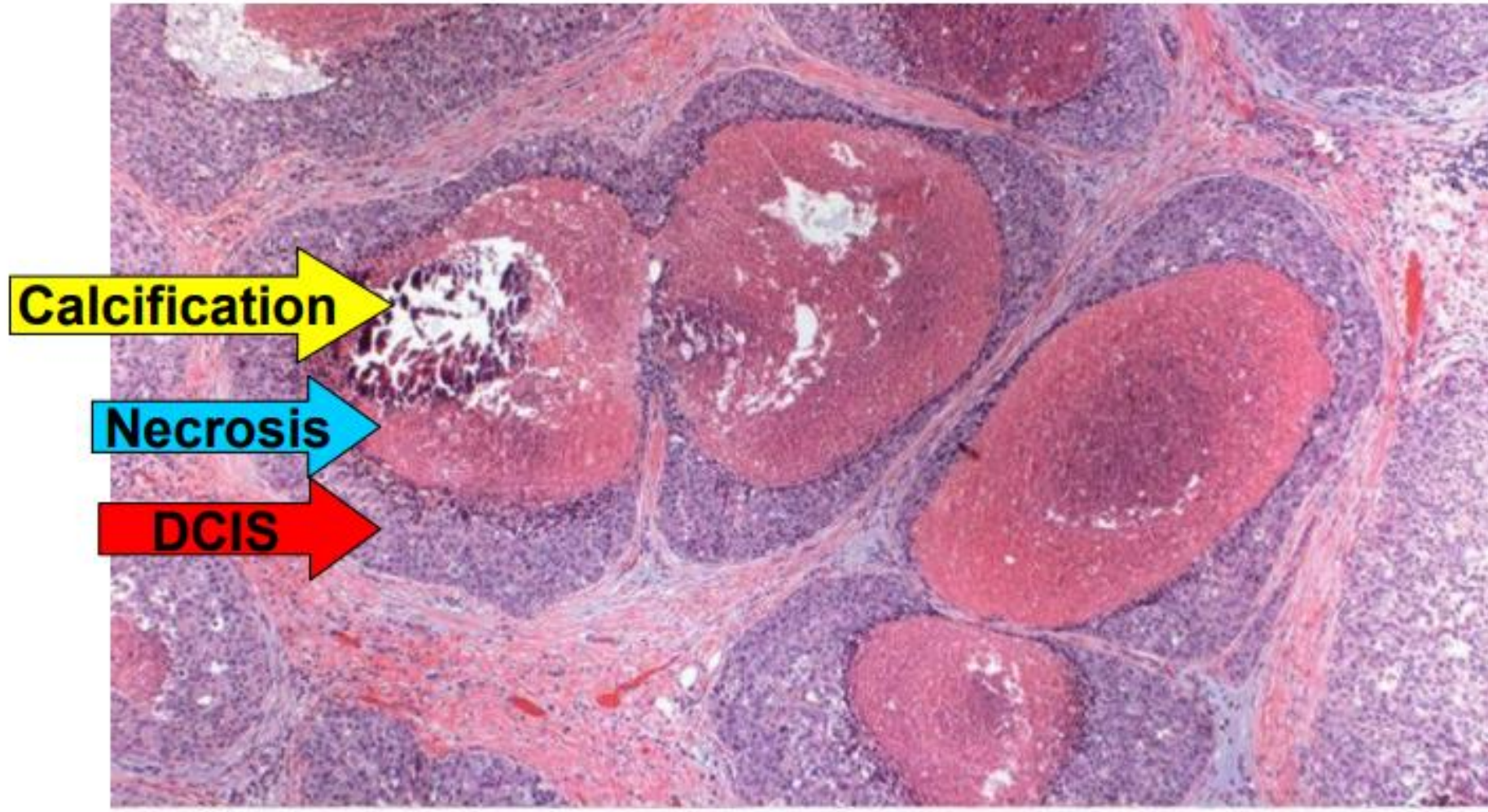




# Endometrial adenocarcinoma

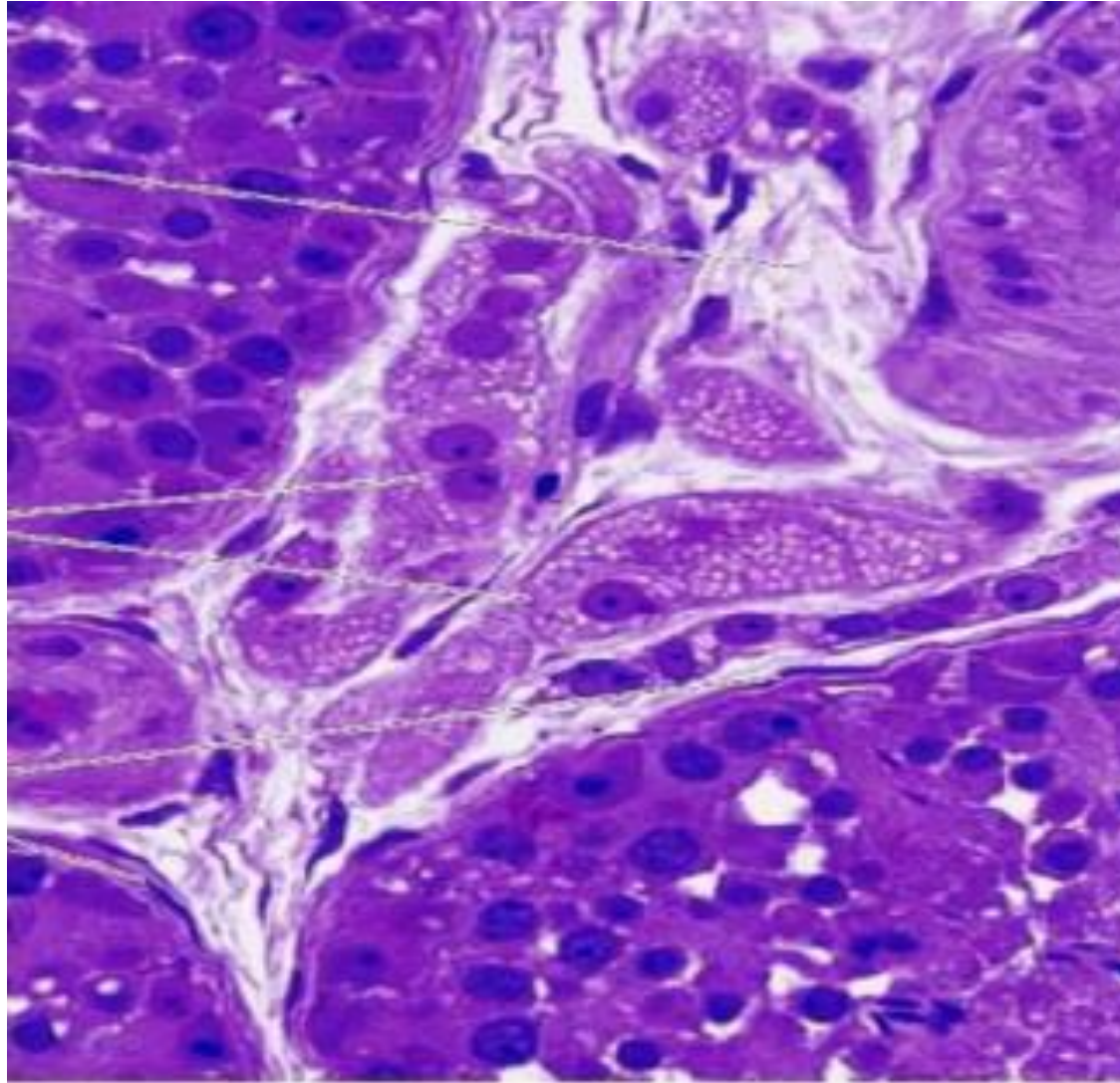


# Comedo DCIS



# Anatomy

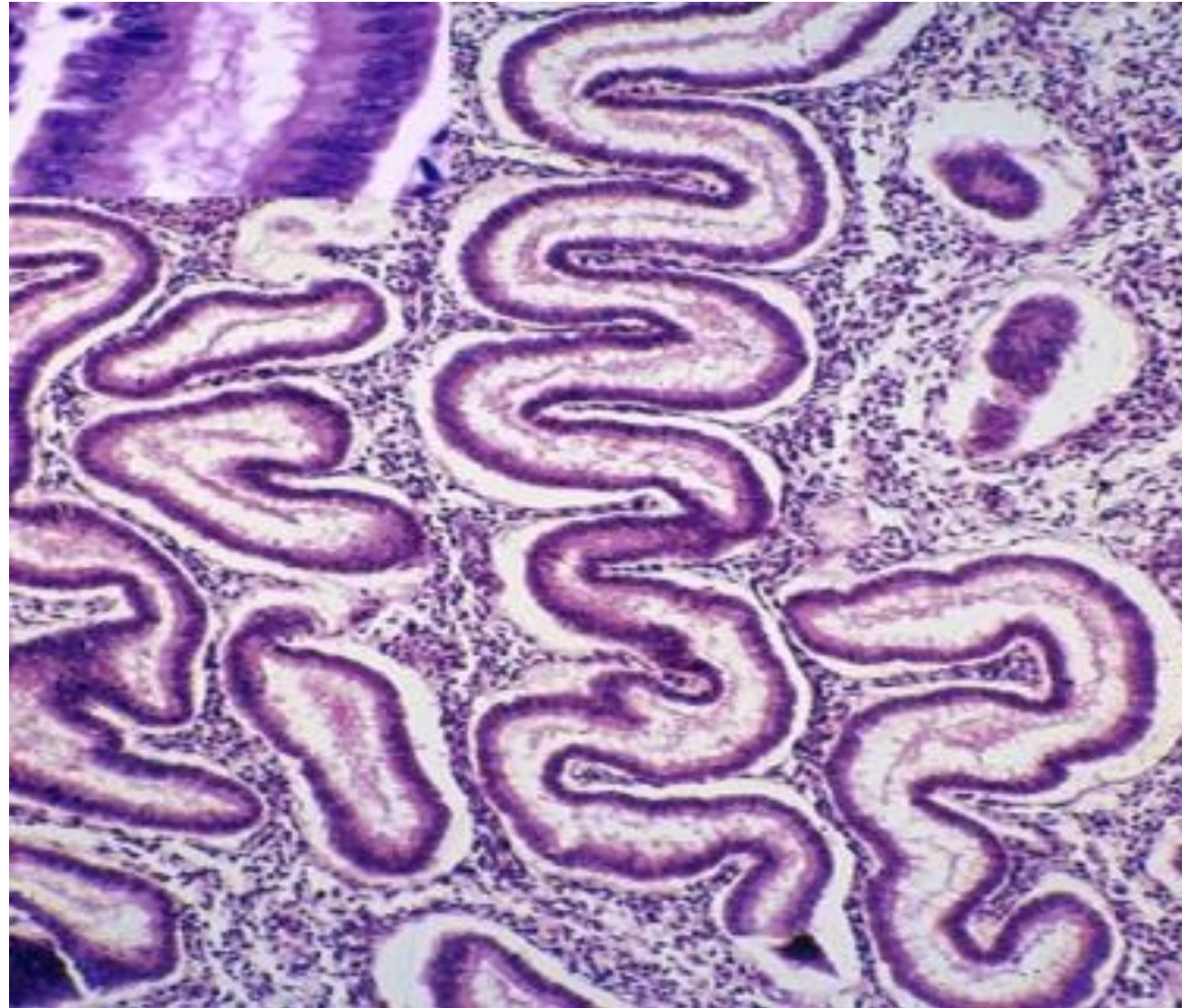
## Leydig cell



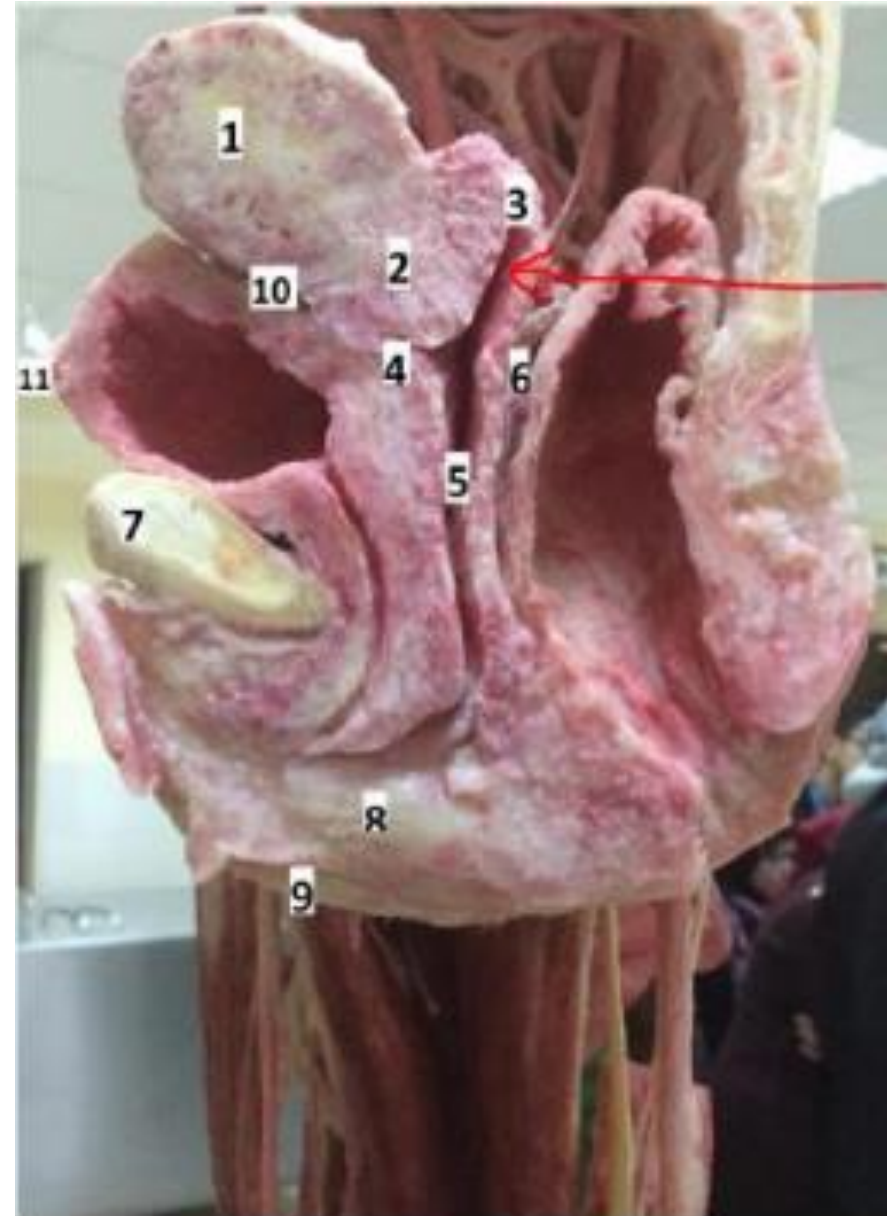
# Vas deferens



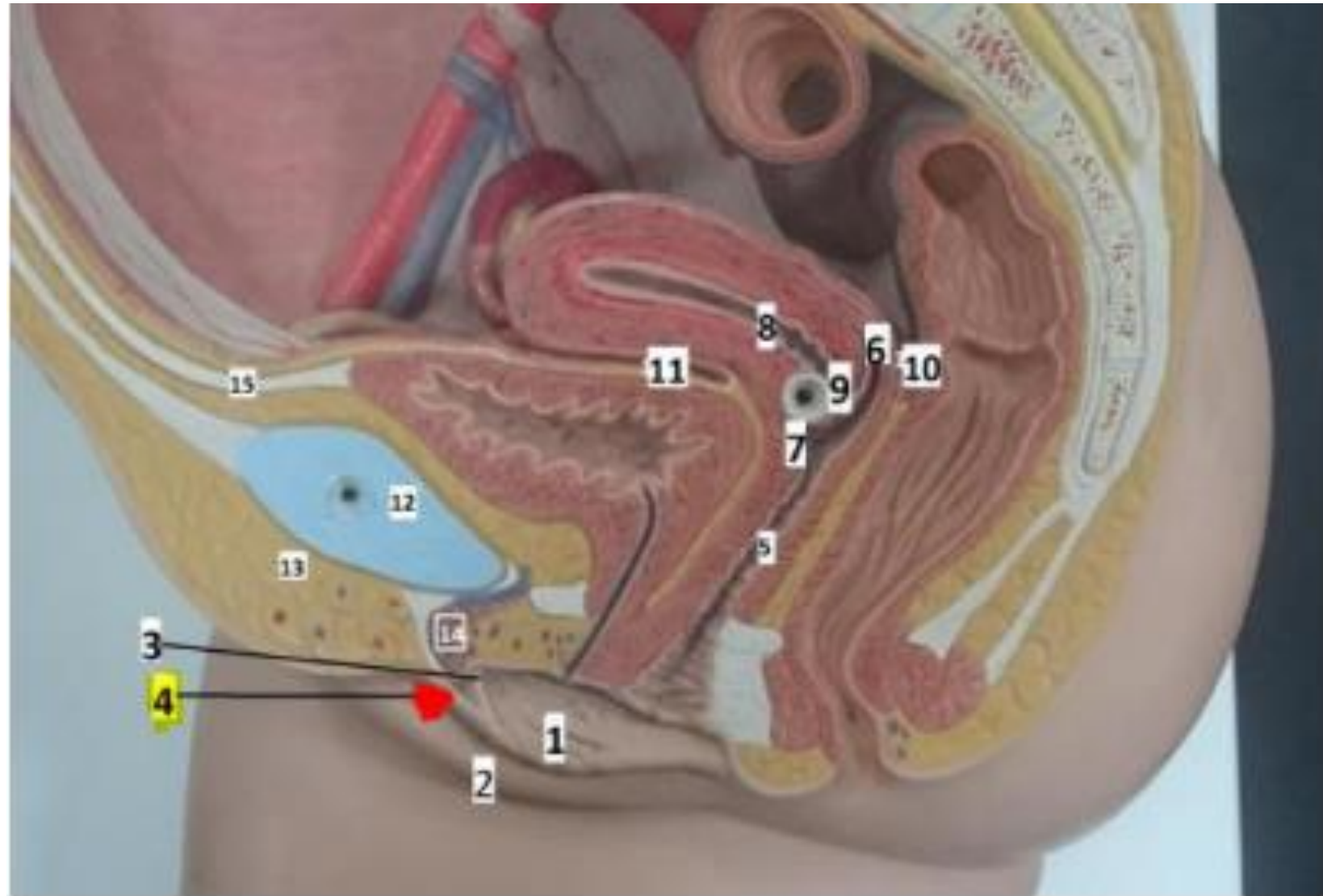
Secretory phase in the uterus.



# Posterior Fornix



# Prepuce

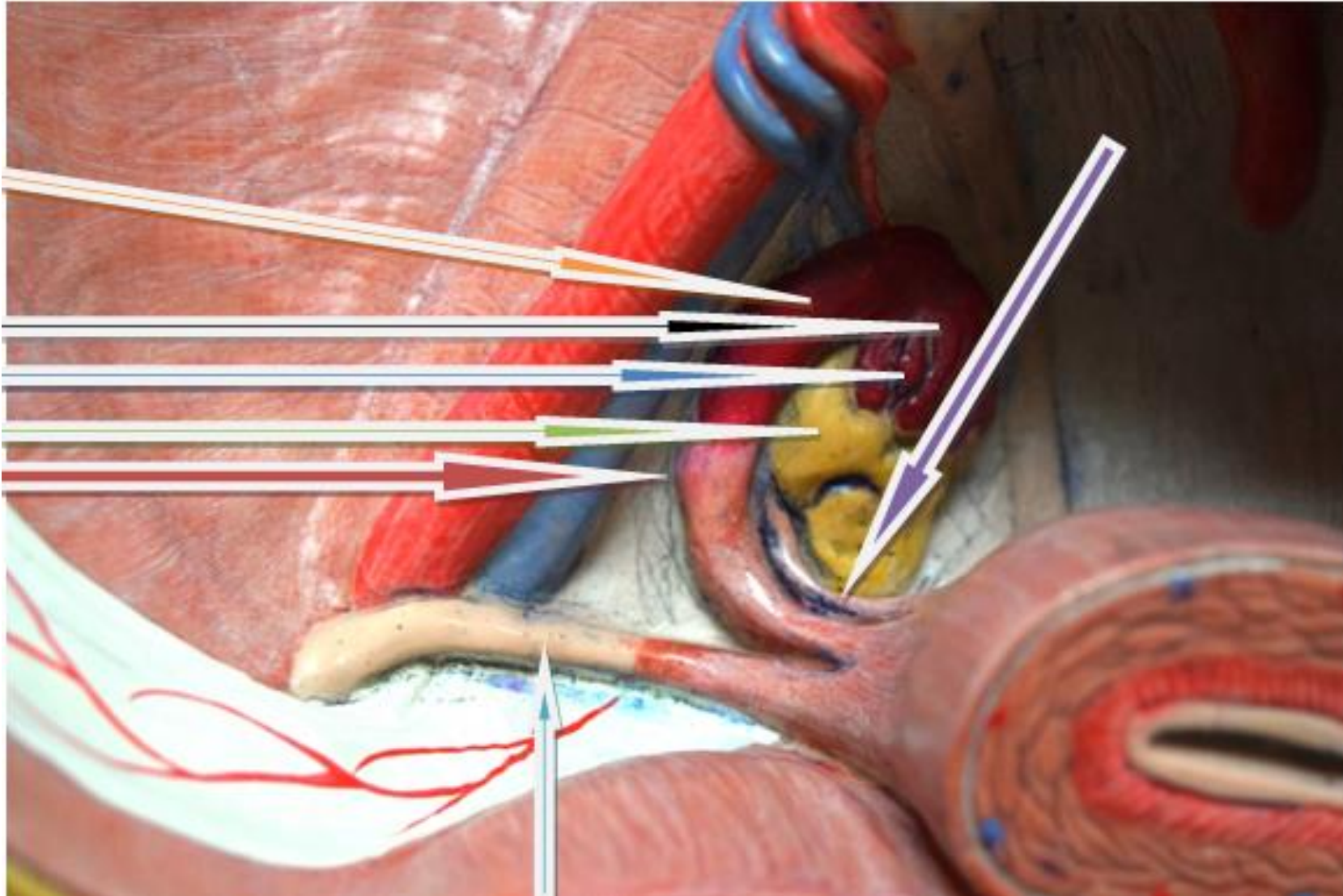


Vas deferens



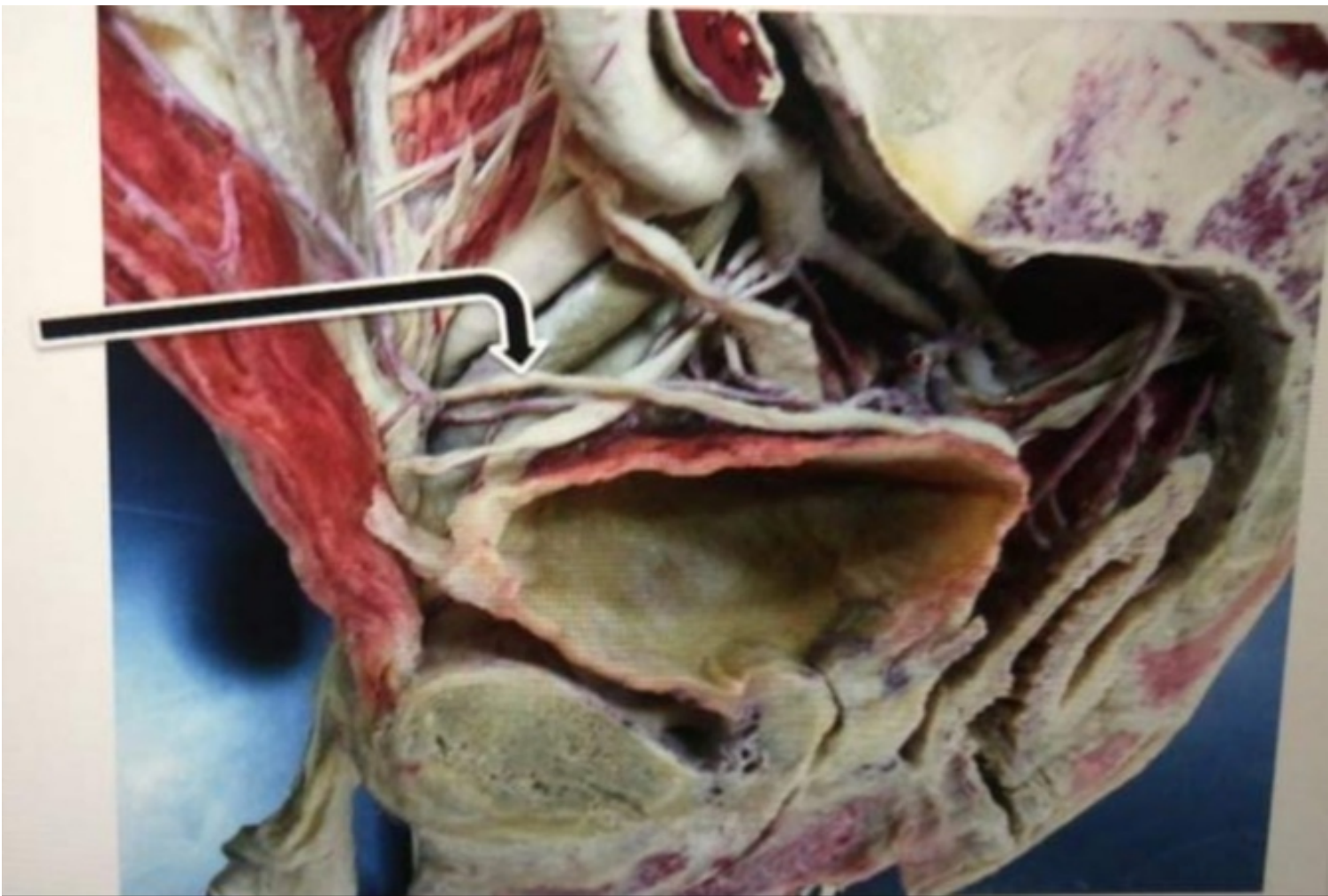


Purple arrow → ovarian ligament





The structure labeled by the red arrow?  
Seminal vesicle



The structure labeled by the tip of the arrow?

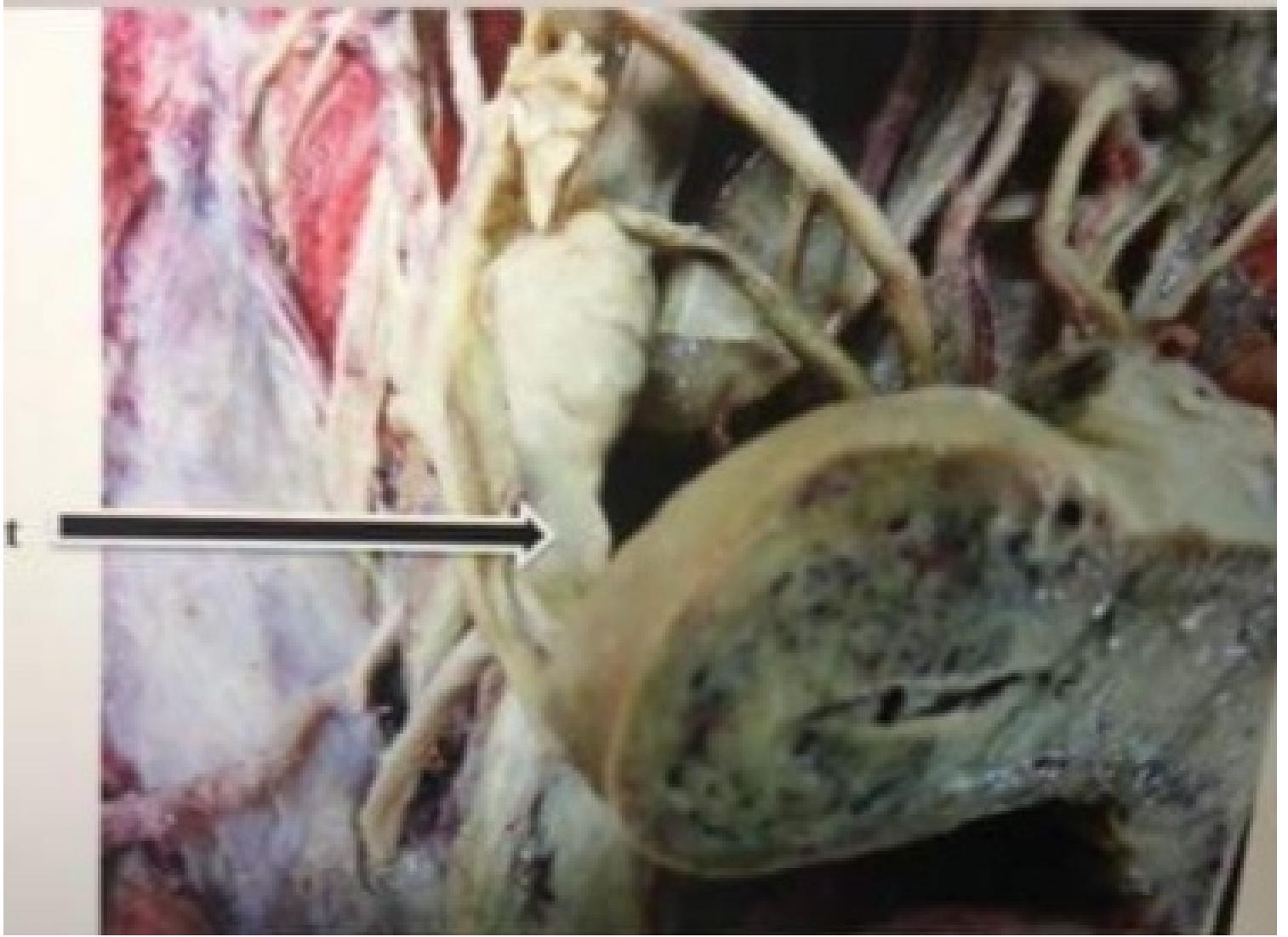
Vas deferens



The structure labeled by the arrow?  
Posterior vaginal fornix



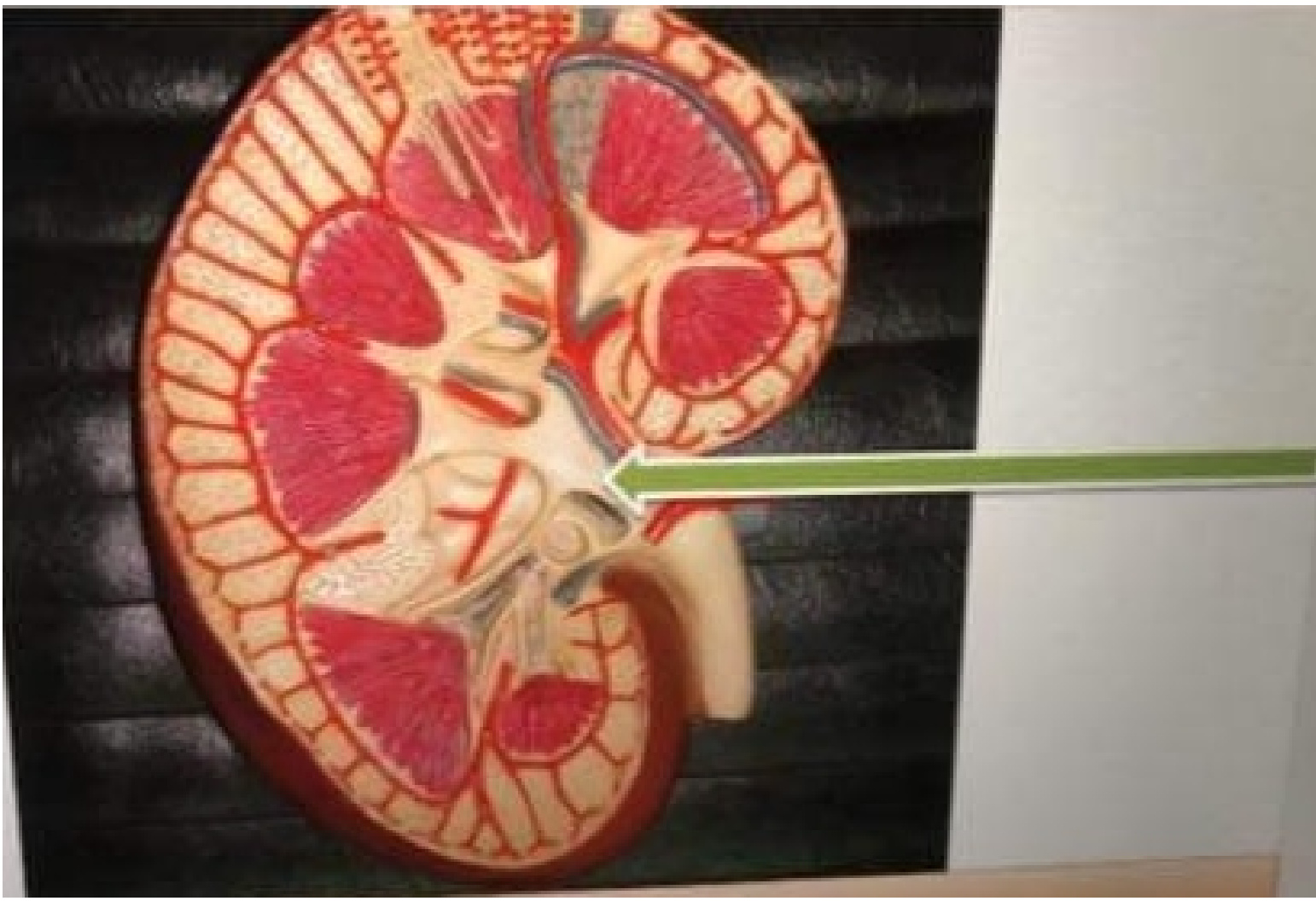
The structure labeled by the arrow?  
Ureter



The structure labeled by the arrow?  
Suspensory ligament

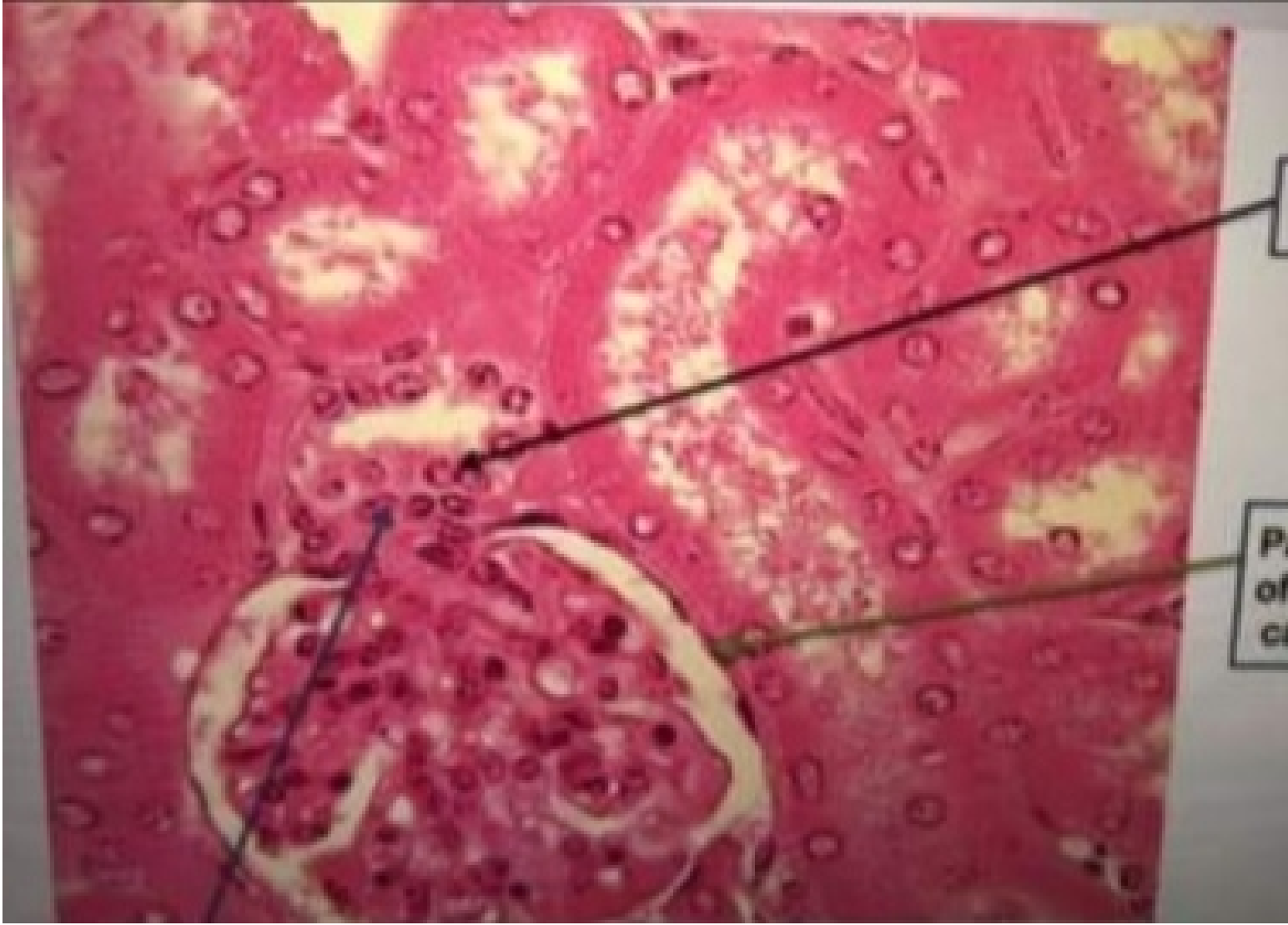


The structure labeled by the Purple arrow?  
Round ligament of uterus



The structure labeled by the arrow?  
Major calyx

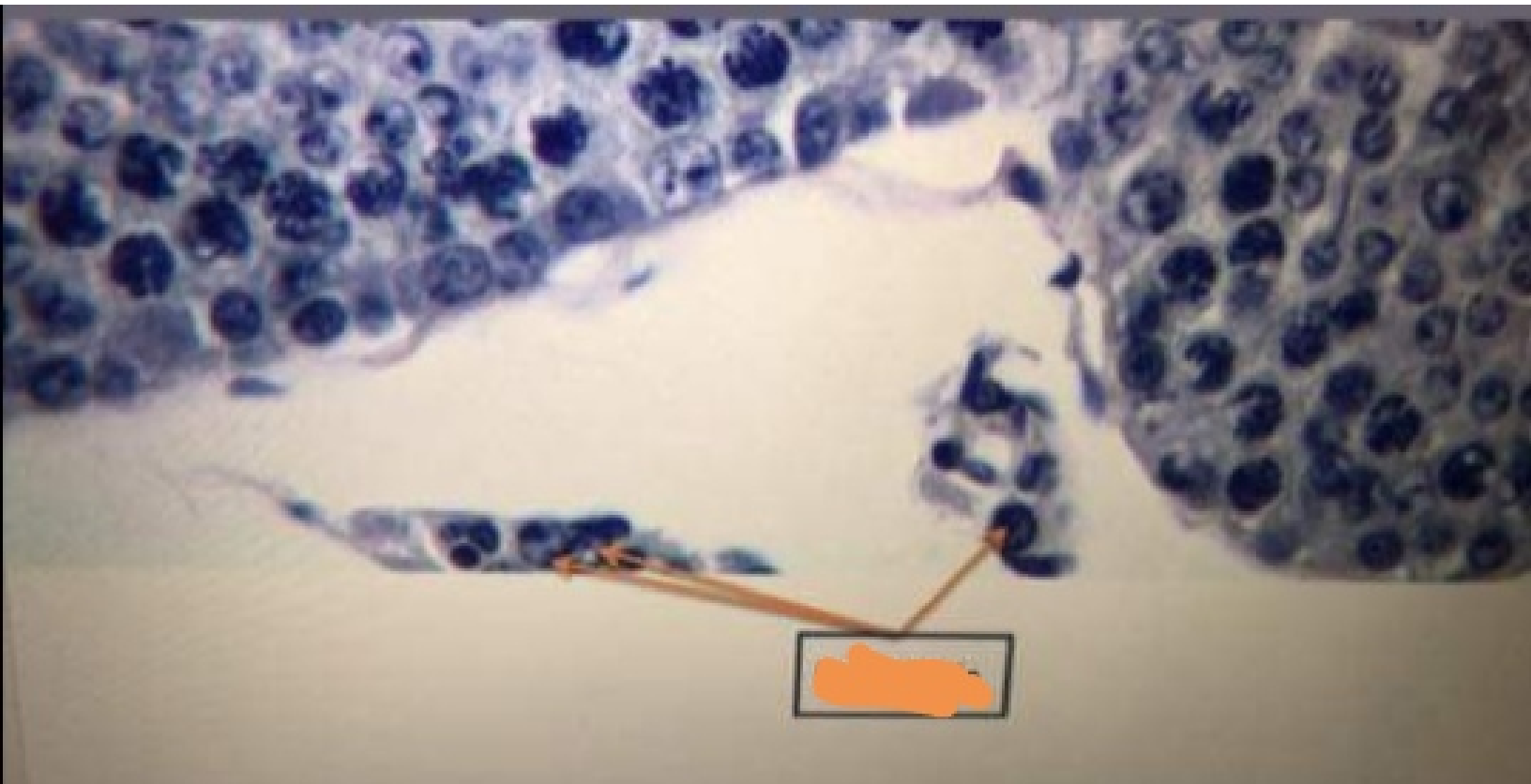




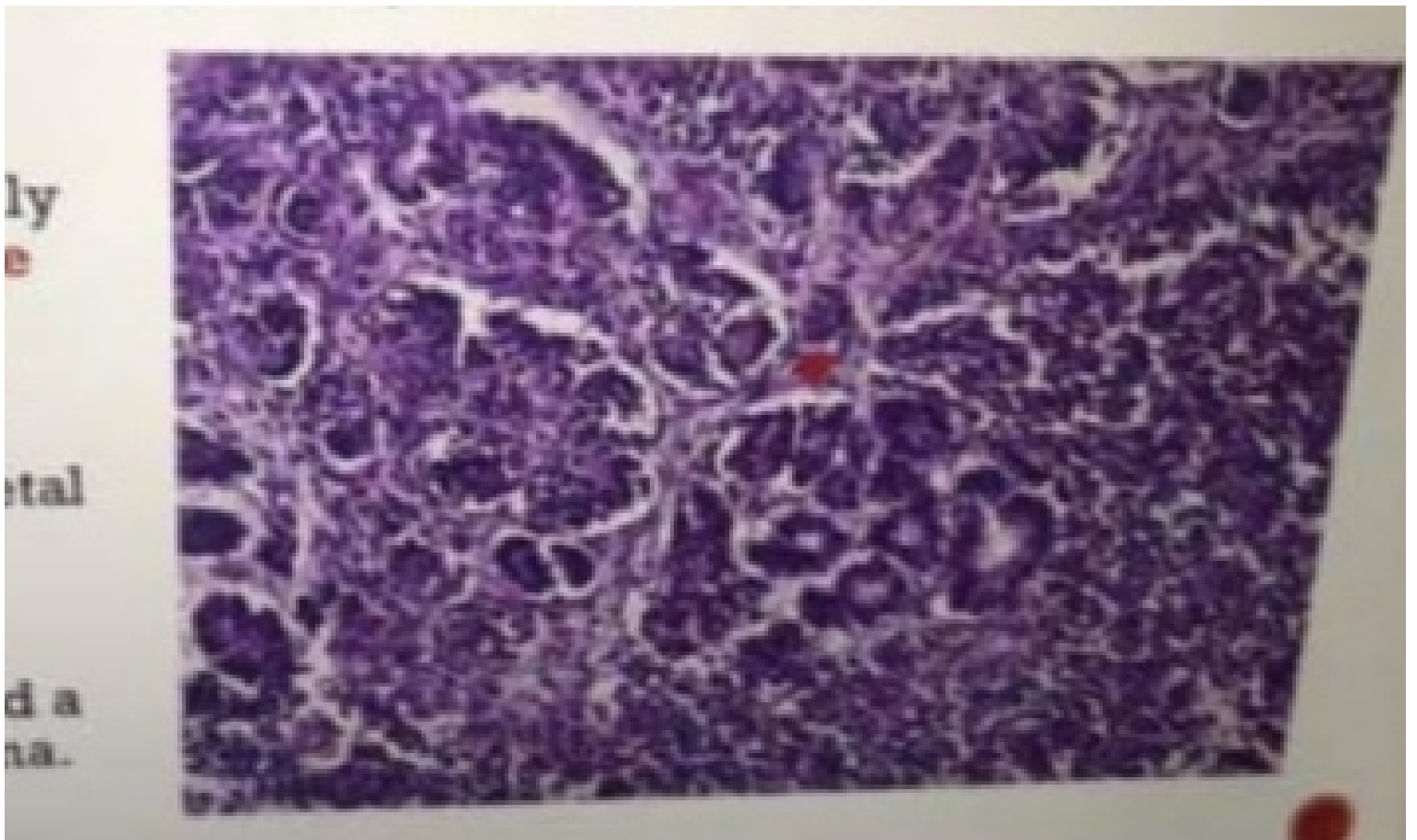
The structure labeled by the black arrow?  
Macula densa



The picture shows?  
A section through ureter



The structure labeled by the arrow?  
Lydig cells

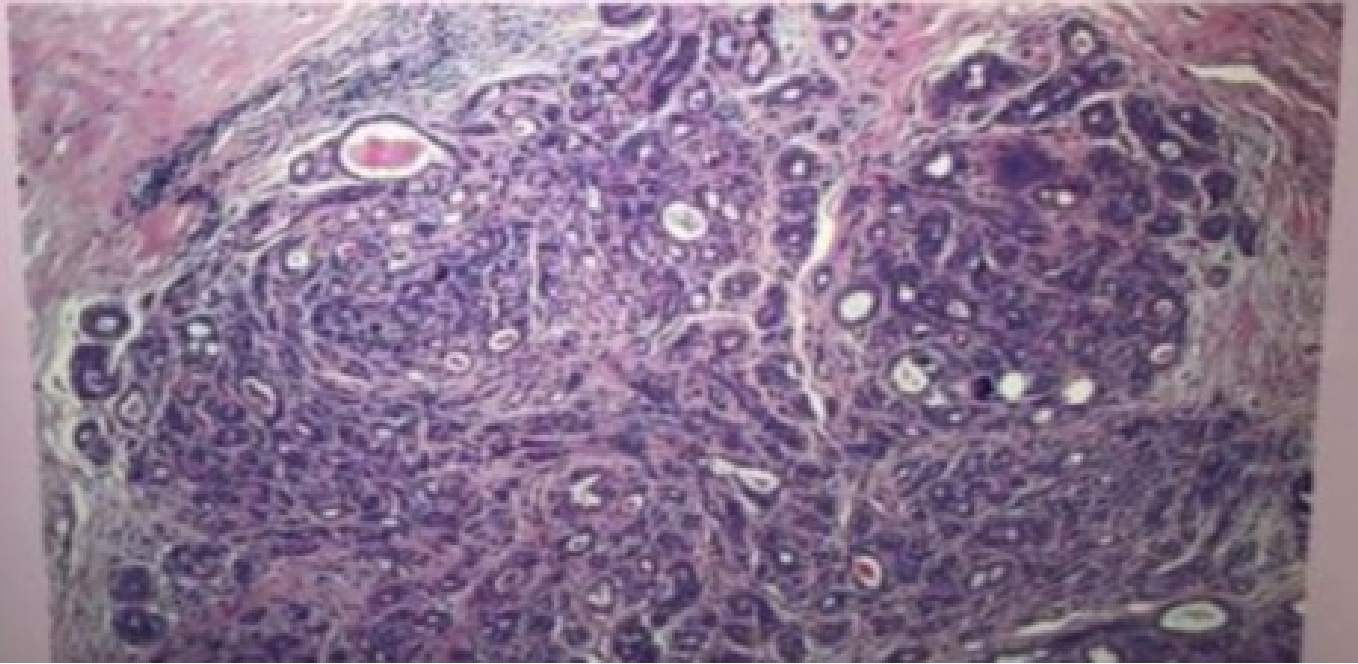


The picture shows?  
Wilms tumor



What type of tumor shown in the picture?  
Yolk sac

compressed & distorted by the surrounding dense stroma. **Unlike carcinomas:**  
•the acini are arranged in a swirling pattern, & •the outer border is usually well circumscribed.

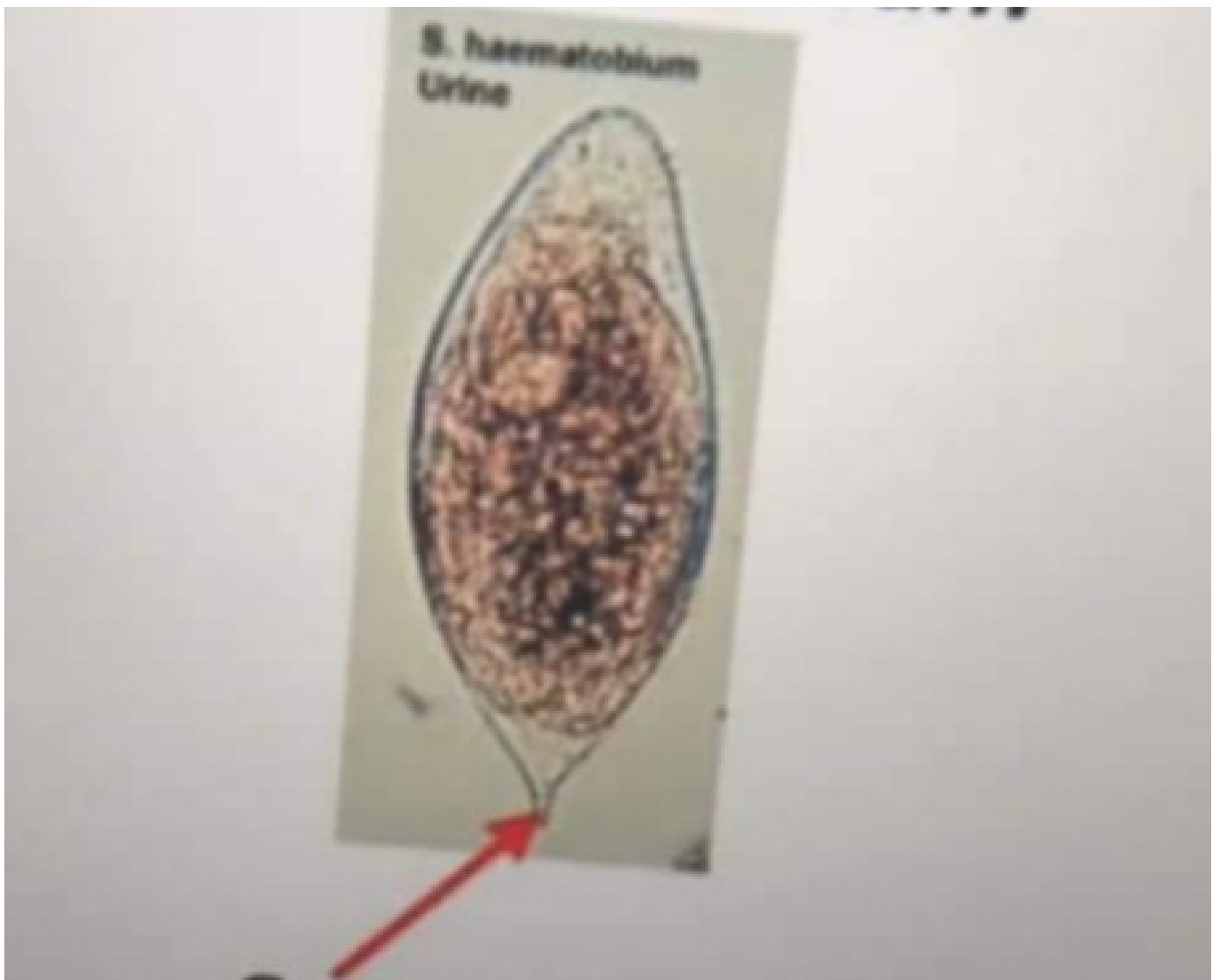


The picture shows?  
Sclerosing adenosis



What is the name of the organism in the picture?

T. Vaginalis



What are the symptoms of the organism in the picture?  
Cystitis with hemorrhage



the specimen of choice for  
urinalysis and microscopic  
analysis is?

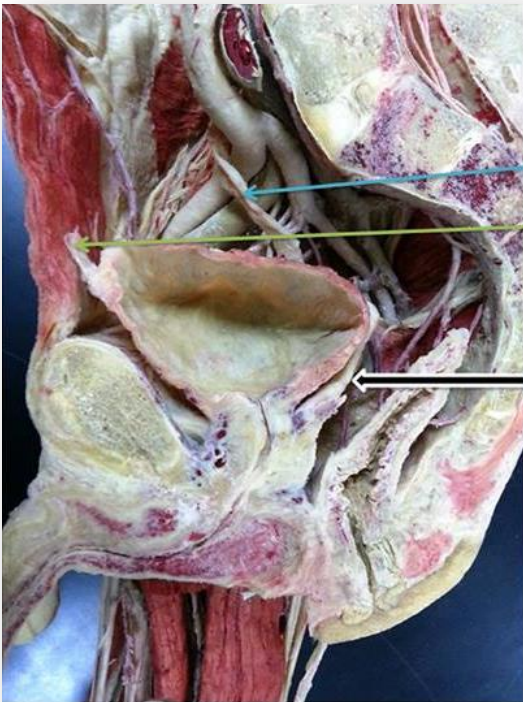
First morning

The specimen of choice for culture and sensitivity is?  
midstream

## Anatomy: Dr. Raith Alsaffar

1. .in which phase the endometrial slide represents:

Answer: secretory phase



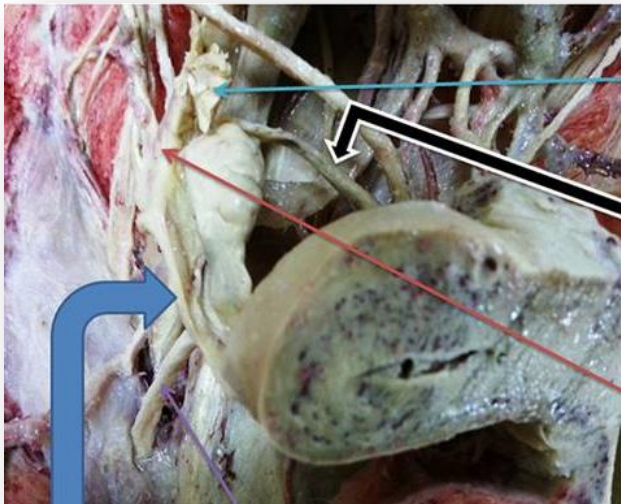
2. the black arrow indicates:

- a. ejaculatory duct
- b. uterovesical pouch
- c. seminal vesicle
- d. Vas difference

Answer :d

3. The black arrow indicates :

Answer: Ureter



4. The black arrow indicates :

Answer : ovarian ligament

5. The black arrow indicates :

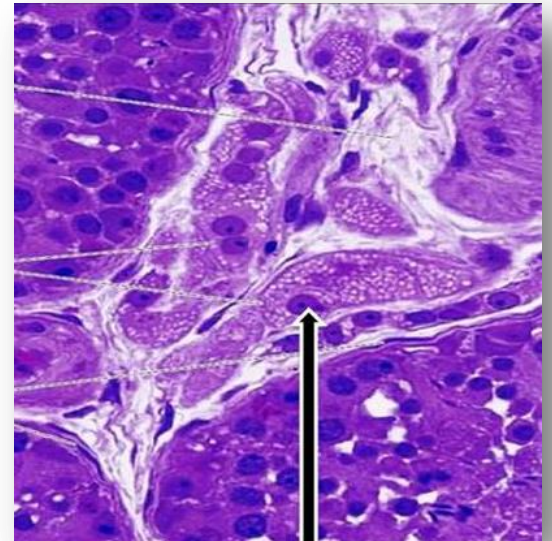
Answer: posterior vaginal fornix





6. The black arrow indicates :  
Answer: Prepuce

7. The black arrow indicates :  
Answer: Leydig cells



## Micro Dr.Sami Naji

8. lab: a specimen of urine came light pink in color , it is most probably  
answer: due to high ingestion of beet

9. lab: random specimen

a. is the most appropriate for urine analysis and microscopic examination

b. get over-estimation of the result

c. is the most common cause it is the easiest

answer: c

10. choose the incorrect statement

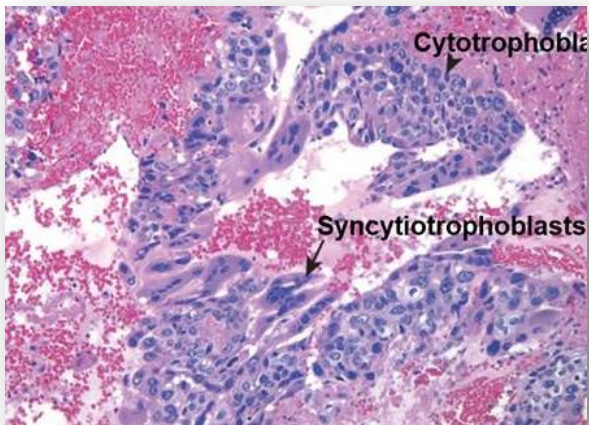
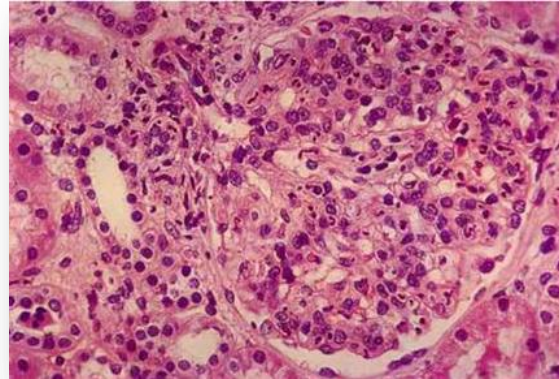
- a. culture - gonococci
- b. tzanck- chlamydia
- c. darkfield- syphilis

## Pathology Dr. Wiswasi

11. the specimen is of

- a. MCG
- b. MGN
- c. MPGN
- D. post streptococcus

Answer: D



12. the pic shows:

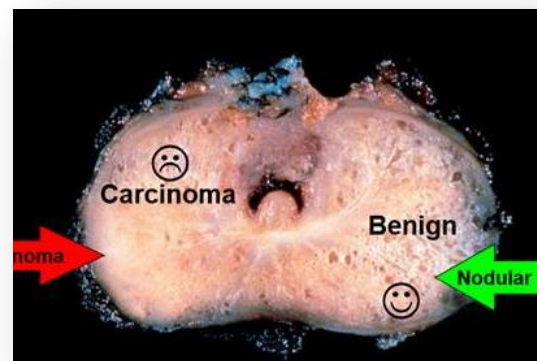
- a. acute pyelonephritis
- b. a combination of acute and chronic pyelonephritis
- c. choriocarcinoma

Answer: C

13. the pic shows

- a. full prostatic ca
- b. prostatic ca on the right
- c. prostatic ca on the left

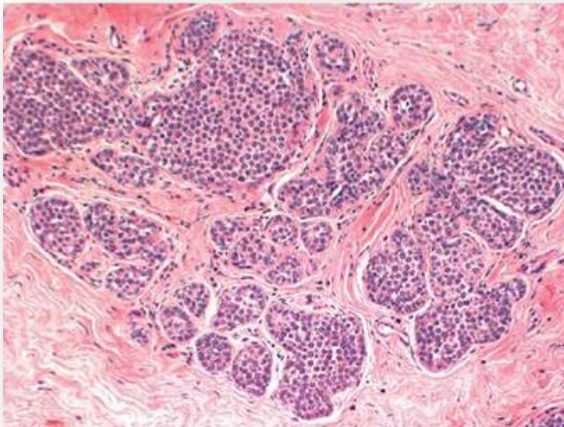
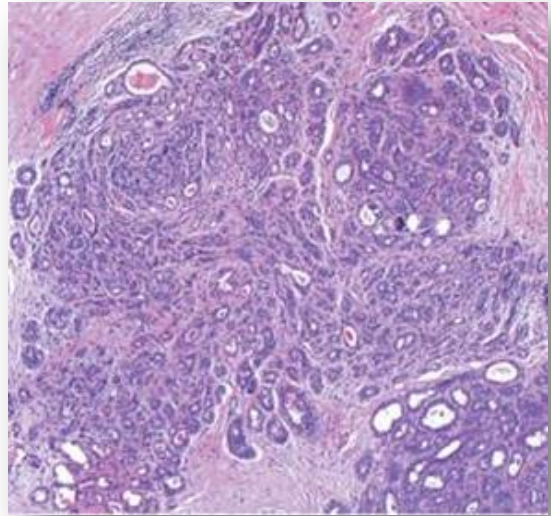
Answer: C



14. the pic shows

- a. DCIS
- b. fibroadenoma
- c. sclerosing adenosis

Answer: C



15. the pic shows

- a. invasive ductal ca
- b. invasive lobular ca
- c. DCIS
- d. LCIS

Answer: D