

OPHTHALMIC PATHOLOGY, JULY 2006

1. Discuss the clinical features, histopathological findings and prognostic factors in squamous cell carcinoma of the eyelid.
2.
 - a) Write notes on the pathology, including the diagnostic features, of granular corneal dystrophy.
 - b) How would a pathologist make a diagnosis of ICE syndrome on a penetrating keratoplasty specimen?
3. An adult presents with a red, painful eye with reduced vision. The cornea is cloudy. You suspect fungal keratitis.
 - a) Discuss possible clinical risk factors for fungal keratitis.
 - b) List useful stains and culture media in cases of suspected fungal keratitis.
 - c) Discuss the histopathologic findings of fungal keratitis.
4.
 - a) Describe the histopathological appearances of age related macular degeneration (AMD) and how they correlate with the different clinical types.
 - b) From a histopathologic standpoint, compare and contrast the mechanisms of action of photodynamic therapy using Visudyne, with Avastin in the treatment of AMD.
5. A 55 year old adult presents with pigmentation of the conjunctiva which, by virtue of its clinical appearance, becomes the subject of a conjunctival biopsy. How might the pathologist distinguish between racial pigmentation, primary acquired conjunctival melanosis (PAM) variants and conjunctival melanoma?
6.
 - a) What are the clinical settings which serve to distinguish phacolytic glaucoma from phacoanaphylactic endophthalmitis?
 - b) Describe the macroscopic and microscopic appearances of these two disease entities.
7.
 - a) A biopsy from a 50-year-old patient undergoing investigation for an orbital mass in the region of the lacrimal gland reveals a dense lymphoid infiltrate, including lymphoid follicles with germinal centres and scattered plasma cells. List a differential diagnosis for this biopsy appearance and state the probable diagnosis. Briefly discuss the natural history of the probable diagnosis in this case.
 - b) Detail the requirements for handling and transporting tissue biopsies to the laboratory for clinically suspected lymphoma.
 - c) List and briefly discuss the laboratory techniques employed to evaluate clonality of peri-ocular lymphoid infiltrates.
8.
 - a) Discuss the pathogenesis of giant cell arteritis and correlate the pathology with the possible ophthalmic clinical features.
 - b) Outline the laboratory evaluation of a temporal artery biopsy and possible histological findings in a case of suspected giant cell arteritis.

9.
 - a) List only the non-melanocytic tumours of the iris, ciliary body and choroid.
 - b) Describe the histopathology of medulloepithelioma (diktyoma).

10.
 - a) List ways in which rheumatoid disease may affect the eye and ocular adnexae.
 - b) Describe the histopathological features that may occur in rheumatoid disease involving the sclera.

11.
 - a) Outline the life cycle of *toxoplasma gondii*.
 - b) Discuss the pathology of ocular Toxoplasma infection.
 - c) Briefly describe the techniques for the laboratory diagnosis of Toxoplasma infection.

12. Write notes on the pathology, including the diagnostic features, of:
 - a) Sebaceous carcinoma of eyelid
 - b) Ocular cicatricial pemphigoid