

HLS-Pathology

Archive

Lecture 10

**Histiocytic neoplasms and
disorders of the spleen and
thymus**

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1) A 55-year-old woman has had increasing dragging abdominal sensation and enlargement for the past two years. An abdominal CT scan reveals massive (estimated 3000 gm) splenomegaly. Laboratory data revealed anemia, leukopenia, and thrombocytopenia. Nucleated red blood cells and tear drop morphology are seen in the blood film. Which of the following underlying conditions is she most likely to have?

- a. Portal hypertension.
- b. Chronic myeloid leukemia.
- c. Infectious mononucleosis.
- d. Myelofibrosis.
- e. Multiple myeloma.

Ans: b

2) One of the following is not commonly associated with massive splenomegaly?

- a. Chronic myeloid leukemia.
- b. Hairy cell leukemia.
- c. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
- d. Septicemia.
- e. Malaria.

Ans: d

3) One is true about splenomegaly process

- A) CML with mild splenomegaly
- B) Infectious mononucleosis with massive splenomegaly
- C) hereditary spherocytosis with massive splenomegaly
- D) most susceptible is neutrophils sequestration leads to resulting in anemia, leukopenia, or thrombocytopenia
- E) thrombocytopenia is more prevalent and severe in persons with splenomegaly due to
➤ Platelets are particularly susceptible to sequestration

Ans: e

splenomegaly >1000 g except :

- A. Primary myofibrosis
- B. Gaucher disease
- C. Cml
- D. Infectious mononuclosis

Answer: D

Birbeck bodies are:

- A. Cytoplasmic inclusions seen in neurons of Alzheimers disease
- B. Rod-shaped cytoplasmic organelles with a tennis racket appearance found in Langerhans cells
- C. Basophilic nuclear inclusions seen in CMV infection
- D. Cytoplasmic eosinophilic inclusions (Lewy bodies) found in Parkinsons disease

Answer: B

Wrong about unisystem langer histocytosis:

Fetal if non treated

True about hypersplenism:

Thrombocytopenia more than others

