

- 1- After Intraductal papilloma, unilateral bloody nipple discharge from one duct orifice is most commonly caused by which of the following pathologic condition?
  - a- Paget's disease of nipple
  - b- Intraductal CA
  - c- Inflammatory CA
  - d- Sub-areolar mastitis
  
- 2- Which of the following conditions is associated with increase risk of breast cancer?
  - a- Fibrocystic mastopathy
  - b- Severe hyperplasia
  - c- Atypical hyperplasia
  - d- Papillomatosis
  
- 3- Which of the following lesions are non-invasive malignancies?
  - a- Intraductal CA of comedo type
  - b- Tubular & mucinous CA
  - c- Infiltrating ductal CA & lobular CA.
  - d- Medullary CA, including atypical medullary lesions.
  
- 4- Which of the following are most important & clinically useful risk factors for breast cancer?
  - a- Fibrocystic disease, age & gender.
  - b- Cysts, family history in immediate relatives & gender.
  - c- Age, gender & family history of in immediate relatives
  - d- Obesity, null parity & alcohol use.

7. Which one of the following pathologic findings is the strongest contraindication to breast preservation (lumpectomy + breast radiation) as primary treatment for a newly diagnosed breast cancer?

- a - Grade 3, poorly differentiated, infiltrating ductal CA
- b - Extensive intraductal cancer around invasive lesion
- c - Tumor size > 3cm
- d - Positive surgical margins for invasive cancer.

6. Axillary L/N dissection is routinely used for all of the following conditions except:

- a - 2cm, pure comedo type intraductal CA
- b - 1cm, infiltrating lobular CA
- c - 8mm, infiltrating ductal CA
- d - A pure medullary cancer in upper inner quadrant.

5. Failure to perform radiation after wide excision of an invasive cancer risks which of the following outcomes?

- a - Recurrence of cancer in ipsilateral breast.
- b - Shorter survival time.
- c - Regional nodal recurrence.
- d - Greater chance of breast cancer mortality.

8. Which of the following treatments should never be recommended to a pt. with purely intraductal CA.

- a - Modified radical mastectomy.
- b - Lumpectomy to clear surgical margins, followed by observation
- c - Incisional biopsy + an involved margin, followed by radiation
- d - Excisional biopsy to clear margins, followed by radiation

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nts?

w-up

er excision

2. biopsy of opposite breast.
3. regional node dissection.

Breast

internal mammary lymph nodes:-

impact on survival as Axillary L/N status.

impact on survival than Axillary L/N status.

impact on survival than Axillary L/N status.

impact on survival as Axillary L/N, but only in medially located  
Tumor

le impact on survival.

following statements are true about reconstruction

following mastectomy?

sthesia or tissue expanders may be inserted  
of ablative surgery.

requires adjuvant chemotherapy or radiation therapy  
the breast is delayed until completion of treatment.

mastectomy defects require the use of flap.

following statements are true about reconstruction

13- Which of the following statements is/are true concerning the anatomy of breast?

- a- About 25% lymphatic drainage of breast courses to internal mammary.
- b- Nerves in axillary part include intercostal brachial nerve, the long thoracic nerve & axillary nerve.
- c- Fascial band projecting thru the breast to skin form a supporting framework known as Cooper's ligament.
- d- The ductal system of breast from the alveoli to skin are lined & columnar epithelium.

14- Which of the following statement is/are true concerning the recurrence of breast cancer?

- a- The majority of pt's recur in 5 yrs of diagnosis.
- b- >70% of breast cancer recurrence involve distant metastasis.
- c- Pulmonary metastases & bone is most common initial site of recurrence.
- d- Local recurrence rate following breast conserving procedures varies from 10-40% whether or not radiation was used.
- e- All of above.

15- Which of the following statement is/are true concerning mammography?

- a- upto 50% of cancers detected mammographically not palpable.
- b- 10-20% palpable breast cancers are not detected by mammography.
- c- Sensitivity of mammography ↑ses w. age.
- d- American cancer society currently recommends routine screening mammography beginning at age 40.
- e- All of above.

16- Which of following is true concerning radiation therapy after lumpectomy?

- a- The total dose given to breast is usually in range 2500-3000 cGy.
- b- Radiation to axillary node bed is normally part of procedure in pt's.
- c- Long term complications of radiation therapy include rib fracture.
- d- Breast edema & skin erythema usually resolves within few weeks.
- e- None of Above.

1- 15 yrs old male presented in medical ER with H/O gradual worsening breathlessness over the period of last one month. On chest exam, breath sounds are greatly reduced on left side. Vocal fremitus & vocal resonance are ved on left lower chest wall. On percussion there is stony dullness. What is diagnosis?

- a- Left sided pneumonia
- b- Left sided Pleural effusion
- c- Left sided bronchiectasis
- d- Left sided pneumothorax

2- In above scenecio which of following investigation help in diagnosis

- a- Complete blood counts
- b- USG
- c- LFT
- d- V/Q scan

3- Byssinosis is respiratory disease due to:-

- a- Cotton dust
- b- Humidified air
- c- Paint dust
- d- Birds feces

4- A 45yr female presented in medical OPD with 5 weeks H/O low grade fever & evening rise, wt loss, night sweating, Persistent cough & yellow sputum & now for last 3 days fresh & clotted blood in sputum. & now last for 3 days fresh clotted blood in sputum. What is your diagnosis?

- a- Bronchiectasis
- b- Ch. bronchitis
- c- Pulmonary TB
- d- Pulmonary Aspergillosis.

5- A 60yr old female & diagnosis of DVT of right leg comes to Medical ER. She gives H/O start of symptoms 2 month back. & swelling of almost double the circumference compared & left leg is present. She is not taking any treatment. She started leg exercise as advised by some relatives, to reduce swelling. After about an hour she develop sudden chest pain & severe dyspnea.

6. The above scenario is most likely due to:

- a- Acute MI
- b- Acute Pulmonary embolism
- c- Acute Respiratory infection

6. In above scenario what was reason behind her sudden pain & dyspnea?

- a- She was 60 yrs old.
- b- She was sick for 2 months.
- c- She was not taking treatment.
- d- Started exercise to reduce swelling.

7. Which of following investigation is related (least) to above mentioned scenario?

- a- Angiography
- b- Ventilation
- c- CT scan

8. Which is not true for pleural effusion?

- a- The pleural fluid will be exudative if complicates lobar pneumonia.
- b- The pleural effusion is common to lobar pneumonia.
- c- The pleural effusion is diagnostic for types of pneumonia.
- d- Pleural aspiration is diagnostic for types of pneumonia.

9. Which disease comes to your mind if persistent dry cough, reticulonodular pattern on X-ray chest & ground glass on HRCT.

- a- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.
- b- Bronchiectasis
- c- Lobar pneumonia
- d- COPD.