

Breast & Male Genital System

1- A 26 year old woman presented to a physician with severe back pain. Her breasts were much enlarged. There was no sign of a lump or discharge. The physician finally suggested reduction mammoplasty. What was the likely condition that the patient suffer from?

a. Macromastia.

b. Congenital nipple retraction

c. Milkline remnants

d. Acute mastitis

e. Fibrosis.

2- After intraductal papilloma, unilateral bloody nipple discharge from one duct orifice is most commonly caused by which of following pathologic conditions

a. Paget's disease of nipple.

b. Intraductal carcinoma

c. Inflammatory carcinoma.

d. Subareolar mastitis

e. Macromastia.

3- Which of the following conditions is associated with ↑ risk of breast cancer.

a. Fibrocystic mastopathy.

b. Severe hyperplasia.

(c) Atypical hyperplasia.

d. Papillomatosis.

e. Macromastia.

4- A 26 year old woman has felt a breast lump for the past 1 month & is worried because she has a family history of breast CA. On examination a firm 2cm mass in upper outer quadrant of her left breast & biopsy shows carcinoma & genetic analysis is a carrier of BRCA 1 gene mutation in her mother & sister. Which one of the following carcinoma has highest incidence in families.

a. Lobular carcinoma.

b. Tubular carcinoma.

c. Metaplastic carcinoma.

d. ~~Ductal carcinoma in situ~~ Papillary carcinoma

(e) Lobular " " " " Medullary "

5- Most commonly the underlying lesion in Paget disease of breast is

(a) Invasive carcinoma.

b. Mucinous "

c. Lobular "

d. Ductal carcinoma in situ.

e. Lobular " " "

10- A clinical study is performed with subjects who are sexually active 30-45 yr old men & found to have history of pelvic pain with enlarged, tender prostates on digital rectal examination. Microbiologic cultures from prostatic secretions show no growth. Which of following infectious agents is most likely to produce conditions seen in this subset of subjects

a- Human papilloma virus.

b- HSV

c- HIV

d- Chlamydia Trachomatis

e- Candida

11- 24yr old G2 P1 woman gives birth to male infant weight 2850 gm. On physical ex. he has incomplete development of dorsal aspect of penile urethra with defect extending to bladder. Which is open onto lower abdominal wall. Which of following is diagnosis.

a- Hypospadias

b- Bowen disease

c- Balanoposthitis

d- Epispadias

e- Paraphimosis

12. An epidemiologic study is performed to determine potential risk factors for development of penile squamous intraepithelial neoplasia in elderly men. The medical histories of these men are reviewed. Which of the following diseases is most likely to be found to precede development of penile neoplasia in these men?

- a. Phimosis.
- b. Herpes simplex chronicus.
- c. Lichen " " "
- d. Balanitis xerotica obliterans.
- e. Epispadias.

13. On physical examination of a 23 year old healthy man, both his testes are palpable in scrotum & are normal in size with no masses palpable. However the spermatic cord on the left has feel of a "bag of worms". Lab studies show oligospermia. Which of the following pathologic findings is most likely present in this man?

- a. Hydrocele
- b. Testicular torsion
- c. Spermatocele
- d. Varicocele
- e. Seminoma.

14- A 72 yr old man gets up several times to urinate since 4 years. On physical examination he has diffusely enlarged prostate palpated on digital rectal examination. Lab studies show his serum prostate specific antigen is 6 ng/ml. Which of following pathologic finding is present in this:

- a- Adenocarcinoma
- b- Acute inflammation
- c- Multiple infarctions
- d- Nodular hyperplasia
- e- Granulomas.

15- A 19 year old university student notes the sudden onset of severe discomfort in his scrotum late one evening. No position is comfortable for him to sit or lie down in emergency room of hospital, his vital signs within normal range except BP 100/65 mmHg. His left testis is slightly enlarged & exquisitely tender. There is no inguinal adenopathy. A doppler US scan show ↓ Blood flow in left testis. Which of following conditions is most likely to have.

- a- Choriocarcinoma
- b- Varicocele
- c- Lithiasis
- d- Torsion
- e- Hydrocele.