

1- A 62 yr old male is suffering from upper epigastric discomfort and pain. He also complaint of unexplained weight lose. For workup of the patient gasrtroscopy is planned that revealed diffuse thickening of gastric wall. Biopsy of the mass revealed sheets of signet ring cells diffusely infiltrating in the wall. Which of the following gene get mutated in this case?

- a. APC
- b. P53
- c. beta catenin
- d. CDH 1
- e. MLH1

2- Which of the following statement is a mismatched

- a. MSI-Colorectal CA
- b. Villous adenoma
- c. FAP
- d. Adenoid cystic CA
- e. Megaloblastic anemia

MLH1, MSH6  
less malignant potential  
APC gene  
perineural invasion  
Autoimmune gastritis

3- A 42-year-old woman with long-standing rheumatoid arthritis complains of dry eyes and dry mouth. Bilateral enlargement of the parotids is noted on physical examination. The syndrome described in this scenario is best described as

- a. autoimmune
- b. infectious
- c. metabolic
- d. metastatic
- e. primary neoplastic

4- Crohn disease is best described by which of the following combination of lesions

- a) Transmural inflammation, backwash ilietus, toxic megacolon, pseudopolyps
- b) skip lesions, pseudopolyps, toxic megacolon, perianal fistula

- c) skip lesions, cobblestone appearance, transmural inflammation, non caseating granuloma, perianal fistula
- d) cobble stone appearance, perianal fistula, skip lesion, pseudopolyps
- e) Transmural inflammation, pseudopolyps, rectum involvement only, caseating granuloma

5- A newborn is having the complaint of poor oral intake, failure to pass meconium, bilious vomiting and abdominal distention. He underwent emergency laparotomy, operative findings are the large distended distal colon. The diagnosis of Hirschsprung was made. Which of the following statements is the diagnostic criteria to diagnose this condition?

- a. Increase number of ganglion cells in myenteric plexus
- b. Hypertrophied nerve fibers
- c) Absence of ganglion cells in myenteric plexus
- d. Reduced muscularis propria
- e. No nerves in myenteric plexus

6- A 39-year-old woman presents with abdominal cramps, watery diarrhea, bronchospasm and periodic facial flushing. Workup reveals several masses within the liver and a large mass in the small intestine. Biopsy of this mass revealed a tumor composed of polygonal to oval cells arranged in ribbon and rosettes pattern, with positive IHC staining with chromogranin. Which of the following substances is likely to be elevated in her urine?

- a) 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA)
- b. Aminolevulinic acid
- c. *n*-formiminoglutamate
- d. Normetanephrine
- e. Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) →

7- Which of the following is not a risk factor for colorectal CA

- a. Low fiber diet
- b. Sedentary life style
- c. Smoking and alcohol
- d. FAP & HNPCC



e. High fiber diet

8- A 38-year-old woman has complaint of increasing fatigue. An upper GI study is unremarkable, but a barium enema study finds a 4-cm mass in the left side of his colon having an "apple core" appearance and a 2-cm mass in the right colon. Biopsies of these masses find multiple adenocarcinomas. She has no previous history of colon polyps. Further workup finds that several of her relatives have a history of colon cancer. What do you think that she might have which of the following syndrome?

- a. Adenomatous polyposis coli (*APC*)
- b. MYH polyposis
- c. juvenile polyposis
- d. hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer syndrome (HNPCC)
- e. peutz jeghers syndrome

9- A 62-year-old man presents with gastric pain and is found to have a 3.5cm mass located in the anterior wall of his stomach. This mass is resected and histologic examination reveals a tumor composed of cells having elongated, spindle-shaped nuclei. Which of the following IHC is considered to be confirmatory marker to diagnose this tumor?

- a. CD10
- b. CD15
- c. CD30
- d. CD95
- e. CD117 (c-kit)

10- A 41-year-old man chronic smoker presents with a slowly enlarging mass on the right side of his face. Physical examination finds a 2.5-cm mass involving the superficial lobe of his right parotid gland. Histologic sections reveal a papillary tumor with cleft-like spaces lined by double layer of oncocyctic cells. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- b. Warthin tumor
- c. Sebaceous lymphadenoma
- d. Pleomorphic adenoma
- e. Lymphoepithelioma

11- Which of the following is not a determinant for malignant potential in case of adenomatous polyp

- a. Site of a polyp
- b. Size of a polyp
- c. Numbers of a polyp
- d. Architecture of a polyp
- e. Degree of dysplasia

12- During routine colonoscopy of a 65-year-old man, a 2-mm “dewdrop”-like polyp is found in the sigmoid colon. Histologic examination of a biopsy of this lesion reveals a serrated appearance that are confined to upper 3<sup>rd</sup> of mucosal surface with increased cytoplasmic mucin. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Hamartomatous polyp
- b. Hyperplastic polyp
- c. Inflammatory polyp
- d. Tubular adenoma



e. Villous adenoma

13- While grossing the specimen of appendicectomy, it is essential to take section from tip of appendix. Why

- a. To see neutrophils within mucosa of tip
- b. Not to miss carcinoid most common tumor of appendix
- c. To diagnose mucoappendix
- d. Not to miss polyp of appendix
- e. To look for parasite within lumen

14- Following statements are correct about HPV associated squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity except

- a. Involves base of tongue, tonsils & oropharynx
- b. Relative good prognosis as compared to Non-HPV SCC
- c. Chances of field cancerization is more as compared to Non-HPV SCC
- d. Overexpression of P16 and non keratinizing SCC morphology
- e. Chemo & radiotherapy sensitive as compared to Non-HPV SCC

15- Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

- a. Clostridium difficile
- b. E.coli
- c. Giardia lamblia
- d. Pseudomonas
- e. Salmonella