

here

Neoplasia MCQs

17001-17090 (Dr. Faiqa)

17091 onwards (Dr. Amna)

1. Which one of the following is not considered to be a distinctive pattern of non-neoplastic growth?

- A. regeneration
- B. hypertrophy
- C. hyperplasia
- D. anaplasia *anaplasia*
- E. metaplasia

2. Each of the following is an anaplastic change except:

- A. pleomorphism and hyperchromatism
- B. increased mitosis and abnormal mitotic figures
- C. nuclei that vary in shape and size
- D. presence of undifferentiated cells
- E. presence of abundant chromatin in cytoplasmic organelles

3. Which of the following is least likely to be used as a means of distinguishing a benign from a malignant neoplasm?

- A. degree of cellular differentiation
- B. rate of growth
- C. type and amount of necrosis ✓
- D. evidence of metastasis
- E. mode of spread

4. Which one of the following features is more characteristic of a benign than a malignant neoplasm

- A. grows by expansion and implantation occurs frequently
 - B. metastasizes if the brain is the site of origin
 - C. usually non-encapsulated and necrosis seldom occurs
 - D. tend to recur after surgical removal
 - E. usually occur singly and do not recur after surgical removal
- 2020 Seidun*

5. The process of neoplastic cells moving through the circulatory system and becoming lodged in a vessel causing obstruction is referred to as:

- A. anaplasia
- B. neoplasia
- C. thrombosis
- D. transplantation

E. Embolism *Embolism*

6. The most common method employed to diagnose neoplasia in animals is which one of the following?

- A. exfoliative cytology
- B. biopsy technique *Biopsy*
- C. radiographic techniques
- D. chemical analysis
- E. fluorescent antibody test

7. Neoplasm composed of a variety of cell types representing more than one germ layer is referred to as:

- A. papilloma
- B. carcinoma
- C. teratoma *Teratoma*
- D. sarcoma
- E. Polyp

Neoplasm composed of the variety of the cells representing more than one type

8. The process by which glandular epithelium of the prostate is transformed into squamous epithelium following prolonged administration of estrogens is known as:

- A. neoplasia
- B. dysplasia
- C. hyperplasia
- D. metaplasia *metaplasie*
- E. anaplasia

9. A neoplasm characterized by the presence of "keratin pearls" and intercellular bridges is most likely a:

- A. basal cell epithelioma
- B. pheochromocytoma
- C. squamous cell carcinoma *Squamous cell carcinoma*
- D. histiocytoma
- E. perianal gland adeno

10. A benign neoplasm derived from glandular epithelial cells is referred to as:

- A. papilloma
- B. polyp
- C. carcinoma
- D. adenoma
- E. Sarcoid

adenoma.
Adenoma

11. The following viruses are considered to be oncogenic

- a. Hepatitis B
- b. Hepatitis C
- c. EBV
- d. HPV

e. All of the above

12. Malignant neoplasms

- a. are undifferentiated
- b. almost always exhibit rapid growth
- c. are proven by discovery of metastases
- d. do not commonly exhibit mitotic figures
- e. are not locally invasive

13. To which 2 organs do tumours most commonly spread haematogenously

- a. Lung & brain
- b. Liver & lungs
- c. Lungs & kidneys
- d. Liver & brain
- e. None of above

liver and lungs

14. Alpha-fetoprotein is the tumor marker of

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Renal cell carcinoma
- c. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- d. Basal cell carcinoma
- e. Osteosarcoma

15. What are the invasion factors for the tumor metastasis:

- a. Detachment of the tumor cells from each other
- b. Attachment to matrix components
- c. Degradation of ECM
- d. Migration of tumor cells
- e. All of the above

Calcitonin is used as a tumor marker in
Medullary carcinoma of thyroid