

Department of Pathology  
Azra Naheed Medical College  
TEST FGS, Breast, MGS  
MBBS 4<sup>th</sup> Year (MCQ)

Time Allowed: 30min

Total Marks: 30

- 1- A 66 year old female presents with white lesions, pruritis in her vulval region which have well defined borders. Histologically the lesion is characterized by marked thinning of the epidermis, degeneration of the basal cells, excessive keratinization (hyperkeratosis), sclerotic changes of the superficial dermis and a bandlike lymphocytic infiltrate in the underlying dermis.
- a. Lichen sclerosis
  - b. Bartholin cyst
  - c. Squamous hyperplasia
  - d. Gardner duct cyst
  - e. Molluscum contagiosum
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- 2- A two-year old girl presented with a ten day history of a mass protruding from the vagina. Examination revealed a 5 cm purple mass at introitus. Examination under anaesthesia revealed a polypoid mass resembling a bunch of grapes arising from upper one third of the vagina.
- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b. Sarcoma botryoides
  - c. Papillary hidradenoma
  - d. Extramammary pagets disease
  - e. Condyloma acuminatum
- 3- Dysplasia limited to lower two third of cervical epithelium corresponds to
- a. CIN II : LSIL
  - b. CIN I : LSIL
  - c. CIN II : HSIL
  - d. CIN III : HSIL
  - e. CIN III : LSIL
- 4- Which of the following features correspond to secretory endometrium
- a. Straight tubular glands, compact stroma
  - b. Saw-tooth glands, secretory vacuolations, spiral arterioles in stroma
  - c. Shedding o endometrium
  - d. Straight tubular glands, inflammatory infiltrate in stroma



e. Estrogen<sup>like</sup>

- 5- Chronic endometritis is characterized by
- Presence of neutrophils and macrophages
  - Presence of plasma cells
  - Presence of epithelioid cells
  - Presence of lymphocytes and neutrophils
  - Presence of eosinophils
- 6- The most important distinguishing feature between a leiomyoma and leiomyosarcoma is
- Mitosis, necrosis and cellular atypia
  - Necrosis only
  - Cellular atypia
  - Necrosis and cellular atypia
  - Hyalinization
- 7- Ovarian tumor that can result in carcinoid syndrome is
- Serous cystadenoma
  - Specialized/ monodermal Teratoma
  - Yolk-sac tumor
  - Dysgerminoma
  - Granulosa theca cell tumor
- 8- Which of the following are the most common tumors metastizing to ovary?
- Lung & thyroid
  - Colon, appendix & breast
  - Brain & kidney
  - Soft tissue & bone
  - Adrenal & liver
- 9- A female patient underwent surgical excision of ovarian tumor which was grossly well encapsulated and yellow. Her lab investigations showed elevated estrogen levels. Microscopy showed Call-Exner bodies. What is the probable diagnosis?
- Dysgerminoma
  - Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor
  - Granulosa theca cell tumor
  - Fibroma
  - Thecoma
- 10- A young female with history of molar pregnancy presents with bloody discharge, elevated  $\beta$ -HCG levels. A mass was identified in the uterus which microscopically showed invasion of malignant cytotrophoblasts and syncytiotrophoblasts but no villi were identified. What is the diagnosis?
- Partial mole
  - Complete mole
  - Invasive mole
  - Gestational Choriocarcinoma
  - Non-gestational choriocarcinoma



11- Schiller-Duval bodies and raised serum levels of alpha fetoprotein are diagnostic hallmarks of which ovarian tumor.

- a. Choriocarcinoma
- b. Yolk-sac tumor
- c. Teratoma
- d. Dysgerminoma
- e. Embryonal carcinoma

12- A 22 yr pregnant female presents to gynaecological OPD with complaints of hyperemesis. Her uterus is large for dates and USG revealed snowstorm appearance. Which of the following IHC(immunohistochemical) stain is used to differentiate between complete and partial mole

- a) P53
- b) P27
- c) P21
- d) P57
- e) P56

13- A 48 female present to OPD with the complaint of heavy abdominal mass. Her USG revealed a large ovarian mass. She underwent TAH and BSO. Histological examination of the ovarian mass revealed high grade ovarian serous carcinoma. Which of the following is a premalignant lesion of this tumor

- a) EIN
- b) EIC
- c) STIC
- d) CIN
- e) VIN

14- A 75/F presents with bilateral ovarian tumors, on gross examination surface of the both ovaries are studded with tumor nodules. Cut sectioning revealed multilocular cystic mass with gelatinous mucoid fluid & complex septae. Which one of the following will be your provisional diagnosis?

- a) Metastatic tumors most likely from appendix
- b) Papillary serous cyst adenocarcinoma
- c) Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma
- d) Clear cell tumor
- e) Brenner tumors

15- Which one of the following factor does not affect the prognosis of ovarian tumor?

- a) Tumor capsule intact or rupture
- b) Specimen integrity
- c) Solid nodule on surface
- d) Malignant cells in ascitic fluid
- e) CA 19-9 levels



16-A 36 year old woman complaints of bloody discharge from the nipple of her right breast for the past 3 days. On physical examination, the skin of breast appears normal, and no masses are palpable. There is no axillary lymphadenopathy. The patient has normal menstrual cycle and is using oral contraceptives. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Fibroadenoma
- b. Phyllodes tumor
- c. Acute mastitis
- d. Intraductal papilloma
- e. Sclerosing adenosis

17-A 28 year old pregnant woman discovered a lump in her left breast. On examination, it measures 2x2 cm and is freely mobile. After childbirth the mass appears to decrease slightly in size. The infant breastfeeds without difficulty. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Intraductal papilloma
- b. Phyllodes tumor
- c. Lobular carcinoma in situ
- d. Fibroadenoma
- e. Medullary carcinoma

18-What will be the molecular class of a breast tumor with IHC results of ER +, PR +, Her2 +

- a) ER +
- b) PR +
- c) Her2neu +
- d) Triple negative
- e) Luminal A

19- What will be the relative risk of malignancy in case of Atypical Ductal Hyperplasia (ADH) ?

- a) 2-3 times
- b) 4-5 times
- c) 8-10 times
- d) 1.5-3 times
- e) 11-13 times

20- A 30 year old woman with a history of trauma to her right breast complaints of a 3cm contusion that resolved within 3 weeks but after 1 month she felt a firm lump that persisted below the site of bruise. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Fibroadenoma
- b. Sclerosing adenosis
- c. Fat necrosis
- d. Ductal carcinoma in situ
- e. Mammary duct ectasia

21- Three weeks after giving birth to a normal term infant a 24 years old woman is breastfeeding the infant and notices fissures in the skin around her left nipple. Over the next three days the



region around the nipple becomes erythematous and tender. Purulent exudate from a small abscess drains through a fissure. Which of the following organism is most likely to be cultured from the exudate?

- a. ~~Listeria monocytogenes~~
- b. Streptococcus viridans
- c. Candida albicans
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Lactobacillus acidophilus

22- Which of the following breast lesions are noninvasive malignancies?

- a. Intraductal carcinoma of the comedo type.
- b. Tubular carcinoma and mucinous carcinoma
- c. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma and lobular carcinoma.
- d. Medullary carcinoma, including atypical medullary lesions.
- e. secretory carcinoma

23- Tumor of the breast with leaf like pattern composed of nodules of proliferating stroma covered by epithelium is

- a. Fibroadenoma
- b. Phylloides tumor
- c. Gynecomastia
- d. Papillary carcinoma
- e. Micropapillary carcinoma

24- A 53 female underwent mastectomy for carcinoma breast. Her specimen received in histopathology lab, on gross examination the size of tumor is 4.2cm, overlying skin is unremarkable. Microscopic examination revealed 5 out of 12 lymph nodes are positive for metastatic carcinoma.

- a) pT2N1M1
- b) pT3N3Mx
- c) pT4N2M1
- d) pT2N2Mx
- e) pT1N3M x

25- A 35-year-old man has mass in left testis, with palpable left inguinal lymph node. Laboratory findings included a serum beta-HCG of 5 IU/L and alpha-fetoprotein of 2 ng/mL. The left testis is removed and with on sectioning reveals a firm, lobulated light tan mass without hemorrhage or necrosis. Which of the following is most likely to have?

- A Choriocarcinoma
- B Embryonal carcinoma
- C Seminoma
- D Yolk sac tumor
- E Leydig cell tumor



26-A 70-year-old healthy man has enlarged Prostate and biopsy shows small, crowded glands containing cells with prominent nucleoli within the nuclei. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Nodular hyperplasia
- c) Chronic prostatitis
- d) Urothelial carcinoma
- e) Recent infarction

Q 27 A 23-year-old healthy man has swelling in right side of testis and the spermatic cord on the right has the feel of a 'bag of worms'. Laboratory studies show oligospermia. Which of the following conditions is this man most likely to have?

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

Q-28 A male infant of one week has incomplete development of the dorsal aspect of the penile urethra, with the defect extending to the bladder, which is open onto the lower abdominal wall. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Hypospadias
- b) Bowen disease
- c) Balanoposthitis
- d) Epispadias
- e) Paraphimosis

Q-29A 65 years old man with enlarged prostate had serum prostate specific antigen ((PSA) levels above 15 ng/mL and underwent prostatectomy following biopsies in which there was ADENOCARCINOMA. In which of the following regions of the prostate are these adenocarcinomas most likely to arise?

- a) Anterior fibromuscular stroma
- b) Central zone
- c) Peripheral zone
- d) Periurethral zone
- e) Transitional zone

Q30 Which of the following enzymes is the pharmacologic agent most likely to block the synthesis of (DHT) in patient having enlarge?

- a) 5-alpha-reductase
- b) Aromatase
- c) 17-alpha-hydroxylase
- d) Desmolase
- e) 11-beta-hydroxylase