

Disease, Renal, lungs.  
Shereena

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M.B.B.S. 4<sup>TH</sup> YEAR (2015-16)

(26)

Roll No: 12205

REVISION TEST  
MCQs

Total Marks : 50  
Time Allowed : 30 min

1. A vulvar biopsy revealed HMB-45 positive tumor. What is the most likely interpretation?
- a. Squamous cell carcinoma → 20 P.I.T.C. → bulky polypoid and fill and p  
 b. Sarcoma botryoides → round → embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of vagina  
 c. Melanoma ✓  
 d. Clear cell adenocarcinoma  
 e. Vulvar Intra-epithelial neoplasm

ennis  
rucker

2. A young female went through preterm delivery and complained of fishy smelling green-gray vaginal discharge with pruritis. The culture report of her vaginal discharge showed predominantly

- a. Chlamydia trachomatis  
 ✓ b. Gardnerella vaginalis ✓  
 c. Trichomonas vaginalis  
 d. Treponema palladium  
 e. Ureaplasma urealyticum

3. If the histological examination of the lesion of cervix revealed atypical, immature squamous cells confined to the lower one third of the epithelium, then the lesion would be graded as

- ✓ a. LSIL ✓ → lower  
 b. HSIL → two third of epithel.  
 c. VIN  
 d. CIN-III  
 e. CIN-II

4. Multiple sexual partners, young age at first intercourse, high parity, persistent infection with HPV 16 or HPV 18, viral oncogenicity, presence of co-carcinogens, use of oral contraceptives and immunosuppression are the risk factors for

- a. Vulval Melanoma  
 b. Vaginal Rhabdomyosarcoma  
 ✓ c. Cervical carcinoma ✓  
 d. Lichen Sclerosus  
 e. Verrucous Carcinoma

5. As an extra-mammary disease, one of the following lesions presents as a pruritic, red, crusted, sharply demarcated, maplike area on vulva. The diagnostic microscopic feature is large PAS stained tumor cells lying singly or in small clusters within the epidermis distinguished by a clear separation ("halo") from the surrounding epithelial cells.

- a. Extra-mammary Paget disease of cervix  
 ✓ b. Extra-mammary Paget disease of vulva ✓  
 c. Paget disease of breast  
 d. Extra-mammary Paget disease of bone  
 e. Extra-mammary Paget disease of uterus

vulvar lesion  
could be confined  
epidermis of skin  
and hair

Vulvar cancer →

Squamous cell

6. An 18 yr old girl has Rt adnexal mass. CT shows 10 cm solid and circumscribed mass. Microscopically mostly primitive mesenchymal cells along with some cartilaginous tissue, muscle and foci of neuroepithelial differentiation are seen, then likely diagnosis is
- Brenner tumor
  - Dysgerminoma
  - Granulosa cell tumor
  - Immature teratoma ✓
  - Leiomyosarcoma
7. Androgens are secreted by which one of the following ovarian tumors?
- Teratoma
  - Granulosa theca cell tumors ✓
  - Sertoli leydig cell tumors ✓
  - Dysgerminoma
  - Yolk sac tumor
8. A 35yrs female presents with an ovarian tumor. Microscopic examination reveals a neoplasm composed of large cells with vesicular nuclei, prominent nucleoli and clear cytoplasm, arranged into lobules by lymphocytic fibrous septae. Which one of the following is your diagnosis?
- Teratoma
  - Dysgerminoma ✓ / Seminoma/
  - Chorlocarcinoma ✓
  - Yolk sac tumor
  - Embryonal carcinoma
9. The pathological condition in which the placenta invades uterine wall is known as:
- Placenta previa
  - Marginal placenta
  - Velamentous placenta
  - Placenta increta ✓
  - Placenta accrete ✓
10. A young female presents with an ovarian tumor & symptoms of increased estrogen secretion e.g endometrial hyperplasia. Which one of the following tumor will you consider in your differential diagnosis?
- Dysgerminoma
  - Clear cell tumors
  - Granulosa theca cell tumor ✓
  - Teratoma
  - Yolk sac tumor
11. 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 suffered from?
- Macromastia ✓
  - Congenital nipple retraction
  - Milkline remnants ✓
  - Acute mastitis
  - Fibrosis