

Breast

F16-014

Department of Pathology
AzraNaheed Medical College
Breast pathology Test
(MBBS. 4th Year)
(objective Part)

Total Marks: 20

1. A 55 year old woman feels a lump in her left breast on self-examination. On physical examination the 4 cm mass is hard and fixed. FNAC was performed which showed cells consistent with carcinoma. Which of the following features of this carcinoma is most likely to suggest a worse prognosis?
 - a) ER positivity
 - b) Presence of an insitu component
 - c) Family history of breast carcinoma
 - d) Axillary lymph node metastasis
 - e) Lack of aneuploidy
2. A 49 year old female is clinically suspected to have breast carcinoma. For her work up she undergoes a trucut biopsy on which immunohistochemistry is also performed. Staining for HER2 / neu is positive. Staining for ER & PR is negative. This profile makes her a candidate for which of the following adjuvant treatments?
 - a) Tamoxifen
 - b) Trastuzumab
 - c) Radiation therapy
 - d) Prednisone
 - e) Doxorubicin
3. In the above scenario if the staining for HER2 / neu has been negative and staining for ER had been positive then which of the following adjuvant treatments would have been indicated?
 - a) Tamoxifen
 - b) Trastuzumab
 - c) Radiation therapy
 - d) Prednisone
 - e) Doxorubicin
4. A mastectomy specimen with a clinical suspicion of infiltrating carcinoma is received in pathology department for evaluation. During gross evaluation of this specimen which of the following finding will support the clinical diagnosis?
 - a) Lesion with central scar
 - b) Mass with irregular margins that infiltrate into surrounding tissue

- c) Clear and blue domed cysts with variable white fibrous tissue
d) Infarcted intraductal polypoidal lesion
e) Circumscribed ovoid mass with bosselated cut surface
5. A 30 year mother is undergoing workup for a recently identified lump in her right breast. She undergoes mammography which shows irregular density with scattered microcalcifications. A biopsy reveals liquefactive necrosis with neutrophils and macrophages as well as some proliferating fibroblasts. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a) Lactational changes
b) Fibrocystic changes
c) Mastitis
d) Ductal carcinoma in situ
 e) Traumatic fat necrosis .
6. 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. What will be the pTNM stage of this tumor?
- a) pT2N2M1
b) pT3N3Mx
 c) pT2N2Mx
d) pT2N2Mx
e) pT1N3M x
7. Which of the following breast lesions are the example of 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
8. What will be the relative risk of malignancy in case of Atypical Ductal Hyperplasia (ADH) ?
- a) 2-3 times
b) 8-10 times
c) 1.5-3 times
d) 11-13 times
 e) 4-5 times

9. A 28 year old pregnant woman discovered a lump in her left breast. On examination, it measures 3x2 cm and is freely mobile. After childbirth the mass appears to decrease slightly in size. Excisional biopsy of the lump received in histopathology dept. The gross appearance of this tumor is well circumscribed with grey white nodular cut surface. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

10. Among the following breast pathologies which lesion/pathology has the worst prognosis?

- a. Invasive ductal CA
- b. DCIS-cribriform type(ductal CA in situ)
- c. DCIS-solid type(ductal CA in situ)
- d. LCIS (lobular CA in situ)
- e. DCIS-comedo type(ductal CA in situ)