



Azra Naheed Medical College

Half Book Test -2018

(MBBS, 4th Year)

(Pathology-Objective Part)

Time Allowed:

Total Marks: 70

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

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 had 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?
- Lactational changes
 - Traumatic fat necrosis
 - Fibrocystic changes
 - Mastitis
 - Ductal carcinoma in situ
6. Carcinoembryonic antigen CEA is the tumor marker for detection, and follow up of the patient of which of the following malignancy
- Breast CA
 - colorectal carcinoma
 - pancreatic CA
 - Bronchogenic CA
 - Endometrial CA
7. Which of the following statement is a mismatched
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| a. HNPCC | MLH1, MSH6 |
| b. Pseudomembranous colitis | Clostridium difficile |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. FAP | STK11 |
| d. Whipple disease | Tropheryma whippelli |
| e. Megaloblastic anemia | Autoimmune gastritis |
8. Which of the following is not a determinant for malignant potential in case of adenomatous polyp
- Site of a polyp
 - Size of a polyp
 - Numbers of a polyp
 - Architecture of a polyp
 - Degree of dysplasia
9. A 32 ye old male presented to surgical OPD with the complaints of swelling at submandibular region. Histological examination of the mass revealed a tumor comprised of small blue cells arranged in predominant cribriform pattern with basement membrane like material. Perineural invasion is also noticed. Which of the following is your final diagnosis
- Pleomorphic adenoma
 - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - Warthin tumor
 - Acinic cell carcinoma
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
10. Following statements are correct about HPV associated squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity except
- involves base of tongue, tonsils & oropharynx
 - relative good prognosis as compared to Non-HPV SCC
 - chances of field cancerization is more as compared to Non-HPV SCC
 - overexpression of P16 and non keratinizing SCC morphology
 - chemo & radiotherapy sensitive as compared to Non-HPV SCC

11. A 35-year-old female has experienced dyspnea for the past 2 weeks. A chest radiograph shows prominent hilar lymphadenopathy along with a 1 cm peripheral right middle lobe nodule. Which of the following conditions is she most likely to have?
- a. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
 - b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection
 - c. Bronchial carcinoid tumor
 - d. Infective endocarditis
 - e. Goodpasture syndrome
12. The physical examination of a lady 67 years old reveals enophthalmos, miosis, anhidrosis, and ptosis. Chest x-ray shows right upper lobe opacification and destruction of right 1st rib. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?
- a. Bronchopneumonia
 - b. Bronchiectasis
 - c. Bronchogenic Carcinoma
 - d. Sarcoidosis
 - e. Tuberculosis
13. A 66 years old man has high grade fever with chills, productive cough with rusty sputum, pleuritic pain and dyspnea. Chest X-Ray shows consolidation involving entire right lower lobe. Which of the following is responsible for this lesion?
- a. Hemophilus influenza
 - b. Klebsiella pneumonia
 - c. Staph. Aureus
 - d. Strept. Pneumoniae
 - e. Strept. Pyogenes.
14. A 53-year-old man has hemoptysis. A chest radiograph reveals a 4 cm mass near the left lung hilum. A sputum cytology reveals the presence of small clusters of very hyperchromatic, pleomorphic cells with scant cytoplasm. Which of the following is the most likely predisposing factor for this lesion?
- a. Silicosis
 - b. Radon gas exposure
 - c. Smoking
 - d. Asbestosis
 - e. Chronic bronchitis
15. A man of 63 years has history of heavy smoking for the past 5 years, he has had a cough productive of copious amounts of mucoid sputum for over 3 months at a time. At autopsy, his bronchi microscopically demonstrate mucus gland hypertrophy. Which of the following conditions is most likely to explain his clinical course?
- a. Small cell carcinoma
 - b. Congestive heart failure
 - c. Chronic bronchitis
 - d. Bronchial asthma
 - e. Centrilobular emphysema

16. A man of 31 years has mass in left testis, with palpable left inguinal lymph node with his serum beta-HCG of 5 IU/L and alpha-fetoprotein of 2 ng/mL. His left testis is removed surgically. On sectioning of specimen reveals a firm, lobulated light tan mass without hemorrhage or necrosis. Which of the following is most likely to have?
- Choriocarcinoma
 - Embryonal carcinoma
 - Seminoma
 - Yolk sac tumor
 - Leydig cell tumor
17. A 73-year-old 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?
- Adenocarcinoma
 - Nodular hyperplasia
 - Chronic prostatitis
 - Urothelial carcinoma
 - Recent infarction
18. A young man of 20 years 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?
- Hydrocele
 - Testicular torsion
 - Spermatocele
 - Varicocele
 - Seminoma
19. A 72-year-old man has a diffusely enlarged prostate and his serum prostate specific antigen is 6 ng/mL. Which of the following pathologic findings is most likely to be present in this man?
- Adenocarcinoma
 - Acute inflammation
 - Multiple infarctions
 - Nodular hyperplasia
 - Granuloma
20. A 37-year-old man has had a feeling of heaviness in his right scrotum with serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) of 81 ng/mL and human chorionic gonadotrophin (HCG) of 15 IU/L. A right orchiectomy is performed and Microscopic examination shows cords and sheets of primitive cells with large nuclei. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Teratoma
 - Embryonal carcinoma
 - Mumps orchitis
 - Leydig cell tumor
 - Choriocarcinoma
21. The hormone erythropoietin stimulates red blood cell production in the red bone marrow. What are other causes that results in excessive red cell production?
- smoking
 - Hyper splenism
 - Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - JAK2 mutation

e. BCR-ABL mutation

22. Each child of thalassemia minor parents possess chances of being thalassemia major?

- a. 25%
- b. 50%
- c. 75%
- d. 100%
- e. 0%

23. The doctor devises a teaching plan for a patient with aplastic anemia. Which of the following is the most important concept to teach for health maintenance?

- a. Eat animal protein and dark leafy vegetables each day
- b. Avoid exposure to others with acute infection
- c. Practice yoga and meditation to decrease stress and anxiety
- d. Get 8 hours of sleep at night and take naps during the day
- e. Avoid exercise

24. On peripheral blood film macrocyte Red Blood Cells and hypersegmented neutrophils is the feature of which of the following anemia?

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Pernicious anemia
- c) Hemolytic anemia
- d) Thalesemia
- e) Megaloblastic anemia

25. A patient with pernicious anemia asks why she must take vitamin B12 injections for the rest of her life. What is the doctor's best response?

- a. The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an inability to absorb the vitamin because the stomach is not producing sufficient acid
- b. The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an inability to absorb the vitamin because the stomach is not producing sufficient intrinsic factor
- c. The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an excessive excretion of the vitamin because of kidney dysfunction
- d. The reason for your vitamin deficiency is an increased requirement for the vitamin because of rapid red blood cell production

26. A 70 year old patient presented with frequent fractures, back pain, anemia and generalised weakness, his protein electrophoresis shows prominent M spike band. What is your most probable diagnosis

- a. Multiple myeloma
- b. Acute myeloid leukemia
- c. Hodgkins lymphoma
- d. Acute lymphoblastic lymphoma
- e. Aplastic anemia

27- A 36 years old female, 12 weeks gestational amenorrhea presents to gynae emergency with heavy vaginal bleeding. USG reveals grape like cystic structures without evidence of developing embryo. A diagnosis of hydatidiform mole is made. Which IHC stain is used to differentiate between complete and partial mole.

- a. p53
- b. p57
- c. CD 20
- d. p16
- e. CD30

28- Endometriosis may be a precursor to following ovarian carcinoma.

- a. Clear cell carcinoma
- b. Serous carcinoma
- c. Papillary carcinoma
- d. Mucinous carcinoma
- e. Germ cell Tumors

29- A 42year obese, diabetic female presented with continuous pervaginal bleeding for last 3 months. After detailed clinical work up she was diagnosed as a case of Endometrioid carcinoma. The precursor lesion for this carcinoma is

- a. Serousendometrial intraepithelial carcinoma
- b. Endometrial hyperplasia
- c. Dysplasia
- d. Metaplasia
- e. Endometrial atrophy

30- A 35 years female presented with 9weeks hydatidiform molar pregnancy on Ultrasonography. On evacuation voluminous amount of grape like vesicles with no fetal parts were seen. For next 4 weeks after evacuation persistent rise of beta hCG is noted on lab investigations. A mass seen on endomyometrium on Ultrasonography. Biopsy shows a malignant tumor with abundant hemorrhage and necrosis. No Villi are seen. Diagnosis of choriocarcinoma was made. Nearly 100% remission and high rate of cures results can be achieved by

- a. Hysterectomy
- b. Chemotherapy
- c. Radiotherapy
- d. Tumor resection
- e. Wait and see