

## Neoplasia

### Choose the correct answer:

- 108) **Abnormality of both differentiation and maturation of the tissue is called:**
- A. Hyperplasia
  - B. Metaplasia
  - C. Dysplasia
  - D. Neoplasia
  - E. Hypertrophy
- 109)
- 110) **Anaplastic tumor is a tumor in which the tissue is:**
- A. Well differentiated
  - B. Moderately differentiated
  - C. Poorly differentiated
  - D. Undifferentiated
  - E. No malignant
- 111) **The histologic criteria of malignancy include all EXCEPT:**
- A. Nuclear pleomorphism
  - B. Nuclear hyperchromatism
  - C. Prominent nucleoli
  - D. Normal mitotic figures
  - E. Chromatin clumping
- 112) **Choristoma is a:**
- A. Benign tumor of the chorionic villi
  - B. Locally malignant tumor
  - C. Highly malignant tumor
  - D. Granuloma
  - E. Tumor like condition
- 113) **The presence of pancreatic tissue in the gastric mucosa is called:**
- A. Hamartoma
  - B. Gastrinoma
  - C. Choristoma
  - D. Carcinoid tumor
  - E. Metaplasia
- 114) **Tissue malformation with mass formation is called:**
- A. Hamartoma
  - B. Adamantinoma
  - C. Choristoma
  - D. Hemangioma
  - E. Tumor
- 115) **The most important histologic features which differentiates sarcoma from carcinoma is:**
- A. Criteria of malignancy are more prominent
  - B. Vascularity is more marked
  - C. Necrosis is more marked
  - D. Stroma spread individual cells
  - E. Spread is more rapid

**116) The commonest sites tumor metastase:**

- A. Liver
- B. Lung
- C. Brain
- D. Bone
- E. All of the above

**117) The factors required for tumor growth and spread are called:**

- A. Cytokines
- B. Chemotactic factors
- C. Angiogenesis
- D. Tumor markers
- E. Apoptotic factor

**118) Histologic features of squamous cell papilloma include all EXCEPT:**

- A. Hyperkeratosis
- B. Parakeratosis
- C. Acanthosis
- D. Papillomatosis
- E. Fibrovascular

**119) The edges of the malignant ulcer are:**

- A. Undermined
- B. Sharp
- C. Everted
- D. Inverted
- E. Eroded

**120) Signet ring carcinoma is a type of:**

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Transitional cell carcinoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma
- E. Renal cell carcinoma

**121) Carcinoma in situ is:**

- A. Carcinoma of unknown origin
- B. Carcinoma with bad prognosis
- C. Non – invasive carcinoma
- D. Carcinoma occurring in certain sites
- E. Carcinoma which remains quiescent

**122) The commonest site of signet ring carcinoma is:**

- A. Urinary bladder
- B. Breast
- C. Stomach
- D. Lung
- E. Liver

**123) The following lesion is NOT precancerous:**

- A. Squamous cells papilloma
- B. Transitional cell papilloma
- C. Columnar cell papilloma
- D. Fibroadenoma
- E. Adenoma

**124) The following tumor is NOT an embryonic tumor:**

- A. Neuroblastoma
- B. Nephroblastoma
- C. Seminoma
- D. Medulloblastoma
- E. Redtinoblastoma

**125) Chemical carcinoma agents include all EXCEPT:**

- A. Polycyclic hydrocarbons
- B. Alkylating agents
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Asbestos
- E. Aflatoxin

**126) Human papilloma virus is associated with:**

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Cervical cancer
- C. Endometrial cancer
- D. Colorectal cancer
- E. Gastric cancer

**127) Epstein – Barr virus is associated with:**

- A. Oesophageal carcinoma
- B. Laryngeal carcinoma
- C. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- D. Colorectal carcinoma
- E. Gastric carcinoma

**128) The most important carcinogenic virus in Egypt is:**

- A. Human papilloma virus
- B. Epstein – Barr virus
- C. Hepatitis C Virus
- D. Human immunodeficiency virus
- E. Hepatocellular carcinoma

**129) The following cancer is NOT related to virus infection:**

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Nasopharyngeal cancer
- C. Cervical cancer
- D. Burkitt's lymphoma
- E. Hepatocellular carcinoma

**130) TNM system is used for assessment of:**

- A. Histologic types of cancer
- B. Histologic grade of cancer
- C. Staging of cancer
- D. Etiology of cancer
- E. Prognosis of cancer

**131) Grading is used for assessment of:**

- A. The histologic type of cancer
- B. The degree of histologic differentiation of cancer
- C. The extent of spread of cancer
- D. The diagnostic accuracy of cancer
- E. The prognosis of cancer

**132) Staging is used for assessment of:**

- A. The histologic type of cancer
- B. The degree of histologic differentiation of cancer
- C. The extent of spread of cancer
- D. The diagnostic accuracy of cancer
- E. Degree of response of cancer to therapy

**133) The following is a features of malignant tumors only:**

- A. Compression
- B. Mechanical obstruction
- C. Tissue destruction
- D. Hormone production
- E. Absence of capsule

**134) The following is a features of malignant tumors only:**

- A. Old age
- B. Large size
- C. Absence of capsule
- D. Presence of mitosis
- E. Cachexia

**135) Paraneoplastic syndrome refers to symptoms which are explained by:**

- A. Local spread of cancer
- B. Metastatic spread of cancer
- C. Release of hormones not native to tissue of origin of cancer
- D. Large size of cancer

**136) The best method used to diagnose tumors with unclear histologic picture is:**

- A. Frozen section diagnosis
- B. Fine needle aspiration
- C. Immunohistochemistry
- D. Flowcytometry
- E. Biochemical assays

**137) Organ tropism means:**

- A. Occurrence of cancer in certain organs
- B. Occurrence of certain cancer to tropical areas
- C. Increased tendency of certain cancer to spread by blood only
- D. Increased tendency of certain cancer to spread by lymphatics only
- E. Spared of cancer to certain organs

**138) Organ tropism is explained by:**

- A. Presence of chemotactic substances in certain organs which attract cancer cells
- B. Tendency of cancer cells to go to more vascular organs
- C. Presence of chemokines the target organs whose receptors are present on the tumor cells.
- D. Expression of chemokines by tumor cells whose receptors are present on the endothelium of target organs

**139) A chilled 40 years old complained of chronic constipation. Endoscopy revealed a mass in the ileum which was removed. Microscopic examination of this mass showed that it consisted of disorganized mucous membrane with villous formation and bundles of smooth muscle fibres. No cytologic features of malignancy were present. The most possible diagnosis was:**

- A. Adenoma
- B. Leiomyoma
- C. Hemartoma
- D. Choristoma
- E. Meckel's diverticulum

**140) A young female suffering from repeated vomiting, underwent up-per endoscope. A small gastric nodule was found, It was excised and examined histologically. It consisted of islets of langerhans. The most possible diagnosis was:**

- A. Hemartoma
- B. Choristoma
- C. Carcinoma tumor
- D. Gastric adenoma
- E. Blastoma

**141) A male patient 60 years old complained of leg ulcer form which biopsy was taken. Microscopic examination showed sheets of malignant epithelial cells with calls nest formation. The possible diagnosis was:**

- A. Conventional adenocarcinoma
- B. Basal cells carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Malignant melanoma
- E. Neuroendcrine tumor

**142) A female patient presented with bleeding per rectum. Colonoscopy showed an ulcerating circumferential mass in the colon. Pelvic ultrasound revealed bilateral ovarian masses. The most possible diagnosis of the ovarian masses is:**

- A. Ovarian serous adencarcinoma
- B. Ovarian mucinous adencarcinoma
- C. Ovarian transitional cell adencarcinoma
- D. Wilm's tumor
- E. Krukenberg tumor