

QUIZ TIME ARCHIVE

Subject:

Patho

Done by:

Bayan Mahmoud

♥ (وَآخِرُ دَعْوَاهُمْ أَنِ اكْفُؤْا لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)
♥ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ الْخِتَامَ مِسْكَ

year-old female diagnosed clinically as diabetic nephropathy. Urine analysis was positive for RBCs and :albumin. This condition may result from.....? Select one

- a. Defect in the renin- angiotensin - aldosterone system**
- b. Damage in the juxtaglomerular apparatus**
- c. Disrupted glomerular basement membrane and renal barrier**
- d. The intra and extra glomerular mesangial cells are affected**
- e. The collecting ducts are affected**

ANS: c

:Secondary causes of nephrotic syndrome include all of the following except? Select one

- a. Diabetes mellitus**
- b. Systemic lupus erythematosus**
- c. Minimal change disease**
- d. Amyloidosis**
- e. Cryoglobulinemia**

ANS: C

:To define nephrotic syndrome, the daily urinary protein loss should exceed? Select one

- a. 2g**
- b. 3g**
- c. 4g**
- d. 5g**
- e. 6g**

ANS: B

A 7-year-old girl presented with her mother who has noticed she has been less active in the last week and there is an increased puffiness around her eyes in the last three days. On examination she has periorbital edema. No fever. A urinalysis proteinuria and no blood, and no ketones. No WBC or RBC. Her condition significantly improves after a course of corticosteroid. Which of the following finding you will :most likely see upon examining her kidneys? Select one

- A. Accentuated lobular appearance of the glomeruli**
- B. Collapsing glomerulopathy**
- C. Diffuse effacement of the foot processes of the podocytes**
- D. Diffuse thickening of the capillary wall**
- E. Crescents formations in glomeruli**

ANS : C

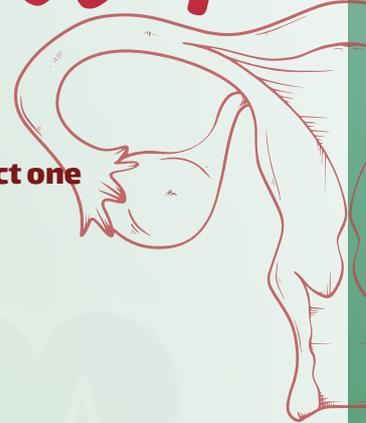
?Which of the following IS associated with HIV infection

:Select one

- A. FSGS**
- B. Minimal change disease**
- C. IgA nephropathy**
- D. Post infectious GN**
- E. Membranous nephropathy**

Answer: A

Lec 1



المطب الجراحة



بالأشيف ما لقيت اسئلة عن هاي المحاضرة ف كتبت عن المواضيع الي ركن عليها الدكتور أثناء شرحه

years old male comes to clinic with hematuria , abdominal pain and urolithiasis . Genetic test 27 (1 : reveals PC1 mutation, which treatment is the most appropriate for this disease

- A) kidney dialysis
- B) transplant
- C) cystectomy
- D) chemotherapy

Answer: B

:All of the following is true about Hypoplasia kidney anomaly except(2

- A) Reduced number of nephrons and pyramids with normal kidney architecture
- B) Associated with PAX2 mutation
- C) One of it's types is oligomeganephronia
- D) 90% are fused at lower pole

Answer : D

:Autosomal Recessive polycystic kidney disease associated with all of the following except(3

- A) Early mortality is most common, usually due to pulmonary complications
- B) patient come with limited urine output including oligohydramnios and Potter sequence
- C) In surviving cases kidneys must be removed
- D) gross description same as ADPKD
- E) Third most common cause of end stage renal disease

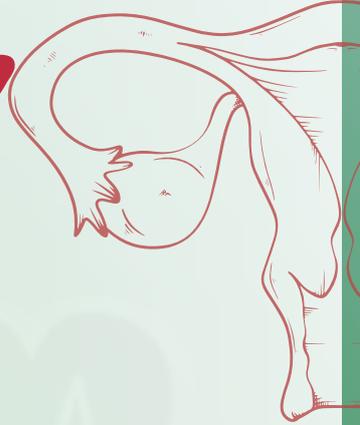
Answer: E

:One of the following is false regarding Acquired cystic kidney disease(4

- A) mostly occurs with kidney dialysis patients
- B) under microscopic reveals focal pseudo-papillae with nuclear enlargement
- C) it shows global glomerulosclerosis and interstitial fibrosis around parenchyma
- D) may progress to severe pyelonephritis
- E) only cystic disease associated with RCC

Answer D

Lec 2

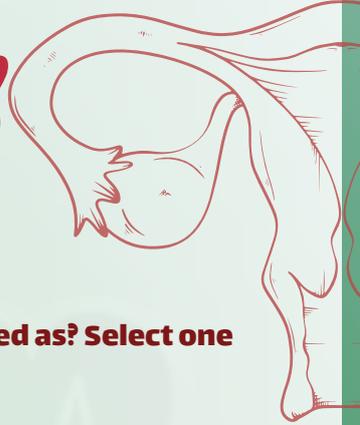


A 50-year-old man is found to have blood in his urine during a routine checkup. An enlarged right kidney .is found on X-ray examination. A tru cut biopsy of the renal mass shows glycogen-rich tumor cells Molecular studies would most likely identify mutations in which of the following growth regulatory :genes? Select one

- a. ADPKD
- b. IGF-2
- c. PAX6
- d. VHL
- e. WT1

Ans:d

Lec 3



:The majority of malignant tumors of the urinary bladder are histologically classified as? Select one

- a. Fibrosarcoma
- b. Adenocarcinoma
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma
- d. Choriocarcinoma
- e. Transitional cell carcinoma

ANS :E

year-old man presents with a feeling of fullness in his abdomen and a 5-kg weight loss over the past-60 months. Abdominal CT scan shows 3 masses in both kidneys. Microscopic examination of the excised 6 specimen revealed masses with various degrees of papilla formation with fibrovascular cores. Which of :the following molecular abnormalities is most likely to be found in tumor cell DNA? Select one

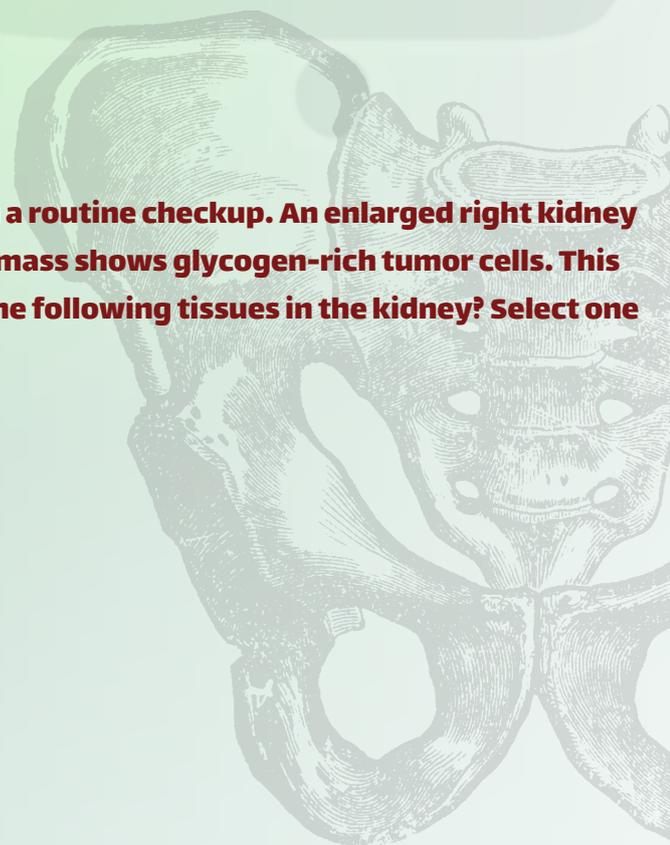
- a. Homozygous loss of the von Hippel–Lindau (VHL) gene
- b. Mutational activation of the MET proto-oncogene
- c. Trisomy of chromosome 7 associated genes
- d. Integration of human papillomavirus-16 (HPV-16)
- e. Microsatellite instability

ANS : B

A 50-year-old man is found to have blood in his urine during a routine checkup. An enlarged right kidney is found on X-ray examination. A tru cut biopsy of the renal mass shows glycogen-rich tumor cells. This :malignant neoplasm most likely originates from which of the following tissues in the kidney? Select one

- a. Glomeruli
- b. Juxtaglomerular cells
- c. Lymphatics
- d. Renal papillae
- e. Renal tubules

Ans : e



30-year-old female diagnosed clinically as diabetic nephropathy. Urine analysis was positive for RBCs and albumin. This condition may result from..... ? Select one:

- a. Defect in the renin- angiotensin – aldosterone system
- b. Damage in the juxtaglomerular apparatus
- c. Disrupted glomerular basement membrane and renal barrier
- d. The intra and extra glomerular mesangial cells are affected
- e. The collecting ducts are affected

ANS:c

A 9-year-old presented to the clinic with sensorineural deafness, posterior cataracts, and corneal dystrophy. A urinalysis revealed microscopic hematuria and no proteinuria. Many family members are presented with various renal diseases, especially males. Microscopic examination of a renal biopsy showed glomerular capillaries with irregular basement membrane thickening, splitting and lamination. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- a. Berger Disease
- b. Alport syndrome
- c. Minimal change disease
- d. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
- e. Goodpasture syndrome

ANS: b

A 39-year-old man has been progressively fatigue for 4 weeks. On physical examination he has a blood pressure of 120/85 mm Hg and pitting edema of the lower extremities. Urinalysis shows proteinuria, no hematuria. He also had a 24 hour urine protein of 4.1 gm. His serum urea nitrogen is elevated. His hepatitis B surface antigen is positive. Electron microcopy of a kidney biopsy reveals subepithelial deposits with glomerular basement membrane reaction to them. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- a. Crescentic Glomerulonephritis
- b. Acute Postinfectious Glomerulonephritis
- c. Minimal change disease
- d. Acute tubular necrosis
- e. Membranous nephropathy

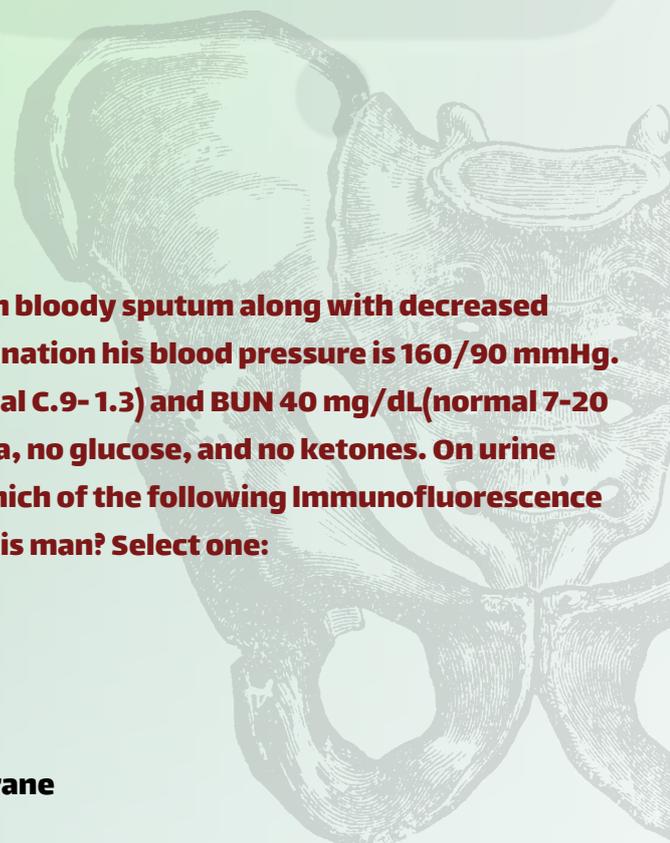
ANS:E

26-year-old previously healthy man developed a cough with bloody sputum along with decreased output of dark urine over the past 3 days. On physical examination his blood pressure is 160/90 mmHg. Laboratory studies show serum creatinine 3.6 mg/dL (normal C.9- 1.3) and BUN 40 mg/dL(normal 7-20 mg/dL). A urinalysis reveals hematuria and mild proteinuria, no glucose, and no ketones. On urine microscopic examination there are numerous RBC casts. Which of the following Immunofluorescence (IF) findings on renal biopsy is most likely to be present in this man? Select one:

- a. Mesangial deposition of IgA
- b. Irregular granular deposition of C3
- c. Negative Immunofluorescence
- d. Granular deposits contain complement factors
- e. Linear deposits of IgG in the glomerular basement membrane

Ans : e

Lec 4



5) The light microscopic picture of post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis include the followings

EXCEPT?

- a. proliferation of parietal epithelial cells.
- D. proliferation of visceral epithelial cells.
- c. proliferation of endothelial cells.
- d. proliferation of mesangial cells.
- e. neutrophilic infiltration.

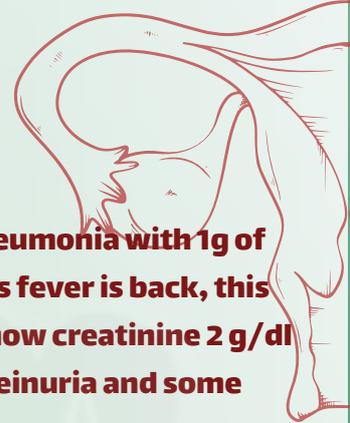
ANS:A

42-year-old male presented with fever, sweating and dry cough and treated as pneumonia with 1g of amoxicillin three times a day, to which he responded very well. Two weeks later his fever is back, this time with erythematous rash and decreased urinary output. Laboratory studies show creatinine 2 g/dl (normal 0.9 to 1.3) and eosinophilia. Urine analysis shows hematuria and mild proteinuria and some eosinophiles. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- a. Acute pyelonephritis
- b. Acute tubular injury
- C. IgA nephropathy
- d. Drug-induced interstitial nephritis
- e. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

ANS:e

Lec 4



المطب والجراحة
للحديقة



A 55-year-old male known to have atherosclerosis and ischemic heart disease suffered multiple injuries as result of a road traffic accident. In addition to his fractures he suffered an internal bleeding and there is difficulty maintaining adequate blood pressure and tissue perfusion for 48 hours. Serum urea nitrogen increases to 44 mg/dL (normal 7-20 mg/dL) and creatinine to 2.2 mg/dL (normal 0.9-1.3). Granular and hyaline casts are present on microscopic urinalysis. Which of the following renal lesions is most likely to be present in this situation? Select one:

- a. Minimal change disease
- b. Hyaline arteriolosclerosis
- c. Chronic kidney disease
- d. Acute tubular necrosis
- e. Chronic pyelonephritis

ANS:D

Lec 5



المطب والجراحة
للحديقة



A 55-year-old man, presents to his primary care physician with complaints of increased urinary frequency, urgency, and difficulty initiating urination , in microscopic examination there is nodular lesions composed of variably sized glandular structures lined by basal and secretory cells, which one of the following is true about this condition?

- A) occur in males castrated before the onset of puberty.**
- B) Mostly arise in peripheral zone**
- C)using DHT inhibitors as initial treatment**
- D)mentioned symptoms occur in 30% in this disease patients**

Answer: C

All of the following are true about prostatic carcinoma except:

- A)+ TMPRSS2-ETS fusion genes are found in ~ 50% of cases.**
- B) Serum screening tests: elevated prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level.**
- C) Bone metastases, particularly to the axial skeleton**
- D)it's Pathogenesis not related to dietary variation**

Answer: D

Stage III in prostate cancer disease characterized by :

- A) small and only in the prostate**
- B) spreading beyond the prostate to close by lymph or seminal vesicles**
- C) spreading to other organs such as the bone and is referred to as metastatic cancer**
- D) larger and may be in both lobes of the prostate but is still confined to the prostate**

Answer : B



Lec 6



A 59-year-old woman presents with a 2-year history of vulvar itching and burning. Physical examination reveals a red, moist lesion of the labium major. Biopsy reveals clusters of pale plump vacuolated cells within the epidermis that stain negatively for periodic acid-Schiff (PAS). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- A. Extramammary Paget disease**
- B. HPV-induced papilloma**
- C. Verrucous carcinoma**
- D. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia**
- E. Vulvar melanoma**

ANS : E

A 59-year-old woman presents with a 2-year history of vulvar itching and burning. Physical examination reveals a red, moist lesion of the labium major. Biopsy reveals clusters of pale vacuolated cells within the epidermis that stain positively for periodic acid-Schiff (PAS). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- A. Extramammary Paget disease**
- B. HPV-induced papilloma**
- C. Verrucous carcinoma**
- D. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia**
- E. Vulvar melanoma**

ANS :a

All the following are characteristic features for Lichen Scierosus. except?

- A. Lichen sclerosus only affects postmenopausal women.**
- B. Lichen sclerosus appears as smooth, white plaques (termed leukopiakia).**
- C. Lichen sclerosus is characterized microscopically by thinning of the epidermis, hydropic degeneration of the basal cells and dermal fibrosis.**
- D. The pathogenesis is uncertain and could be associated with autoimmune disorders.**
- e. (1%) of women with symptomatic lichen sclerosus develops squamous cell carcinoma.**

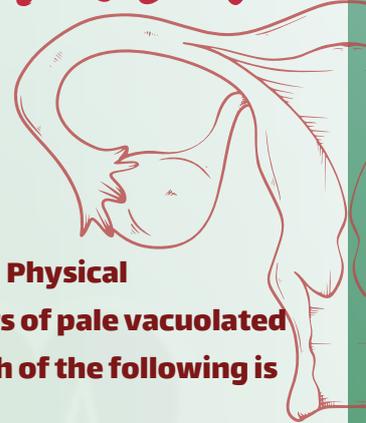
ANS : A

High risk HPV types implicated in cervical intrepithelial lesions are? Select one:

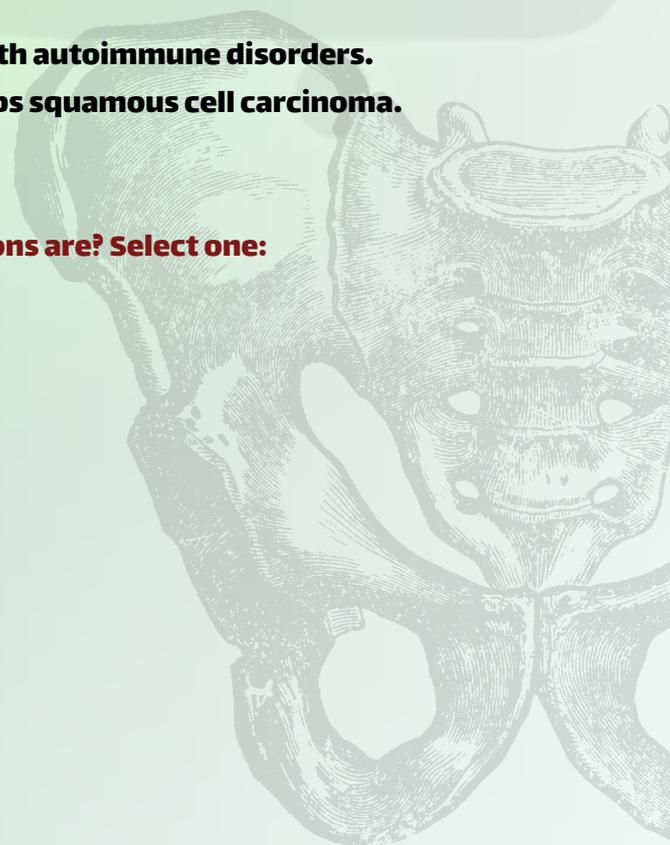
- a. 6 and 11**
- b. 5and8**
- C. 16 and 18**
- D. 19 and 22**
- E. 6 AND 16**

ANS: C

Lec 7



المطب والجراحة



45- All of the following about lichen sclerosis are true except?

Select one:

- A. White plaque**
- B. Autoimmune**
- C. Happens for all ages v**
- D. Do not progress to cancer**
- E- It is benign:**

Ans:d

(17-A 30 years old female came to the hospital due to patches on her vulva and diagnosed with lichen Sclerosus which of the following is false about this disease?)

Select one:

- A. The pathogenesis is uncertain, autoimmune disorders**
- B. It appears as smooth, white plaques (termed leukoplakia) or papules that in time may extend and coalesce**
- C. It occurs in post-menopausal females only**
- d. The pathogenesis is uncertain, autoimmune disorders**
- E. A small percentage of women (1%) with symptomatic lichen sclerosis develop squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva**

Ans:c

Lec 7



High risk HPV types implicated in cervical intraepithelial lesions are? Select one:

- a. 6 and 11
- b. 5 and 8
- c. 16 and 18
- d. 19 and 22
- e. 6 AND 16

ANS:C

All the following IS correct regarding cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN), except?

- a. The peak incidence at 30s.
- b- HPV (18 subtype) can be detected in CIN.
- c. 10% of the cases of low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) can progress into high grade intraepithelial lesions (HSIL).
- d. High risk subtypes of HPV express large amounts of E6 protein that inhibits tumor suppressor gene RB.
- e. HPV (16 subtype) can be detected in CIN.

ANS:D

Lec 8



المطب والجراحة
للحديقة



A 34-year-old man has had heaviness in testis for 6 months. Examination reveals enlargement left testis. Laboratory revealed normal serum HCG and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP). Left testis is excised through orchiectomy and on sectioning showed soft, well-demarcated white mass, no hemorrhage or necrosis. He receives radiation therapy with good response. Which of the following neoplasms he is most likely to have? Select one:

- a. Seminoma.
- b. Yolk sac tumor.
- c. Leydig cell tumor.
- d. Embryonal carcinoma
- e. Choriocarcinoma.

ANS:A

A mother brought her 18 month old child to the pediatric clinic worried about a recent asymmetric enlargement of his scrotum. Physical examination revealed a well circumscribed, 2cm mass in the left testis. Laboratory revealed normal serum HCG and high serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP). Histologic examination of this mass after orchiectomy shows low cuboidal to columnar epithelial cells that form microcysts, some of which contain eosinophilic hyaline globules structures resemble primitive glomeruli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Seminoma.
- b. Yolk sac tumor
- c. Leydig cell tumor.
- d. Embryonal carcinoma.
- e. Choriocarcinoma.

Ans : b

In the pediatric population, which of the following germ cell tumor when present in its pure form. is considered to be a benign tumor?

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

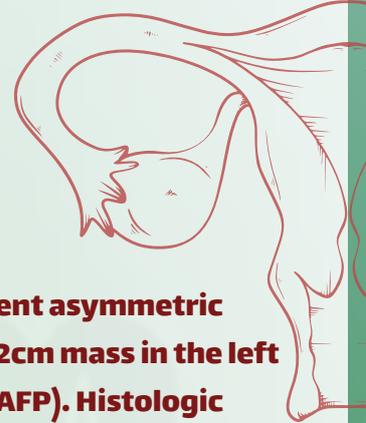
ANS:E

Germ cell tumors may differentiate toward all the following, except?

- a. Oogonia (dysgerminoma)
- b. Granulosa-theca cell tumor
- c. Yolk sac (endodermal sinus tumor)
- d. Choriocarcinoma.
- e. Multiple fetal tissues (teratoma).

ANS :B

Lec 9



A 26-year-old woman presents with infertility. She complains of having had dull pelvic pain monthly. Physical examination and endocrinologic studies are normal. Laparoscopy reveals multiple small hemorrhagic lesions over the surface of both ovaries along with foci of scarring. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- a. Borderline serous tumor**
- b. Ectopic pregnancy**
- c. Endometriosis**
- d. Metastatic cervical carcinoma**
- e. Pelvic inflammatory disease**

ANS:c

A 40-year-old woman presents with a 5-year history of dysmenorrhea. A hysterectomy is performed. Histologic examination of the uterine wall reveals areas of extensive adenomyosis. Which of the following best describes this patient's uterine pathology? Select one:

- a. Benign neoplasm of glandular epithelial cells**
- b. Displacement of endometrial glands and stroma**
- c. Endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia**
- d. Hyperplasia of trophoblast as a sequel of incomplete abortion**
- e. Premalignant uterine lesion composed of smooth muscle**

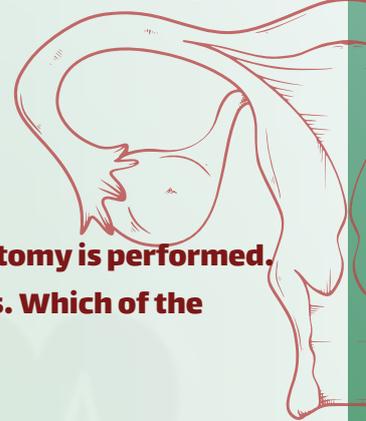
ANS: b

All the following are diagnostic features of leiomyosarcoma, except?

- a. Microscopically. Tumor necrosis is identified.**
- b. Leiomyosarcoma presents as multiple masses.**
- c. Microscopically: Cytological atypia is present.**
- d. Microscopically: Numerous mitoses are detected.**
- e. Leiomyosarcoma always arises de novo.**

ANS :b

Lec 10



Lec 12



All the following is correct regarding Partial mole. except?

- a. It is compatible with early embryo formation.
- b. It may contain fetal parts & some normal chorionic villi.
- c. Chorionic epithelial cells almost always diploid (e.g., 69,XXY).
- d. Microscopically. it is composed of cystically dilated chorionic villi with focal trophoblastic proliferation
- e. Partial mole has the best prognosts of gestational trophoblastic diseases.

ANS:C

المطب والجراحة
للحديقة



23-year-old female had started to notice a lump in her left breast for the past year. Clinician examined a 2.5-cm, well- circumscribed and freely mobile mass is palpated in the upper outer quadrant. Examining the mass microscopically after excision revealed a proliferation of intralobular fibroblasts, that distorts the tubular epithelial cells into elongated slitlike structures. What is the most likely diagnosis? Select one:

- A) Invasive ductal carcinoma**
- B) Phyllodes tumor**
- c) Fibroadenoma**
- d) Fibrocystic changes**
- e) Acute mastitis**

ANS :C

All of the following is correct about the clinical presentation of breast diseases EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a) All palpable breast masses require evaluation**
- b) Infections are common during lactation and breastfeeding.**
- C. Gynecomastia is the only common symptom in males.**
- d) One centimeter (10m) mass is usually Palpable and Mammographically detected**
- e) Most painful breast masses are benign.**

ANS: D

A 25-year-old woman delivered a normal term infant three weeks ago, and she is breastfeeding. She noticed the area around the nipple is becoming progressively engorged, erythematous and tender. One of the following is incorrect about this lesion? Select one:

- a. It is almost exclusively a lactation associated lesion.**
- b. Inflammatory carcinoma should be considered in this case**
- C. Organism typically gains entry via nipple fissures resulting from breastfeeding**
- d. Mother is always advised to carry on breastfeeding**
- e. It can be complicated by lactational abscess.**

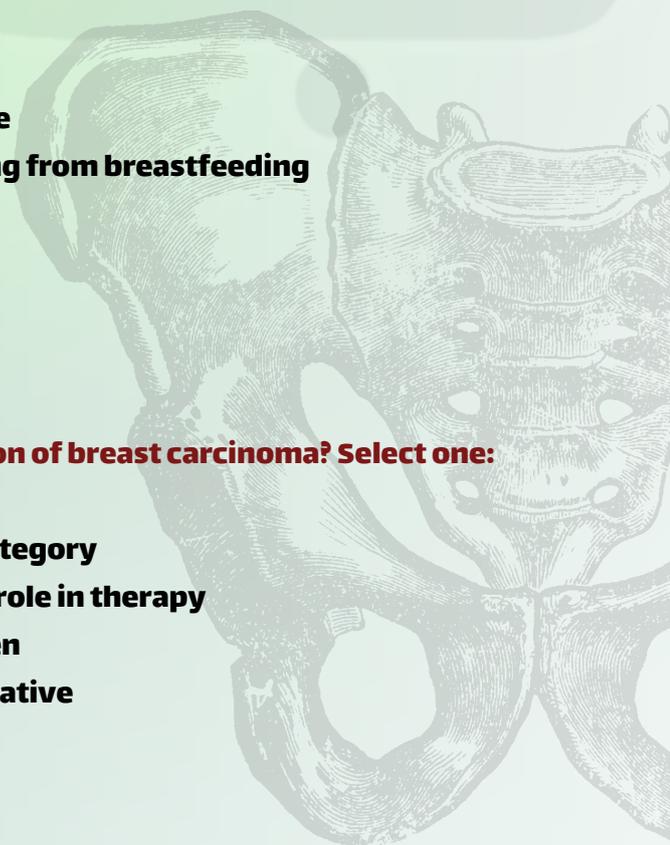
ANS: b

One of the following is correct about the clinical classification of breast carcinoma? Select one:

- A) The majority of tumors belong to of the triple negative category**
- b) The expression of HER2 (HER2 gene amplification) has no role in therapy**
- c) Triple negative tumors respond significantly on Tamoxifen**
- d) Cancers overexpress HER2 are distinct and highly proliferative**
- e) Almost all lobular carcinomas overexpress HER2**

ANS: D

Lec 13



fibroadenomas and phyllodes are the two main stromal neoplasms in the breast, all of the following is correct about these two tumors EXCEPT?

- A) Fibroadenomas are estrogen sensitive.
- b) In fibroadenomas acini become elongated slitlike structures.
- c) They arise from interlobular stroma of the breast.
- d) Phyllodes are more cellular and tend to have infiltrative borders.
- e) Both are considered biphasic tumors.

ANS: C

Which of the following is usually true regarding simple adenosis of the breast?

- A) clinically palpable
- b) display cytologic atypia
- c) involves terminal duct lobular units
- Ma
- d) lacks myoepithelium
- e) requires immunohistochemistry for diagnosis

Ans: C

One of the following is incorrect regarding Invasive lobular carcinoma :

- A) patient presents without Palpable mass
- B) Most are firm to hard with irregular margins
- C) No tubules or papillary formation
- D) CHD-1 mutation + / E- Cadherin +

Ans : D

إذا دخل اليقين قلب العبد، وتضرع إلى الله بالدعوة
الصادقة؛ عزَّ على الله أن يتركه في كربة آلمته، أو
حاجة ضايقته!

- الشنقيطي.

Lec 13



المطب والصيد

