

UGS-Pathology

Archive

Lecture 1+2

RENAL DISEASE

Corrected by:

UGS-Pathology **Lecture 1+2**

1. What of the following glomerular disease associated with HIV, Heroin addiction, sickle cell disease :

Answer : FSGS

2. Patient come with neurodiffness, in EM has basket appearance, which disease :

Answer : Alport

3. False about membranous :

A. Proliferation and thickening of all glomeruli in IF

B. EM: subendothelial & intermembranous depositions

Answer : B

4. One of the following develop end stage renal disease:

A. Polycystic

B. Horseshoe kidney

C. Floating kidney

D. Ectopic kidney

Answer: A



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Lecture 3

Male pathology: Prostate

Medical card

Name _____

Date of birth _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

أَلَا يَذْكُرُ اللَّهُ تَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

1.The genetic mutation that is highly related to prostate cancer is:

- A. TMPRSS2-ETS
- B. P53
- C. RB
- D. KRAS
- E. BRCA

Answer:a

2. Which of the following statements is wrong about prostate cancer?

- A. May have vascular invasion
- B. PSA stain is positive in malignant prostatic carcinoma
- C. In , it shows well defined small glands with patent lobules inside them
- D. Tends for bone metastasis
- E. After metastasis, PSA immunostain becomes negative for the metastatic mass

Answer:e

3.which of the following is the most common primary site of Metastatic carcinoma in testes?

- A-bladder
- B-kidney
- C-prostate
- D-lung
- E-colon

Ans: C

4.one is false about prostate cancer:

- A)The prognosis after radical prostatectomy is based on the clinical stage
- B)Gleason grade(grading system on the basis of glandular patterns of differentiation)
- Cserum level of PSA most commonly wide screening test
- Dit's bone producing mets
- E)Cancer of the prostate doesn't develop in males castrated before puberty

Ans:A

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Lecture 4

Pathology of the Testis

1. Which of the following is specifically associated with seminoma?

Select one:

- a. Bell-clapper deformity
- b. Obesity
- c. Undescended testis
- d. i(12p)
- e. Short stature

Ans: d

2. Which of the following is false about yolk sac tumor?

Select one:

- a. Common in children
- b. Schiller-Duval bodies are characteristic
- c. Elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)
- d. High β -hCG
- e. Malignant germ cell tumor

Ans: d

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. Choose the correct statement concerning yolk sac tumor of testis:

- a. The second most common primary testicular tumor in children
- b. Treated by orchiectomy among children
- c. In adults, yolk sac tumor occurs as a pure tumor
- d. α 1-antitrypsin is a biomarker

Ans: d

7. which of these tumor markers correlate with tumor burden?

- a. LDH
- b. B HCG
- c. AFB

Ans: a

8. Which of the following statements is wrong regarding Seminoma ?

- a. benign before puberty
- b. glycogen-rich cytoplasm, round nuclei and consipicous nuceoli
- c. B HCG levels may be elevated
- d. Resemble germinomas of the CNS

Ans: a



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Lecture 5

Cystic diseases of the kidney

1. One of the following causes end stage renal disease :

- a. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
- b. horseshoe kidney
- c. floating kidney
- d. ectopic kidney

Ans: a

2. which of the following is false :

- a. Autosomal dominant PKD is most commonly caused by polycystin 2 mutation
- b. Acquired cystic kidney disease may progress to renal cell carcinoma and is not exclusive to adults
- c. Autosomal recessive PKD is caused by fibrocystin mutation

Ans: a



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Lecture 6

Vulva and vagina

Corrected by : sama'a salhab

UGS-Pathology

Lecture6

1- 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 sclerosus develop squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva

Ans:c

2. A female patient of 60 years old comes to hospital complaining from irritation and itchiness in her vulva. Physical examination reveals 1-2 cm white plaques, so a biopsy is taken for further examinations. In histology, the specimen appears to have thinning of epidermis with fibrosis of dermis and perivascular inflammatory cell infiltrate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lichen sclerosis
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Lichen simplex chronicus
- D. Extramammary paget disease
- E. Condyloma acuminatum

Answer:a

3- 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

4- All the following are characteristic features for Lichen Sclerosus. except?

- a. Lichen sclerosus only affects postmenopausal women.
- b. Lichen sclerosus appears as smooth, white plaques (termed leukoplakia).
- 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 مكرر-

5- Which of the following HPV types associated with cancer?

Select one:

- A) HPV 1/6
- B- HPV 6/11
- C- HPV 16/18
- D- HPV 1/2
- E- HPV 5/7

Ans:A مكرر

6- 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

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

Select one:

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

Ans:D

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Lecture7

Tubular and interstitial disease

Corrected by : Mohammed

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Lecture7

1. 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

perfusion for 48 hours. Serum urea nitrogen increases to 44 mg/dL (normal 7-2mg/dL) and an internal bleeding and there is difficulty maintaining adequate blood pressure and tissue 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

answer. D

2. 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?

- A. Acute pyelonephritis
- B. Acute tubular injury
- C. IgA nephropathy
- D. Drug-induced interstitial nephritis
- E. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

answer. D

3. Ampicillin with eosinophil seen in?

- a. Tubular necrosis
- b. Tubular Ischemia
- c. Interstitial nephritis
- D. post infection GN

answer. C

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lecture 8

Vascular disease

Correcte by : Mohammed

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lecture 8

A 52-year-old female died from hemorrhagic cerebral stroke. She has been progressively ill in the last six months with multiple emergency visits where she found to have high blood pressure reaching 250/154 mmHg. Blood tests showed high serum urea nitrogen and creatinine. At autopsy the kidneys are bilaterally small with pinpoint petechial hemorrhages on the surface. Which of the following findings would you most likely see upon examining her kidneys under light microscope?

- A. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- B. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis
- C. Eosinophilic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- D. Diffuse uniform thickening of the capillary wall
- E. Collapsed glomerular tufts and crescents formation

Answer B



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Lecture 9

Kidney cancer

Correcte by : Mohammed

1. Which of the following intracellular contents results in typical golden yellow appearance of clear cell renal cell carcinoma?

- A) Hyaline globules
- B- Lipid
- C- Mitochondria
- D- Glycogen
- E- Lysosomes

answer. B

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

answer. D

3. A 60-year-old man presents with a feeling of fullness in his abdomen and a 5-kg weight loss over the past 6 months. Abdominal CT scan shows 3 masses in both kidneys. Microscopic examination of the excised 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

answer. B

4. What is the true about "nephrogenic rests" in kidney tumors?

- A. Presence of nephrogenic rest indicates higher risk of wilms tumor development in the contralateral kidney
- B. Nephrogenic rest in histology resembles sclerotic masses
- C. It is not important to document presence of nephrogenic rest in the resected sample of kidney
- D. They are precursor lesions of clear cell carcinoma

answer. A

5. One is true about papillary renal cell carcinoma

- a. Account 60%
- B. Abnormal on chromosome 3
- c. Mutation on Flcn
- D. Abnormal growth of proximal tubular epithelial Cell precursor



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lecture 10

Uterine pathology

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Lecture10

1_A 26 years old women present 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

2_A 40_year_old women present 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

3_All the following features are false regarding leiomyosarcoma, except? Select one:

- a. It is the most common malignant neoplasm in the uterus
- b. Nuclear pleomorphism is one of the most diagnostic features for this lesion
- c. Not associated with metastasis
- d. Presented as multiple lesions
- e. Mitotic figures/ 10HPF is one of the most diagnostic features for this lesion

Ans:e

4_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

5_ female with lower abdominal pain for 3 years, bimanul test for her condition (no discharge_pap smear normal)laparoscopy obtain for her ,report brownish nodular mass 0.5_2cm in serial surface of endometrium, fallopian tube and appendix.What the type of cell in this lesion?

a.endometrial gland and stroma

b.mesothelial cell

c.endometrial polyps

Ans: a

6_ False about Endometrial Hyperplasia?

-High risk for progressive to carcinoma up to 50%



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lecture 11

Pathology of the ovary

1) 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).

Answer B

2) Which of the following is the most common ovarian tumor?

Select one

- A.Mucinous
- B.Serous
- C.Germ cell
- D.Granulosa theca
- E.Fibroma

Answer B

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Lecture 12+13

Pathology of the Breast

أسئلة دفعة روح :

1. Which of the following is not a risk factor for developing breast cancer?

- a. First-degree relative with breast cancer
- b. Non-Hispanic white ethnicity
- c. Age at menarche younger than 11
- d. First live birth before age 20

Ans: d

2. Which of the following is WRONG about Paget disease of the breast?

- a. It is a rare manifestation of breast cancer.
- b. It typically presents unilaterally.
- c. Premalignant cells, referred to as Paget cells, are found scattered in the epidermis.
- d. A palpable mass is present in 50–60% of women with Paget disease, indicating an underlying invasive carcinoma.

Ans: c

باقي السنوات :

1. 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 slit-like 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

2. 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 (10mm) mass is usually Palpable and Mammographically detected
- e. Most painful breast masses are benign.

Ans: d

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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 slit-like 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

6. Which of the following features is diagnostic of malignant phyllodes tumor?

A-small focus of osteosarcomatous differentiation

B-multinucleated stromal giant cell

C-involvement by low grade ductal carcinoma in situ D-focus of infiltrative tumor border

E- stromal overgrowth

Ans: a

7. 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

D- lacks myoepithelium

E- requires immunohistochemistry for diagnosis

Ans: c

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Lecture 14

Pathology of the Cervix

لم يتم إعطاء هذه المحاضرة إلى دفعة روح
وباقى السنوات كانت للدكتورة بشرى الطراونة

1- Which of the following HPV types associated with cancer? Select one:

- A- HPV 1/6
- B- HPV 6/11
- C- HPV 16/18
- D- HPV 1/2
- E- HPV 5/7

ANS: C

2- 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 (HGIL).
- 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

3- 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 prognostic of gestational trophoblastic diseases.

ANS : C

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
وَالْفُؤَادُ مَهْلَلٌ
وَيَكَادُ يَنْطِقُ هَاتِفًا لَبِيبًا

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
وَالْمَدَائِحُ كُلُّهَا
"مَنْثُورَةٌ يَارَبِّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ"

كل عام وأنتم بخير
"إِسْتَوْدِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْمًا مَا أَفَارَقَهُمْ إِلَّا وَتُدْنِيهِمُ الْأَفْكَارُ وَالْخُلُمُ"
تم أرشيف الباثو لآخر مودول