

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

Friday Mega Batch 2

Total Number- 100

Pass Mark- 70

Topics: Neoplasm

Question 31-50 is based on Single answers

Time: 40 Min

Date: 17/01/20

1. Which are write?

- a) CA – 27 – Breast cancer
- b) CA – 125 – Ovarian cancer
- c) CA – 15 – 3 – Pancreatic cancer
- d) P53 – colon cancer
- e) S – 100 – Melanoma

TTFTT

2. Frozen section is done

- a) Peroperatively
- b) Routinely
- c) To categorize malignant tumor
- d) To see margin of malignant tumor
- e) Intra operative diagnosis of Hirschprung disease

TTFTT [Robins+KP]

3. Regarding Pap smear

- a) Screening test for premalignant lesion in cervix
- b) To confirm after Pap smear abnormality, Colposcopy and HPV DNA testing may done
- c) Screen of Ca cervix mostly done often at an in situ stage
- d) Bronchogenic carcinoma may be detected
- e) Joint fluid may be seen

TTTTT

4. Following are childhood malignant tumours

- a) Leukemia
- b) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- c) Haemangioma
- d) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- e) Retinoblastoma

TTFTT [Robbins & cotrans 9th, P475]

5. Human Papilloma virus causes following tumours

- a) Plantar wart
- b) Anogenital cancer
- c) Cervical cancer
- d) Condylomata acuminata
- e) Hepatic carcinoma

FTTTF

6. Locally malignant tumours are

- a) Ameloblasfoma
- b) Astrocytoma
- c) Squamous cell carcinoma
- d) Basal cell carcinoma
- e) Pleomorphic adenoma

TTFTF

7. Exfoliative cytology is useful for the Dx of

- a) Thyroid CA
- b) CA of urinary bladder
- c) Ovarian Ca
- d) Bronchial CA
- e) Salivary gland neoplasm

FTFTF

8. Frozen section

- a) Determine rapidly whether a tumour is benign or malignant
- b) Easily available in all settings.
- c) Highly accurate in experienced hand.
- d) Tissue should be sent without preservatives.
- e) Can determine the grading of a tumour.

TFTTF

9. Examination of ascitic fluid for malignant cell

- a) Is called FNAC
- b) Is done on leishman stained slides
- c) Is highly accurate process
- d) Needs fresh specimen
- e) Is often positive in advanced gastric carcinoma

FFFTT [Ref: Robin's 9th P333]

10. Fine needle Aspiration Cytology

- a) Carries little risk of mortality and morbidity
- b) Is an expensive diagnostic procedure
- c) Is more informative than biopsy
- d) Can be done at outpatient departments
- e) Is useful in evaluating lymph node metastasis

TTFTT

11. Regarding histopathological stain

- a) Connective tissue is seen by Reticulin stain
- b) Lipids are seen by Oil red O
- c) Calcium by FontanaMasson
- d) Carbohydrates by Periodic acid schiff
- e) Haemosiderin by Von Kossa

TFTF

12. Chemosensitive cancers are

- a) Testicular cancers
- b) Melanoma
- c) Lymphoma
- d) Leiomyosarcoma
- e) Rhabdomyosarcoma

TFTT

13. Precancerous conditions include

- a) Leukoplakia
- b) Neurofibroma
- c) Ulcerative colitis
- d) Thymoma
- e) Chronic atrophic gastritis

TFTF

14. Staging of a cancer

- a) Is based on the size of the primary lesion
- b) Is of greater clinical value than grading
- c) Is based on the degree of differentiation of tumour cells
- d) Depends on the presence or absence of blood borne metastasis
- e) Is based on the number of mitoses within the tumour

TFTF [Ref: Robbin's 9th P332+Khaleque pathology p86]

15. Grading of cancers

- a) Grade 'I' indicates >75% cell differentiation
- b) Done on degree of aggressiveness
- c) 30% cell differentiation indicates grade IV
- d) Related to nuclear size
- e) Extent of distant metastasis

TFFF

16. Lungs cancer associated with

- a) Hypercalcaemia
- b) Cushing's syndrome
- c) SIADH
- d) Cerebellar degeneration
- e) Dermatomyositis

TTTT (Also called paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration PCD, also caused by ovarian and breast cancer) T

17. Polycythemia occurs in

- a) Uterine fibroid
- b) Fibrosarcoma
- c) Mesenchymal tumour
- d) Hepatoma
- e) Pheochromocytoma

TFTF

18. Paraneoplastic neurological syndromes are

- a) Papilloedema
- b) Retinal degeneration
- c) Cerebellar degeneration
- d) 6th nerve palsy
- e) Limbic encephalitis

FTTFT (Ref: Davidson 22nd P27 + Ref: Robbin's 9th 1316)

19. Hormone producing tumours of the ovary

- a) Brenner's tumour
- b) hilus cell tumour
- c) Dysgerminoma
- d) Theca cell tumour
- e) Struma ovary

TTFTT (Explanation:

c) [Ref: Smiddy/Q18.9]

e) [Ref: Smiddy/Q14.5 option d]

20. Hormone sensitive tumors are

- a) Adenocarcinoma of prostate
- b) Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
- c) Myxoma
- d) Carcinoma of breast
- e) Non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

TFTF [Ref: Robbin's 9th 330 to 337]

21. Ameloblastoma [MPhil/Diploma July 14]

- a) Is a locally malignant tumour
- b) Occurs in young adult
- c) Contains enamel
- d) Maxilla is the commonest site
- e) Is a slow growing tumour

TTTFT [Ref. Robbin'S 9th P735]

22. Tumor suppressor genes

- a) Suppress cancer cell proliferation
- b) Are usually recessive in nature
- c) Are also known as 'anti oncogene'
- d) Are responsible for 10% colonic cancers
- e) Also function as gate keeper

TTTFT [Ref: Robbin's page:290296; Edition: 9th + Khaleque Page83]

23. Oncogenes

- a) Have the ability to promote cell growth in the absence of mitogenic signals
- b) Promote autonomous cell growth in cancer cells
- c) Products are called oncoproteins
- d) Are physiologic regulators of cell proliferation and differentiation
- e) Are biochemical indicators of the presence of a tumour

TTTT

24. Precancerous conditions of skin are

- a) Bowen's disease
- b) Blue naevus
- c) Paget's disease
- d) Papillary wart
- e) Solar keratosis

TFTTT (Explanation: Previous discussion + c) Extra mammary Paget's disease

[Ref:Robbin's 9th P279+ Bailey & love/27th/Skin and subcutaneous tissue, Collection from many sources

25. Osteoblastic metastasis occurs in

- a) Neuroblastoma of children
- b) Carcinoma of the prostate
- c) Mucinous adenocarcinoma of the GIT
- d) Transitional carcinoma of the urinary bladder
- e) Renal cell carcinoma

FTFFF (Explanation:

[Ref: Robbin's page:1207; Edition: 9th +BRS pathology 5th p292 + Wikipedia]

New

26. Environmental causes of cancer

- a) Bilharzia
- b) Wood dust
- c) Tamoxifen
- d) Immunosuppressive treatment
- e) Obesity

T (Bladder cancer) T(Paranasal sinus cancer)

T(Endometrial cancer) T(Kaposi sarcoma)

T(Breast,Endometrium,kidney,colon,oesophagus)

27. Labile tissue are

- a) Always quiescent
- b) Non proliferative in post life
- c) Columnar epithelium of uterus
- d) Mesenchymal cells
- e) Fibroblast

FFTF

28. Malignant tumors primarily bone origin are

- a) Condrosarcoma
- b) Osteoclastoma
- c) Fibrosarcoma
- d) Multiple myeloma
- e) Brown tumor

TFTT

29. Characteristic of dysplastic cell

- a) Mitotic figures are less than usual
- b) Irreversibility
- c) Lack of invasiveness
- d) Chromatin-Coarsely clumped & distributed along the nuclear membrane
- e) Nuclear margin is regular

FFTT

30. Steps of hematogenous spread of malignant

- a) Clonal expansion
- b) Embolus of platelets & malignant cells
- c) Break down of metastatic deposit
- d) Intravasation of tumor emboli
- e) Invasion of extracellular matrix

TFTT

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (31-50)

31. Following Statement is true regarding Cell cycle

- a) DNA is divided in G1 phase
 - b) DNA is duplicated in G2 phase
 - c) DNA synthesis occurs in G1 phase
 - d) Nucleus is divided in M phase
 - e) G2 is the most important phase of the all cycle
- D**

32. Lung carcinoma is associated with all except

- a) Radon
 - b) Benzene
 - c) Beryllium
 - d) Chromium
 - e) Asbestos
- B**

33. Best impression regarding malignant tumour

- a) Undifferentiated always but never be well differentiated
- b) Nucleocytoplasmic ratio never be 1:1
- c) Can never be surrounded by capsule
- d) Metastasis is the ultimate fate
- e) Infiltration is surrounded by normal and healthy tissue

E

34. Malignant tumors are all except

- a) Hepatoma
- b) Seminoma
- c) Meningioma
- d) Chorio carcinoma
- e) Melanoma

C

35. False statements regarding carcinoid tumours:

- a) Low grade malignant in status
- b) Arises from APUD cell of the intestine
- c) Are almost asymptomatic clinically
- d) Secrete serotonin
- e) 5 yrs survival with resection is 100%

E

36. Following information are correct about p53 except

- a) Proto oncogene
- b) Activates DNA repair proteins
- c) Sentinel of G1/S transition along with Rb gene
- d) Initiates apoptosis
- e) Called " Guardian of the genome"

A

37. Grading of tumor

- a) Assessment of its aggressive ness
- b) Extent of spread
- c) Determines severity of lesion
- d) It has 2 staging systems
- e) AJC system includes it

A

38. Following tumors secrete hormone except

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Carcinoid tumors
- c) Seminoma
- d) Mature teratoma of ovary
- e) Monodermal teratoma of ovary

D

39. Which of the following carcinoma most frequently metastasizes to brain

- a) Small cell carcinoma of lung
- b) Prostate cancer
- c) Bladder cancer
- d) Rectal carcinoma
- e) Endometrial cancer

A

40. Which of the following conditions is least likely to give rise to a subsequent carcinoma in affected tissue?

- a) Macronodular cirrhosis
- b) Chronic atrophic gastritis
- c) Oral leukoplakia
- d) Atypical endometrial hyperplasia
- e) Multiple skin naevi

E [Khaleque52]

41. Reversible loss of polarity with abnormality in site & shape of cell is known as

- a) Metaplasia
- b) Dysplasia
- c) Hyperplasia
- d) Anaplasia
- e) Neoplasia

B

42. The following neoplasms are associated with gene amplification

- a) Burkitt lymphoma
- b) Chronic myeloid leukemia
- c) Follicular lymphoma
- d) Neuroblastoma
- e) Retinoblastoma

D

43. A 6 years old child has been diagnosed with medulloblastoma. In children, medulloblastomas usually originate in the region of the:

- a) Cerebellar vermis
- b) Cerebral hemisphere
- c) Fourth ventricle
- d) Filum terminal
- e) Pons

A

44. In tumour lysis syndrome, all of the followings are seen except

- a) Hyperuricemia
- b) Hyperkalemia
- c) Hyperphosphatemia
- d) Lactic acidosis
- e) Hypercalcaemia

E

45. A 53 years old patient with non small cell lung cancer involving the left upper lobe had a staging computed tomographic scan which revealed enlarged ipsilateral mediastinal lymph nodes. What is the nodal staging according to TNM staging system for this patient?

- a) NO
- b) N1
- c) N2
- d) N3
- e) N4

C

New

46. Causal mechanism of dermatomyositis as a paraneoplastic syndrome

- a) Immunologic
- b) Unknown
- c) Tumor product
- d) TGF- α
- e) IL-1

A

47. CEA is a tumour marker of

- a) Pheochromocytoma
- b) Nasopharyngeal CA
- c) Medullary CA of thyroid
- d) Prostate cancer
- e) Bladder cancer

C

48. Result of haematoxylin & eosin except

- a) Nucleus: Bright blue
- b) Muscle: Bright pink
- c) Reticular fibre: Pale blue
- d) Collagen & cytoplasm: Pale pink
- e) Erythrocytes: Orange red

C

49. Site of RB₁ is

- a) Cell surface
- b) Inner aspect of plasma membrane
- c) Cytoskeleton
- d) Nucleus
- e) Cytosol

D

50. Spontaneous regression of cancer occurs commonly in all except

- a) Lymphoma
- b) Multiple myeloma
- c) Melanoma
- d) Neuroblastoma
- e) Breast cancer

B