

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

Exam : Neoplasm_Foundation_FCPS_2020

Class/Chapter :

Question 26 to End is Based on Single Answers

Total Mark : 100
Pass Mark : 70

Time : 5400 Min
Date : 2020-11-09

1. Regarding dysplasia following statements are correct

- a). a) Dysplasia occurs principally in the mesenchymal cells
- b). b) May be reversible
- c). c) Always progress to cancer
- d). d) Pleomorphism of cells occurs
- e). e) When dysplasia involved the entire epithelium it is called CIS

FTFTT

3. Common sites of dysplasia are

- a). a) Liver
- b). b) Bronchus
- c). c) Skin
- d). d) Oral mucosa
- e). e) Cervix

FTTFT

5. Regarding sarcoma following statements are true

- a). a) Common malignant tumour
- b). b) Slowly growing
- c). c) Radiosensitive
- d). d) Blood vessels are numerous
- e). e) Blood spread occurs very early

FFFTT

7. The following tumours may secrete hormones

- a). a) Carcinoid tumours
- b). b) Choriocarcinoma
- c). c) Benign teratoma of the ovary
- d). d) Monodermal teratoma of the ovary
- e). e) Seminoma

TTFTT

9. Chronic inflammatory' conditions leading to malignant disease are

- a). a) Chronic osteomyelitis
- b). b) Sarcoidosis
- c). c) Asbestosis
- d). d) Ulcerative colitis
- e). e) Crohn's disease

TFTTT

12. Squamous cell carcinoma;

- a). a) May be locally destructive
- b). b) Can be treated with radiotherapy
- c). c) Can be treated with topical chemotherapy
- d). d) Is associated with albinism
- e). e) Can be found in a Marjolin's ulcer

TTTTT

14. Tumour associated with hypercalcaemia?

- a). a) Breast carcinoma
- b). b) Squamous cell carcinoma of lung
- c). c) Renal carcinoma.
- d). d) Ovarian carcinoma
- e). e) T cell leukaemia

TTTTT

2. Regarding carcinoma in situ

- a). a) Basal lamina is intact
- b). b) May be transformed into carcinoma
- c). c) Preinvasive proliferation of epithelium
- d). d) May occur regeneration
- e). e) Not curable

TTTTF

4. Features that are more characteristic of benign tumours than malignant tumours include:

- a). a) Anaplasia
- b). b) Encapsulation
- c). c) Infiltration of surrounding tissues
- d). d) Many mitotic figures
- e). e) Slow rate of growth

FTFTT

6. Benign but noncapsulated tumour

- a). a) Leiomyoma of uterus
- b). b) Papilloma
- c). c) Adenoma
- d). d) Lipoma
- e). e) Naevus

TTTTF

8. Precancerous lesions are

- a). a) Villous adenoma of colon
- b). b) Leukoplakia
- c). c) Lichen planus
- d). d) Atrophic gastritis
- e). e) Peptic ulcer

TTTTF

10. Tumors which metastasize to the bones include

- a). a) Carcinoma of the thyroid
- b). b) Carcinoma of the breast
- c). c) Carcinoma of the prostate
- d). d) Choriocarcinoma
- e). e) Renal cell carcinoma

TTTTT

11. Malignant tumor locally spread or invasive by

- a). a) Transcoelomic dissemination
- b). b) Detachment of malignant cells from each others
- c). c) Attachment of malignant cells to ECM components
- d). d) Enzymatic degradation of ECM components
- e). e) Seeding of body cavities and surfaces.

FTTTF

13. Basal cell carcinoma

- a). a) Slowly growing & very aggressive
- b). b) Do not metastasize
- c). c) Female are more affected
- d). d) Common in lightly pigmented people
- e). e) Locally invasive

TTFTT

15. Paraneoplastic syndrome associated with polycythemia

- a). a) Renal cell carcinoma
- b). b) Pancreatic carcinoma
- c). c) Fibrosarcoma
- d). d) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- e). e) Breast carcinoma

TTFTF

16. Grading of cancer is based on:

- a). a) Level of cell differentiation
- b). b) Site of metastasis
- c). c) Lymph node involvement
- d). d) Invasion of adjacent structures
- e). e) Number of mitoses

TFFFT

18. Regarding Tumour necrosis factor

- a). a) Necrosis of centre of large tumour
- b). b) Action similar to IL-17
- c). c) Found in cachexia of disease
- d). d) Secrete from macrophage
- e). e) Stimulate secretion of other cytokines

FFTTT

20. Common childhood tumor of head-neck region

- a). a) Neuroblastoma
- b). b) Olfactory neuroblastoma
- c). c) Hodgkin's lymphoma
- d). d) Basal cell carcinoma
- e). e) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

TTTTF

22. Arsenic is associated with following cancers

- a). a) Lung carcinoma
- b). b) Prostate CA
- c). c) SCC
- d). d) Bowen's disease
- e). e) Colon cancers

TTTTF

24. Ameloblastoma

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

TTTFT

26. Following Statement is true regarding Cell cycle:

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

DDDDD

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

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

BBBBB

31. Lung carcinoma is associated with all except

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

BBBBB

17. Afetoprotein is increased in:

- a). a) Liver cell cancer
- b). b) Nonseminomatous germ cell tumours of testis
- c). c) Dysgerminoma
- d). d) Choriocarcinoma
- e). e) Carcinoma of colon

TTFFF

19. Oncogenic RNA viruses are

- a). a) Human papilloma virus
- b). b) EpsteinBarr virus
- c). c) Human Tcell leukaemia virus type I
- d). d) Hepatitis C virus
- e). e) Cytomegalovirus

FTTTF

21. Regarding cell cycle---

- a). a) The daughter cells formed during mitosis enter the G1 phase
- b). b) RNA & proteins essential to cell division are synthesized in G1 phase
- c). c) S phase takes around 25 hours
- d). d) Genome is duplicated in S phase
- e). e) Permanent cell enters into G1 phase

TTFTF

23. Following microbes predispose to HCC

- a). a) H. pylori
- b). b) EBV
- c). c) Hep-B
- d). d) Aspergillus flavus
- e). e) HTLV-1

FTTTF

25. Followings are used as tumour marker

- a). a) Catecholamine
- b). b) CA-19-3
- c). c) μ -Fetoprotein
- d). d) Neuron specific esterase
- e). e) μ -Tocopherol

TFTTF

27. Best impression regarding malignant tumour

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

EEEEE

29. Malignant tumors are all except

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

CCCCC

30. Following inherited cancer syndromes are autosomal recessive except

- a). a) Ataxia telangiectasia
- b). b) Bloom syndrome
- c). c) Multiple endocrine neoplasia
- d). d) Fanconi anemia
- e). e) Xeroderma pigmentosa

CCCCC

32. An increase in the frequency of malignant disease occurs in following condition except

- a). a) Following long term administration of immunosuppressive agents
- b). b) Xeroderma pigmentosa
- c). c) Ulcerative colitis
- d). d) Large bowel Crohn's disease
- e). e) Coeliac disease

DDDDD

33. Which of the following tumours doesnot cause bony metastasis?

- a). a) Renal cell carcinoma
- b). b) Gastric carcinoma
- c). c) Thyroid carcinoma
- d). d) Breast carcinoma
- e). e) Bronchial carcinoma

BBBBB

35. Mode of activation of following proto oncogene is unique except

- a). a) RET
- b). b) TGF A
- c). c) K RAS
- d). d) H RAS
- e). e) N RAS

BBBBB

37. Following information are correct about p53 except

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

AAAAA

39. Following paraneoplastic syndrome associated with endocrinopathies, Except

- a). a) Hypercalcemia
- b). b) Hypoglycemia
- c). c) Red cell aplasia
- d). d) Polycythemia
- e). e) SIADH

CCCCC

42. A 56 years old woman presented with colon cancer and treated by surgical resection followed by chemotherapy. Which tumour marker will you chose during his follow up after 1 year?

- a). a) CA125
- b). b) CA 153
- c). c) a feto protein
- d). d) Carcinoembryonic antigen
- e). e) PSA

DDDDD

44. Following viral agents are correctly paired with neoplasm?

- a). a) Hepadna virus T cell lymphoma
- b). b) Herpes virus Kaposi's sarcoma
- c). c) Papilloma virus cervical carcinoma
- d). d) Retro virus T cell leukemia
- e). e) Epstein Barr virus Hodgkin's lymphoma

DDDDD

46. A 35-year-old woman is very anxious about her tendency to develop breast cancers as her mother and grandmother died of it. She has no lump palpable on examination. The best way to assess risk is to perform

- a). a) Mammography
- b). b) MRI
- c). c) TP53 gene analysis

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

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

AAAAA

36. Inhibitors of mitogenic signaling pathways are following EXCEPT-

- a). a) APC
- b). b) NF1
- c). c) PTEN
- d). d) PTCH
- e). e) RB

EEEEE

38. False statements regarding carcinoid tumours:

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

EEEEE

40. Grading of tumor

- a). a) Asserment of its aggressive nes
- b). b) Extent of spread
- c). c) Determines severity of lesion
- d). d) It has 2 staging system
- e). e) AJC system ineludces it

AAAAA

41. Regarding a feto protein false statement is

- a). a) It's level raised in congenital nephrotic syndrome
- b). b) It can be raised iin down syndrome
- c). c) Raised in omphalocele
- d). d) Atresia of the oesophagus, stomach and duodenum could be a cause of increased level
- e). e) Raised level may found for liver cancer, hepatitis and cirrhosis but normal in metastasis

BBBBB

43. A 54yearold Caucasian male with twoyear history of stable alcoholic cirrhosis experiences progressive abdominal distention, malaise and anorexia despite complete abstinence from alcohol. He has a prior history of intravenous drug use. His serum alphafetaoprotein level (AFP) has increased substantially over the last six months. This patient most likely suffers from:

- a). a) Viral hepatitis C
- b). b) Hemochromatosis
- c). c) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- d). d) Hepatic abscess
- e). e) Hepatocellular adenoma

CCCCC

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

- a). a) Cerebellar vermis
- b). b) Cerebral hemispheres
- c). c) Fourth ventricle
- d). d) Filum terminals
- e). e) Pons

AAAAA

47. During an oncology department multidisciplinary meeting the consultant oncologist mentions that a patient won't be treated by radiotherapy due to radio insensitivity of the tumour. Which of the following tumours was this consultant most suspicion?

- a). a) Gastric carcinoma
- b). b) Ovarian malignancy

- d). d) BRCA 1 & 2 gene analysis
- e). e) FNAC

DDDDD

48. Which of the following types of lung cancers is most likely to present as disseminated disease at the time of initial presentation

- a). a) Adenocarcinoma
- b). b) Bronchoalveolar CA
- c). c) Large cell CA
- d). d) Small cell CA
- e). e) Squamous cell CA

DDDDD

- c). c) Dysgerminoma
- d). d) Endometrial carcinoma
- e). e) Chondrosarcoma

EEEE

49. Following chemical is a indirect carcinogen

- a). a) 1,2,5,6 divenzanthrazirle
- b). b) Cyclophosphamide
- c). c) β -Naphthalamine
- d). d) Acetyl salicylic acid
- e). e) Melphalan

CCCC

50. Following immunosuppressive agent is purine

- a). a) Eyelospirine
- b). b) Azathioprine
- c). c) Methotrexate
- d). d) Actionomycin C
- e). e) Pnednisolon

BBBB