

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

Foundation-1 Batch

Total Number- 60

Pass Mark-42

Subject: Neoplasm-II

Question 16-30 is based on Single answers

Time: 20 Min

Date: 28/12/19

1. Regarding stem cells

- a) They have the capacity to selfrenewal & generation of differentiated cell lineages
- b) Embryonic stem cells can generate all tissues of the body
- c) Embryonic stem cells reside in a special microenvironment called niche
- d) Differentiated cells of adult tissues can never be reprogrammed to become pluripotent
- e) Somatic stem cells are present in tissues that usually do not divide

T T F F F

2. Neoplasms found in patients with HIV infection are

- a) Breast carcinoma
 - b) Kaposi sarcoma
 - c) Lung cancer
 - d) Non Hodgkin lymphoma
 - e) Invasive cancer of uterine cervix
- F T F F (Hodgkin lymphoma) T (Other: • High grade • Primary CNS lymphoma) Ref.Robbin'S p253**

3. Pseudomyxoma peritonei is associated with all except

- a) Mucinous cystadenoma of the ovary
- b) Mucocele of appendix
- c) Carcinoma of the gall bladder
- d) Carcinoma of the large bowel
- e) Carcinoma of the thyroid

F F T F T

4. Regarding p53 gene

- a) It is associated with adult malignant tumours only
- b) It arrests cell cycle in G1 phase
- c) It is stimulated by ionizing radiation
- d) It is located in chromosome 21
- e) It is a tumour suppressor gene

FTTFT

Explanation:

- a) both
- d) (17P 13.1) (Ref: Robbins 9th P293295)

5. In Carcinoid syndrome

- a) It can occur throughout the gastrointestinal tract
- b) Primary lesion is usually more than 2cm
- c) Metastasize in the liver with numerous secondaries
- d) Sometimes associated with aortic stenosis
- e) Sometimes associated with tricuspid stenosis

T F (small) T F (pulmonary) T

6. Ameloblastoma

- a) Locally malignant tumor
- b) Occurs in young adult
- c) Contains enamel
- d) Maxilla is the common site
- e) Is a slow growing tumor

T T T F (Mandible 80% & Maxilla 20%) T

7. A Hamartoma lung may contain the following tissues:

- a) Vascular tissues
- b) Respiratory epithelium
- c) Teeth
- d) Hyaline cartilage
- e) Urothelium

T T F T F

8. Squamous cell carcinoma;

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

T T T T T

9. Risk factors for basal cell carcinoma are

- a) Past history of acne
- b) Wrinkling
- c) Fair complexion with red hair
- d) Radiation therapy
- e) Positive family history

FFTTT

Explanation:

Risk factors for basal cell carcinoma are include:

- Chronic sun exposure.
- Radiation therapy.
- Fair skin. The risk of basal cell carcinoma is higher among people who freckle or burn easily or who have very light skin, red or blond hair, or lightcolored eyes.
- Female sex
- After age 50.
- A personal or family history of skin cancer.
- Immunesuppressing drugs.
- Exposure to arsenic
- Inherited syndromes that cause skin cancer.
 - Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (GorlinGoltz syndrome)
 - Xeroderma pigmentosum

(Ref.Robbin's 9th p1155 + Khaleque P75)

10. Regarding rodent ulcer following statements are correct

- a) Rapidly growing
- b) Locally invasive
- c) Do not metastasize
- d) Common on the face below a line from angle of the mouth upto can lobule
- e) Mostly occurs after the age of 40 years

F T T F T

11. Aggressiveness of a malignant melanoma is suggested by

- a) Lymphadenopathy
- b) Bleeding
- c) Satellite lesion
- d) Flat lesion
- e) Amelanotic lesions

T F T F F

12. The paraneoplastic syndrome in renal cell carcinoma includes

- a) Polycythemia
- b) leukaemoid reactions
- c) Hypertension
- d) Hypercalcaemia
- e) Masculinization

T F T T F

13. Slow growing tumours are

- a) Colon cancer
- b) Leukemia
- c) Small cell carcinoma
- d) Breast cancer
- e) Lymphoma

T F F T F

14. Following infectious agents are associated with the cancers shown:

- a) H. pylori → HCC
- b) HHV8 → kaposi sarcoma
- c) HPV → Ca cervix
- d) Schistosoma → Ca bladder
- e) EBV → MALT

F T T T F

15. PeutzJeghers syndrome comprises of malignancy of

- a) Ileum
- b) Ovary
- c) Lungs
- d) Liver
- e) Breast

T T F F T (BICO Breast, Ileum, colon, Ovary)

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (16-30)

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

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

D

17. Which is not a tumour supressor gene?

- a) WT1
- b) RB
- c) P⁵³
- d) Ras
- e) NF1

D

18. 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

19. Which of the following is the most common predisposing factor for adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus?

- a) Exposure to nitrosamines
- b) Gastrooesophageal reflux disease
- c) Human papilloma virus infection
- d) Smoking
- e) Tylosis palmaris

B

20. In which of the following sites is a tumour more likely to occur in adults than in children?

- a) Bone
- b) Central nervous system
- c) Kidney
- d) Lung
- e) Soft tissue

D

21. A healthy 45yearold woman has a routine health check. She has no chest pain, cough, or fever. A chest Xray is taken, however, which shows a peripheral 'coin lesion', 2.5 cm in diameter, in the right midlung field. Which of the following biological characteristics would best distinguish this lesion as a neoplasm, rather than a granuloma?

- a) Necrosis
- b) Rapid increase in size
- c) Recurrence following excision
- d) Sensitivity to radiation or chemotherapy
- e) Uncontrolled (autonomous) growth

E

22. In tumor lysis syndrome all of the following are seen except

- a) Hypernatremia
- b) Hypercalcemia
- c) Hyperkalemia
- d) Hyperphosphatemia
- e) Hypermagnesemia

B

23. A 42yearold woman noted a lump in her right breast while taking a shower. Her GP confirmed the presence of a 3cm, firm, irregular, nonmovable mass located in the upper outer quadrant of her right breast on physical examination. A fineneedle aspiration of this mass was performed. Cells obtained from the mass were examined cytologically and were consistent with infiltrating ductal carcinoma. The mass was excised in a lumpectomy procedure, and an axillary lymph node dissection was performed. Which of the following findings will best predict a better prognosis for this patient?

- a) Flow cytometric analysis demonstrates aneuploidy and a high Sphase
- b) No metastases are found in the sampled lymph nodes
- c) She has one relative who had a similar type of breast cancer
- d) The tumour cells are strongly oestrogen receptorpositive
- e) The tumour has a high grade

B

24. Which of the following types of lung cancer is most likely to present as disseminated disease at the time of initial presentation?

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Bronchoalveolar carcinoma
- c) Largecell carcinoma
- d) Smallcell carcinoma
- e) Squamous cell carcinoma

D

25. A 52yearold man had a stage III colon cancer resected successfully, followed by adjuvant chemotherapy. What is the most likely 5year survival rate for this patient?

- a) 90%
- b) 70%85%
- c) 30%60%
- d) 5%
- e) <1%

C

26. The following neoplasms are associated with gene amplification

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

D

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

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

A

28. 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) Gastric carcinoma
- b) Ovarian malignancy
- c) Dysgerminoma
- d) Endometrial carcinoma
- e) Chondrosarcoma

E

29. The following paraneoplastic syndromes are associated with hypocalcaemia except

- a) Seminoma
- b) Renal carcinoma
- c) Ovarian carcinoma
- d) Breast carcinoma
- e) Bronchogenic squamous cell carcinoma

A

30. Bronchogenic carcinoma first metastasizes to the

- a) Axillary nodes
- b) Trachea
- c) Para tracheal nodes
- d) Mediastinal nodes
- e) Heart

D (Hilar and mediastinal nodes)