

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

Foundation-1 Batch

Total Number- 60

Pass Mark-42

Subject: Neoplasm-I

Question 16-30 is based on Single answers

Time: 20 Min

Date: 24/12/19

1. Labile tissues are

- a) Always in Go phase
- b) Parenchyma cells of liver
- c) Columnar epithelium of uterus
- d) Mesenchymal cells
- e) Transitional cells of urinary tract

F F T F T

2. Regarding dysplasia following statements are correct

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

F (Only in epithelial cells) T F T T

3. True statements are

- a) Hydatidiform mole is malignant tumor of placental epithelium
- b) Nevus is malignant form of melanocyte
- c) Dermoid cyst is a benign tumor
- d) Wilm's tumor is a malignant tumor
- e) Mesothelioma is a benign tumor of mesothelium

F F T T F

4. Inherited autosomal recessive cancer predisposition syndrome are

- a) LiFraumaneni syndrome
- b) Cowden's syndrome
- c) Bloom's syndrome
- d) Fanconi anaemia
- e) Retinoblastoma

F F T T F

5. Inhalation of asbestos is associated with

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Mesothelionta
- c) Pulmonary fibrosis
- d) Lung carcinoma
- e) Leukaemia

F T F T F (Explanation:

Inhalation of asbestos is associated with:

Carcinoma of Lung, esophageal, gastric, and colon carcinoma, mesothelioma (**Ref: Robbin's 9th P 278 table 7.3**)

6. The following skin lesions have a malignant potential

- a) Dermoid cyst
- b) Cavernous haemangioma
- c) Bowen's disease
- d) Intradermal disease
- e) Erythroplasia of Quierat

F F T T T

7. Following conditions are true pre malignant conditions;

- a) Cholelithiasis
- b) Bowen's disease
- c) Glossitis as a result of Fe deficiency anaemia
- d) Hepatic cirrhosis
- e) Chron's disease early diagnosed cases

T T F T F

8. Tumours commonly metastasize to the bone include

- a) Seminoma of testis
- b) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
- c) Renal cell carcinoma
- d) Adenocarcinoma of gall bladder
- e) Adenocarcinoma of prostate

F F T F T (Explanation: Previous discussion, All thyroid ca except papillary ca, frequently papillary ca metastasize to lymph node **[Ref: Robbin's 9th P1207]**

9. BRAF mutation is commonly seen in the following cancers

- a) follicular carcinoma of thyroid
- b) malignant melanoma
- c) adenocarcinoma of cervix
- d) small cell carcinoma of lung
- e) adenocarcinoma of colorectum

F T F F T [Ref: Robbins/9th/T7.5/P284]

Explanation:

RAS signal transduction	BRAF	Point mutation, Translocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Melanomas• leukemias• colon carcinoma• others
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10. The following tumours are embryonic origin

- a) Dermoid cyst
- b) Nephroblastoma
- c) Glioblastoma
- d) Reticulum cell sarcoma
- e) Retinoblastoma **T T F F T**

11. Hormone dependent tumours are

- a) Carcinoma prostate
- b) Retinoblastoma
- c) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- d) Neuroblastoma
- e) Malignant melanoma

TFFFT (Ref: Smiddy p203Q 14.9)

12. 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

T T F T F

13. Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) is

- a) Applicable in superficial growth of the skin.
- b) Aspiration can be done in salivary gland lesion.
- c) Not useful for multiple lesions.
- d) Can be done from the lung, the prostate by applying imaging technique.
- e) This technique is not suitable for debilitated person.

T T F T F

14. Following are direct acting alkylation carcinogens

- a) β naphthylamine
- b) β Propio lactone
- c) Aflatoxin
- d) 1 acetyl imidazole
- e) Dimethyl sulfate

F T F F T

15. Highly radiosensitive tumors are

- a) Leukemia
- b) Renal cell carcinoma
- c) Glioma
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Seminoma

T F F T T (Note: Germ cell origin tumors are highly radiosensitive. Ex: Leukemia, Lymphoma, Seminoma, Dysgerminoma)

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

16. 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**

17. 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

18. 42 A 53 year 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 (N2)**

19. Which one of following is non encapsulated but benign tumor

- a) Haemangioma
- b) Lymphangioma
- c) Meningioma
- d) Lipoma
- e) Leiomyoma

A

20. 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 nevi

E [Khaleque52]

21. Regarding malignancy which is the most common malignancy which metastasize to spine

- a) Breast
- b) Lung
- c) Prostate
- d) Renal or Gastro intestinal
- e) Thyroid

A

22. Following tumor marker has correct association

- a) CEA → Ovarian cancer
- b) CA125 → breast cancer
- c) CA199 → Pancreatic cancer
- d) CA153 → colonic cancer
- e) hCG → breast cancer

C

23. During an oncology department multidisciplinary meeting the consultant oncologist mentions that a patient has a hormoneproducing tumour. Which of the following tumours is this consultant most likely to be referring to?

- a) Arrhenoblastoma
- b) Lipoma
- c) Nephroblastom
- d) Seminoma
- e) Teratoma

A

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

C

25. Which of the following procarcinogen requires metabolic activation?

- a) β propriolactone
- b) Cyclophosphamide
- c) 1acetylimidazole
- d) 2acetylamino fluorine
- e) Dimethyl carbamyl chloride

D

26. A study was performed to analyse characteristics of malignant neoplasms in biopsy specimens. The biopsies were performed on patients who had palpable mass lesions in the breast. Of the following microscopic findings, which is most likely to indicate that the neoplasm is malignant?

- a) Atypia
- b) Increased nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio
- c) Invasion
- d) Necrosis
- e) Pleomorphism

C (Invasion)

27. RET mutation is associated with

- a) Retinoblastoma
- b) MEN1
- c) MEN2
- d) FAP
- e) HNPCC

C

28. Hypercalcaemia is probably the most common paraneoplastic syndrome. The most likely mechanism by which cancer causes this abnormality is:

- a) Bone metastasis
- b) Increased level of vitamin D
- c) Increased level of parathyroid hormone (PTH)
- d) Increased level of PTHrelated protein
- e) Renal failure

D

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- a) Atypia
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- d) Necrosis
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C

30. Lung carcinoma is associated with all except

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

B