



Pathology

ENDO

2nd
year

Dr/ Ahmed Hassan

LECTURE 2 MCQ



MCQ L2

<p><u>1. Concerning follicular adenoma, which of the following is not true :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Arise from C-cellsb) Solitary massc) May be macrofollicular or microfolliculard) Capsulated tumore) Benign tumor	A
<p><u>2. Tumors of thyroid gland include all the following except:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Papillary carcinomab) Anaplastic carcinomac) Gravis diseased) Medullary carcinomae) Follicular carcinoma	C
<p><u>3. Psammoma bodies are present in which of the following thyroid tumors :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Follicular carcinomab) Anaplastic carcinomac) Medullary carcinomad) Papillary carcinomae) None of the above	D
<p><u>4 Cancer thyroid with the best prognosis:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Papillary carcinomab) Follicular carcinomac) Medullary carcinomad) Anaplastic carcinoma	A

<p><u>5. Diagnosis of follicular thyroid carcinoma is based mainly on :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Formation of atypical follicles b) Absent colloid from the follicles c) Absent capsule d) Capsular and vascular invasion e) Presence of psammoma bodies 	D
<p><u>6. A surgeon explores the thyroid because of a "Cold" Nodule of the left upper pole. The nodule is firm , non capsulated & has granular surface. There is enlarged hard LNs in the adjacent internal jugular chain. The most likely diagnosis is :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anaplastic carcinoma b) Follicular adenoma c) Follicular carcinoma d) Lymphoma e) Papillary carcinoma 	E
<p><u>7. A 40-year old female has a metacentric thyroid neoplasm that is composed of polygonal to spindle-shaped cells forming nests and trabeculae. There is a prominent pink hyaline stroma that stains positively with Congo red. Electron microscopy reveals variable numbers of intracytoplasmic membrane-bound, electron dense granules. Which of the following immune-histo-chemical stains is most likely to be useful in corroborating the diagnosis of this neoplasm :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Calcitonin b) Cathepsin D c) Parathormone d) Vimentin e) Cytokeratin 	A

<p><u>8. A 45 year old male feels a small lump on the left side of his neck. He feels fine and has no other complaints. His physician palpates a firm painless 1.5 cm cervical LN. The thyroid gland is not enlarged. A chest radiograph is unremarkable. Laboratory test findings including thyroid function tests are normal. A fine needle aspirate of the thyroid gland is most likely to show findings consistent with :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Papillary carcinoma b) Metastatic adenocarcinoma c) Medullary carcinoma d) Follicular carcinoma e) Anaplastic carcinoma 	A
<p><u>9. Amyloid stroma is characteristic of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Papillary carcinoma b) Follicular carcinoma c) Medullary carcinoma d) Anaplastic carcinoma e) Follicular adenoma 	C
<p><u>10. The material characteristic for medullary thyroid carcinoma is called:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amyloid b) Colloid c) Psammoma bodies d) Hyalinosis e) Fibrosis 	A
<p><u>11. All the following can cause Thyroid carcinoma Except :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Radiation. b) Excess Iodine c) Excess cortisol d) Goiter. e) Mutation in RET gene 	C
<p><u>12. Mutation in P53 gene is associated with which of the following thyroid cancers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Papillary carcinoma b) Follicular carcinoma c) Medullary carcinoma d) Anaplastic carcinoma e) Follicular Adenoma 	D

<p><u>13. Follicular carcinoma can be associated with which of the following oncogenes :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) P53 gene b) RAS gene c) RET gene d) ATP-ZB e) HFE gene. 	B
<p><u>14. The Most common carcinoma of thyroid is which of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Papillary carcinoma b) Follicular carcinoma c) Medullary carcinoma d) Anaplastic carcinoma e) Follicular Adenoma 	A
<p><u>15. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid usually spread to :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Liver b) Lung c) Brain d) Lymph nodes e) Bone 	D
<p><u>16. Which of the is incorrect about Medullary carcinoma of thyroid :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Arise from Parafollicular C cells b) May occur due to point mutation in RET oncogene. c) Sporadic type is bilateral d) Familial type is associated with MEN syndrome. e) 90% occur in old females 	C