

Level-1 Semester-2

Pathology - HIS



MCQ Lecture 2

Lymphoma + Leukemia

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MCQ on Lymphoma + Leukemia

<p>1. <u>Lymphoma is not:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Always malignant b) Always of nodal origin c) Of B or T cell origin d) Characterized by loss of normal nodal architecture e) Classified as Hodgkin & Non-Hodgkin 	B
<p>2. <u>Classic RS cells are not:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Malignant cells b) Having abundant cytoplasm c) Binucleated or multinucleated d) Having large acidophilic nucleolus e) Diagnostic for non-Hodgkin lymphoma 	E
<p>3. <u>The following type of Hodgkin disease has the best prognosis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphocytic rich b) Mixed cellularity c) Lymphocyte depletion d) Burkitt lymphoma e) Mycosis fungoides 	A
<p>4. <u>In Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphocytic depletion is a favorable prognosis b) Nodular sclerosis is seen in mesentric LNs c) Lacunar cell is diagnostic in mixed cellularity type d) Involvement of Waldeyer ring is rarely seen e) Granuloma is always seen 	D
<p>5. <u>Hodgkin lymphoma is characterized by one of the followings:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Presence of malignant binucleated giant cells "RS cells" b) Mesentric nodes and Waldeyer's ring are commonly affected c) Commonly starts extranodally d) Follicular lymphoma is one of its types e) Lymphocyte rich type is the commonest type 	A



<p>6. <u>Hodgkin lymphoma is characterized by the followings except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Presence of malignant binucleated giant cells “RS cells” b) Nodular sclerosis is one of its types c) Lymphocyte rich type has the best prognosis d) Follicular lymphoma is one of its types e) The diagnostic cells are positive to CD30 and CD15 	D
<p>7. <u>Lacunar cells are seen in which type of Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mixed cellularity b) Lymphocytic depletion c) Nodular sclerosis d) Lymphocytic predominance e) Nodular lymphocytic predominance 	C
<p>8. <u>Which of the followings is true regarding nodular sclerosis type of Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) More common in females b) Usually affects elderly people c) Characterized by the presence of lacunar cells d) The least common microscopic type of Hodgkin lymphoma e) Has a poor prognosis 	C
<p>9. <u>A 15 year old male presented by mass in the jaw and maxilla, he has a history of EBV infection. Biopsy of the mass was diagnosed as high grade lymphoma. The most probable type is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin lymphoma b) Small lymphocytic lymphoma c) Burkitt’s lymphoma d) T-cell lymphoma e) Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma 	C
<p>10. <u>The following type of lymphoma may be related to infection by Epstein Barr virus:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Large cell lymphoma b) Small cell lymphoma c) Follicular lymphoma d) Burkitt’s lymphoma e) Lymphoblastic lymphoma 	D



<p>11. <u>Starry sky appearance is a characteristic histologic feature of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follicular lymphoma b) Diffuse mixed small and large cell lymphoma c) Burkitt's lymphoma d) Mycosis fungoides e) Lymphoblastic lymphoma 	C
<p>12. <u>Burkitt's lymphoma is characterized by all except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It's associated with Epstein Barr virus b) It's endemic in certain parts of Africa c) It always presents as a cervical lymphadenopathy d) It is of bad prognosis e) It's a diffuse intermediate cell lymphoma with a starry sky pattern 	C
<p>13. <u>Burkitt's lymphoma is characterized by the followings except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Related to Epstein Barr viral infection b) Aggressive tumor with high mitosis c) Produce extranodal tumors d) Predominantly affects adults e) Of B-cell origin 	D
<p>14. <u>Which is not true for Burkitt's lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A type of T-cell lymphoma b) Endemic in Africa c) Affects the jaw d) Related to EBV infection e) Tumor shows 'starry sky' appearance 	A
<p>15. <u>Mycosis fungoides is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fungus infection of the skin b) A type of mycotic aneurysm c) T cell lymphoma of skin d) Hodgkin lymphoma of skin e) B cell lymphoma 	C



<p>16. <u>Mycosis fungoides is not:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) T cell lymphoma b) Cutaneous lymphoma c) Localized or generalized d) Indolent e) Associated with fungus infection 	E
<p>17. <u>Classic Reed Sternberg cells are:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diagnostic of Hodgkin lymphoma b) Diagnostic of Burkitt lymphoma c) Inflammatory cell d) Small cell e) Diagnostic of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 	A
<p>18. <u>Diagnostic histological features of Hodgkin lymphoma are:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reed Sternberg cells mixed with atypical lymphocytes b) Reed Sternberg cells mixed with background of reactive inflammatory cells c) Loss of nodal architecture by large transformed lymphocytes d) Replacement of the nodal tissue by mixed transformed lymphocytes e) Loss of nodal architecture by caseation necrosis 	B
<p>19. <u>Burkitt lymphoma is characterized by:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Low grade lymphoma b) Always presents as mediastinal mass c) Endemic in certain parts in the middle east d) Having intermediate-sized cells with starry sky pattern e) Not associated with Epstein-Barr virus 	D
<p>20. <u>Acute leukemia is characterized by all except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rapid onset b) More in children than adults c) Classified into acute lymphoblastic and acute myeloblastic leukemia d) Predominance of more differentiated cells (mature cells) in BM e) Predominance of leukemic blast (primitive immature) cells in BM 	D



<p>21. <u>All of the followings are manifestations of acute leukemia except:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Anemiab) Bleeding tendencyc) Recurrent infectiond) Fatiguee) Leukocytic count is raised to 10.000/mm³	E
<p>22. <u>CNS infiltration is more common in:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) ALLb) CMLc) AMLd) CLLe) Hairy cell leukemia	A
<p>23. <u>Philadelphia chromosome is a karyotypic change in 90% of cases of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) ALLb) CMLc) AMLd) CLLe) Hairy cell leukemia	B
<p>24. <u>The most important feature of CML is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Markedly enlarged spleenb) Marked generalized enlargement of LNsc) Anemiad) 2ry bacterial infectione) Bleeding	A
<p>25. <u>About CML, which is false:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Marked leucocytosisb) Occurs in childrenc) Marked splenomegalyd) Hepatomegalye) Multiple splenic infarcts	B



<p>26. <u>The presence of RS cells is characteristic of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acute myeloblastic leukemia b) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma c) Hodgkin lymphoma d) Burkitt lymphoma e) Follicular lymphoma 	C
<p>27. <u>Which of the followings is not a character of Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Non-contiguous spread b) Progressive Painless lymphadenopathy c) Uncommon extranodal involvement d) Uncommon Waldeyer ring involvement e) Localized to single group of LN 	A
<p>28. <u>Which of the followings is not a type of classic Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nodular sclerosis b) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma c) Mixed cellularity d) Lymphocyte depletion e) Lymphocyte rich 	B
<p>29. <u>Which of the followings is the most common type of Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mixed cellularity b) Lymphocyte rich c) Nodular lymphocyte predominance d) Nodular sclerosis e) Lymphocyte depletion 	D
<p>30. <u>Which of the following types of Hodgkin lymphoma has intermediate prognosis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nodular sclerosis b) Lymphocyte depletion c) Mixed cellularity d) Lymphocyte predominant e) Lymphocyte rich 	C



<p>31. Which of the following types of Hodgkin lymphoma has the worst prognosis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphocyte predominant b) Lymphocyte rich c) Mixed cellularity d) Nodular sclerosis e) Lymphocyte depletion 	E
<p>32. Which of the followings is not gross picture of Hodgkin lymphoma:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Soft consistency b) Enlarged LNs c) Discrete d) Homogenous grey C/S e) Painless LNs 	A
<p>33. Which of the followings is not a reactive inflammatory cell in Hodgkin lymphoma:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Histiocytes b) RS cells c) Mature lymphocytes d) Plasma cells e) Eosinophils 	B
<p>34. RS cells are derived from:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mantle zone B-cells b) Para-cortical T-cells c) Marginal zonal B-cells d) Germinal center B-cells e) Plasma cells 	D
<p>35. Binucleated cells with Owl-eye appearance is characteristic for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Myeloblasts b) Lymphoblasts c) RS cells d) Mature granulocytes e) Mature lymphocytes 	C



<p>36. <u>Popcorn (L&H) variant of RS cells can be detected in:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nodular sclerosis b) Mixed cellularity c) Lymphocyte depletion d) Nodular Lymphocyte predominant e) Lymphocyte rich 	D
<p>37. <u>Immuno-phenotyping of RS cells shows positive expression of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CD-3 b) CD-30 c) CD-20 d) CD-25 e) CD-40 	B
<p>38. <u>Immuno-phenotyping of T-cells shows positive expression of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CD-3 b) CD-15 c) CD-20 d) CD-25 e) CD-40 	A
<p>39. <u>Immuno-phenotyping of B-cells shows positive expression of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CD-3 b) CD-15 c) CD-20 d) CD-25 e) CD-40 	C
<p>40. <u>Which of the followings is not true about Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Absence of RS cells b) Non-contiguous spread c) Common Waldeyer ring involvement d) Common Extra-nodal involvement e) Less common than Hodgkin lymphoma 	E



<p>41. <u>Which of the followings is not a B-cell lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mycosis fungoides b) Follicular lymphoma c) Burkitt lymphoma d) Small lymphocytic lymphoma e) Marginal zone lymphoma 	A
<p>42. <u>The most common form of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follicular lymphoma b) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma c) Burkitt lymphoma d) Nodular sclerosis e) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma 	E
<p>43. <u>Which of the followings is not true about Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indolent b) Affects old age c) Arises mainly extra-nodal d) Large transformed lymphocytes e) Many mitotic figures 	A
<p>44. <u>Which of the followings is an aggressive form of lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follicular lymphoma b) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma c) Small lymphocytic lymphoma d) MALT lymphoma e) Mycosis fungoides 	B
<p>45. <u>Which of the followings is the most common adult leukemia:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acute myeloblastic leukemia b) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia c) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia d) Chronic myeloid leukemia e) Hairy cell leukemia 	C



<p>46. <u>Which type of lymphoma involves mainly bone marrow with peripheral blood involvement:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follicular lymphoma b) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma c) Mycosis fungoides d) Small lymphocytic lymphoma e) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma 	D
<p>47. <u>The main cell in proliferation centers present in small lymphocytic lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphoblasts b) Pro-lymphocytes c) Small lymphocytes d) Myelocytes e) Myeloblasts 	B
<p>48. <u>The main cell present in Burkitt lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Large T-cell b) Small T-cell c) Large B-cell d) Intermediate B-cell e) Small B-cell 	D
<p>49. <u>The main gene mutation detected in Burkitt lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) C-Myc b) Rb gene c) P53 gene d) BCL-6 gene e) BCL-2 gene 	A
<p>50. <u>Which of the followings is the second most common type of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma b) Burkitt lymphoma c) Follicular lymphoma d) MALT lymphoma e) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma 	C



<p>51. Which of the followings is the most common indolent NH lymphoma:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mycosis fungoides b) Small lymphocytic lymphoma c) MALT lymphoma d) Follicular lymphoma e) Nodular sclerosis 	D
<p>52. The main gene mutation detected in follicular lymphoma:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) C-Myc b) Rb gene c) P53 gene d) BCL-6 gene e) BCL-2 gene 	E
<p>53. Which of the following types of lymphoma is characterized by nodular growth of malignant B-cells:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Small lymphocytic lymphoma b) Follicular lymphoma c) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma d) MALT lymphoma e) Burkitt lymphoma 	B
<p>54. Which of the followings types of NH lymphoma affects MALTs involved by chronic inflammation:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follicular lymphoma b) Small lymphocytic lymphoma c) Marginal zone lymphoma d) Nodular sclerosis e) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma 	C
<p>55. Which of the followings is the most common adult T-cell lymphoma:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma b) Mycosis fungoides c) Follicular lymphoma d) Small lymphocytic lymphoma e) Burkitt lymphoma 	A



<p>56. <u>Which of the followings is not true about peripheral T-cell lymphoma:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Common in adults b) Disseminated c) Small to large lymphoid cells d) Indolent e) A type of Non-hodgkin lymphoma 	D
<p>57. <u>The most common cutaneous lymphoid malignancy:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma b) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma c) Follicular lymphoma d) Burkitt lymphoma e) Mycosis fungoides 	E
<p>58. <u>Pautrier microabscesses is characteristic in:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Burkitt lymphoma b) Mycosis fungoides c) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma d) Small lymphocytic lymphoma e) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma 	B
<p>59. <u>A variant of mycosis fungoides with diffuse skin erythema & peripheral blood involvement:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dressler syndrome b) Gardener syndrome c) Sezary syndrome d) Maffucci syndrome e) Li-Fraumeni syndrome 	C
<p>60. <u>Which stage of lymphoma is characterized by splenic involvement:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stage III b) Stage II c) Stage I d) Stage IV e) Stage V 	A



<p>61. <u>Multiple Myeloma is a tumor of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphocytes b) Plasma cells c) Mast cells d) Neuroectodermal cells of bone marrow e) Promyelocytes 	B
<p>62. <u>Which of the following tumors secretes monoclonal IGs:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ALL b) CML c) CLL d) AML e) Multiple myeloma 	E
<p>63. <u>Plasma cell neoplasms are usually associated with:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bence jones proteinuria b) Gamma Gandy nodules c) Abnormal serum fatty acids d) Massive pulmonary congestion e) Osteosclerotic bone reaction 	A
<p>64. <u>Which of the following lesions shows punched-out bony defects:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Burkitt lymphoma b) Follicular lymphoma c) Mycosis fungoides d) Multiple myeloma e) AML 	D
<p>65. <u>Presence of more than 20% myeloid blasts in blood is diagnostic for:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ALL b) CLL c) AML d) CML e) Multiple myeloma 	C



<p>66. <u>What is the most characteristic cell detected in AML:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Lymphoblastsb) Myeloblastsc) Metamyelocytesd) Granulocytese) Lymphocytes	B
<p>67. <u>Auer rods are characteristic of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) CLLb) CMLc) Multiple myelomad) ALLe) AML	E
<p>68. <u>The most common cancer in children is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) ALLb) CLLc) CMLd) AMLe) Burkitt lymphoma	A
<p>69. <u>Which of the following tumors shows mediastinal thymic involvement:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) AMLb) CLLc) Precursor B-ALLd) Precursor T-ALLe) Burkitt lymphoma	D
<p>70. <u>Testicular involvement & CNS manifestations are more common with:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) AMLb) CMLc) ALLd) CLLe) Hodgkin lymphoma	C



<p>71. <u>What type of leukemia has the best prognosis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AML b) CML c) Hairy cell leukemia d) ALL e) CLL 	D
<p>72. <u>What is the most characteristic cell detected in ALL:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphoblasts b) Myeloblasts c) Metamyelocytes d) Granulocytes e) Lymphocytes 	A
<p>73. <u>Which of the following lesion is characterized by marked splenomegaly with splenic infarcts:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AML b) CML c) CLL d) ALL e) Multiple myeloma 	B
<p>74. <u>What type of leukemia shows hypercellular bone marrow with excess maturing granulocytes:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AML b) ALL c) CML d) CLL e) Myelo-dysplastic lesions 	C
<p>75. <u>Which of the following types of leukemia shows proliferation centers in lymph nodes:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AML b) ALL c) CML d) CLL e) Hairy cell leukemia 	D



<p>76. <u>The most numerous cell in blood in cases of CLL is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Neutrophils b) Eosinophils c) Lymphoblasts d) Small lymphocytes e) Myeloblasts 	D
<p>77. <u>Smudge cells are characteristic of:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CLL b) CML c) AML d) ALL e) Multiple myeloma 	A
<p>78. <u>Philadelphia chromosome in CML shows translocation between:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) T(8;14) b) T(9;22) c) T(9;14) d) T(14;18) e) T(21;22) 	B
<p>79. <u>A 30-year-old man with mild intermittent fever, night sweat, loss of weight & itching. Examination revealed painless enlargement of mediastinal LNs. LN biopsy reveals nodular sclerosis CHL. Which variant of RS cells most commonly seen in this case:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Classic RS cells b) Mono-nuclear RS cells c) Lacunar RS cells d) Popcorn (L&H) RS cells e) Pleomorphic RS cells 	C
<p>80. <u>10 year old African child presented with a hard mass arising from maxilla. He has a history of EBV infection. Microscopic picture shows intermediate sized cells, excess mitoses & starry sky appearance. Diagnosis of this case:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Follicular lymphoma b) CLL c) CML d) Burkitt lymphoma e) Mycosis fungoides 	D