

Question book

Important Pathology ENDO

1. The following is not a manifestation of hyperthyroidism

- a) Tremors
- b) Arrhythmia
- c) Constipation
- d) Lid lag
- e) Osteoporosis

2. Hypothyroidism may be manifested by all of the following except

- a) Deepened voice
- b) Heat intolerance
- c) Constipation
- d) Slow pulse
- e) Myxedema

3. Types of thyroiditis doesn't include

- a) Crohn's thyroiditis
- b) Autoimmune thyroiditis
- c) Subacute granulomatous (De Quervain) thyroiditis
- d) Reidel thyroiditis
- e) Infectious thyroiditis

4. Regarding Hashimoto thyroiditis , the following is not true

- a) More common in females
- b) Its cause is autoimmunity
- c) Both T-cell mediated and antibody mediated are involved in pathogenesis
- c) Thyroid is symmetrically inflamed
- d) Complicated by hyperthyroidism and lymphoma

5. 34 years old female came to hospital complaining from thyroiditis that was diagnosed as Hashimoto thyroiditis . Her investigations may show

- a) Regenerative follicles lined by Hurthle cells
- b) Loss of glistening appearance of thyroid
- c) Symmetrical enlargement of thyroid followed by atrophy
- d) All of the above
- e) Non of the above

6. Not true about subacute granulomatous thyroiditis

- a) Self limiting inflammation
- b) Tender thyroid
- c) Neutrophils and monocytes infiltrate thyroid
- d) May has viral etiology
- e) May follow Mumps

7. The following is characteristic for Reidel thyroiditis

- a) More common in males
- b) Thyroid is soft and smooth
- c) It is a common types of thyroiditis
- d) Its cause is unknown
- e) Thyroid shows delicate fibrosis

8. Non inflammatory non neoplastic enlargement of thyroid is called

- a) Reidel thyroiditis
- b) Hashimoto thyroiditis
- c) De Quervain disease
- d) Thyroid adenoma
- e) Goiter

9. Diffuse simple goiter may be characterized by all of the following except

- a) It represents the late stages of goiter
- b) Thyroid is symmetrically enlarged
- c) Outer surface of thyroid is regular
- d) Thyroid is firm and less glistening
- e) Non of the above

10. 35 years old female with neck swelling has performed neck ultrasound that showed multinodular enlargement of thyroid . The biopsy taken and examined under the microscope may reveal all except

- a) Nodules variable in size and shape
- b) All follicles contain little colloid
- c) Epithelial lining follicles is flat to cuboidal
- d) Follicles are separated by dense fibrosis
- e) Non of the above

11. Complications of simple goiter doesn't include

- a) Pressure on surrounding structures
- b) Hyperthyroidism due to hyperfunctioning noduels
- c) Malignancy in 90% of cases
- d) All of the above
- e) Non of the above

12. The Type of goiter occurring due to long acting thyroid stimulants is

- a) Simple diffuse goiter
- b) Primary toxic goiter (Grave's disease)
- c) Simple multinodular goiter
- d) Secondary toxic goiter
- e) Non of the above

Question book

13. Regarding grave's disease , the following is not true

- a) Thyroid is symmetrically atrophied
- b) Thyroid is dark red in color
- c) Thyroid is fleshy
- d) Loss of normal translucence of stored colloid
- e) Peripheral scalloping of colloid

14. All of the following are present in Grave's disease except

- a) Exophthalmos
- b) Pretibial myxedema
- c) Left ventricular hypertrophy
- d) Diffuse lymphoid hyperplasia
- e) Decreased basal metabolic rate

15. Which of the following is not a type of thyroid adenoma

- a) Macrofollicular adenoma
- b) Microfollicular adenoma
- c) Hurthle cell adenoma
- d) Adenolymphoma
- e) Non of the above

16. The commonest type of cancer thyroid is

- a) Papillary type
- b) Follicular type
- c) Undifferentiated type
- d) Medullary type
- e) Non of the above

17. Carcinoma of thyroid which arises from parafollicular cells is

- a) Papillary type
- b) Follicular type
- c) Undifferentiated type
- d) Medullary type
- e) Non of the above

18. The following is not a characteristic feature for papillary carcinoma of thyroid

- a) 80% of cases of cancer thyroid
- b) Early blood spread
- c) Washed out nuclei of cells
- d) Psammoma bodies may be present
- e) All of the above

19. Which of the following is a the main difference between thyroid adenoma and thyroid follicular carcinoma

- a) Adenoma is larger
- b) Adenoma is grayish
- c) Follicular carcinoma occur at younger age
- d) Follicular carcinoma shows extracapsular extensions
- e) Follicular carcinoma arise form parafollicular cells

ANSWERS

1.	C	8.	E	15.	D
2.	B	9.	A	16.	A
3.	A	10.	B	17.	D
4.	E	11.	C	18.	B
5.	D	12.	B	19.	D
6.	C	13.	A		
7.	D	14.	E		

Formative Pathology MCQ

1. Which of the following statements is false about Hashimoto's thyroiditis:-
- It is autoimmune in origin
 - It is more common in males than females
 - It ends by atrophy of thyroid gland
 - E/M shows both atrophied and regenerating acini
 - Associated with hypothyroidism
2. A middle aged female presented with enlarged thyroid, increased basal metabolic rate, diffuse lymphoid hyperplasia and exophthalmos. What is the most probable diagnosis:-
- Toxic multinodular goiter
 - Toxic adenoma.
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - Grave's disease
 - Pituitary thyrotropic adenoma
3. Which of the following statements concerning multinodular goiter is correct:-
- Usually transform to Gravis disease
 - Marked hemorrhage and necrosis
 - Usually due to infiltrating lymphocytes
 - May occur in areas of iodine deficiency
 - Associated with pretibial myxedema
4. Primary toxic goiter is usually associated with:-
- Functioning thyroid adenomas
 - Decreased basal metabolic rate
 - Exophthalmos
 - Hypocalcaemia
 - Reidel's thyroiditis
5. A 45-year old female has a feeling of fullness in her neck but no other complaints. Physical examination confirms diffuse enlargement of the thyroid gland without any apparent masses. This enlargement has been gradual and painless for more than a year. Tests for thyroid function reveal a normal free thyroxin (Free T4) and a slightly increased level of TSH. The most likely cause for these findings is:-
- Toxic multinodular goiter
 - Papillary carcinoma.
 - Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis
 - Hashimoto thyroiditis.
 - Diffuse nontoxic goiter

6. A 37-year old woman complains that she has had difficulty swallowing for about a week, accompanied by a feeling of fullness in the anterior neck. She has a slight fever. Palpation of the thyroid elicits pain. When seen by an endocrinologist 2 months later, after waiting for an appointment, she no longer has these complaints, and the free T4 level is normal. The condition that best explains these findings is:-
- Medullary carcinoma
 - Subacute thyroiditis.
 - Toxic multinodular goiter
 - Toxic follicular adenoma
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis
7. A middle aged man has experienced diarrhea, nervousness, palpitations, and increased irritability for the past 5 months. Proptosis and lid lag are among physical examination findings. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely:-
- Increased plasma insulin level
 - Increased serum T4 level
 - Increased serum TSH level
 - Increased serum cortisol level
 - Increased serum corticotropin level
8. A surgeon explores the thyroid because of a "cold" nodule of the left upper pole. The nodule is firm, non-encapsulated, and has a granular cut surface. There is an enlarged, hard lymph node in the adjacent internal jugular chain. The most likely diagnosis is:-
- Anaplastic carcinoma
 - Follicular adenoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Lymphoma
 - Papillary carcinoma
9. A 40-year old female has a metacentric thyroid neoplasm that is composed of spindle-shaped cells forming nests and trabeculae. There is a prominent pink hyalin 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:-
- Calcitonin
 - Cathepsin D
 - Parathormone
 - Vimentin
 - Cytokeratin

Question book

- 10. 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:-**
- Papillary carcinoma
 - Metastatic adenocarcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Anaplastic carcinoma
- 11. A female patient has a thyroid neoplasm composed of polygonal to spindle shaped cells forming nests and trabeculae. Which of the followings is produced by this neoplasm:-**
- Calcitriol
 - Cathepsin
 - Calcitonin
 - Thyroxin
 - Parathormone
- 12. The thyroid tumor with a neuroendocrine origin is:-**
- Papillary carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Undifferentiated carcinoma
 - Lymphoma
- 13. Psammoma bodies are present in which of the following thyroid tumors:-**
- Papillary carcinoma.
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Adenoma
 - Lymphoma
- 4. The material characteristic for medullary thyroid carcinoma is called:-**
- Amyloid
 - Colloid
 - Psammoma bodies
 - Hyalinosis
 - Fibrosis

15. The following type of thyroiditis is characterized by marked fibrosis:-

- a) Viral thyroiditis
- b) Infectious thyroiditis
- c) Grave's disease
- d) Hashimoto thyroiditis
- e) Riedel thyroiditis

16. Lack of thyroid hormones in adults produces:-

- a) Myxedema
- b) Cretinism
- c) Grave's disease
- d) Autoimmune thyroiditis
- e) Hashimoto thyroiditis

17. The following type of thyroiditis is autoimmune process:-

- a) Reidel thyroiditis
- b) Subacute thyroiditis
- c) Infectious thyroiditis
- d) Granulomatous thyroiditis
- e) Hashimoto thyroiditis

18. Which of the following is not a feature of thyroid adenoma:-

- a) Solitary nodule
- b) Papillary formation
- c) Vascular invasion
- d) Hemorrhage
- e) Contain colloid

19. The following is a feature of thyroid follicular carcinoma:-

- a) Multiple nodules
- b) Papillary formation
- c) Vascular invasion
- d) Hemorrhage
- e) Psammoma bodies

20. Nuclear pseudo inclusions occur in which thyroid neoplasm:-

- a) Follicular adenoma
- b) Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- c) Medullary carcinoma.
- d) Anaplastic carcinoma
- e) Follicular carcinoma

Question book

21. Which of the following types of thyroiditis is associated with granuloma formation:-

- Hashimoto thyroiditis
- Lymphocytic thyroiditis
- Reidel thyroiditis
- Subacute thyroiditis
- Acute thyroiditis

ANSWERS

1.	B	8.	E	15.	E
2.	D	9.	A	16.	A
3.	D	10.	A	17.	E
4.	C	11.	C	18.	C
5.	E	12.	C	19.	C
6.	B	13.	A	20.	B
7.	B	14.	A	21.	D