

Lecture (6) MCQs

<p>1. The most common soft tissue tumor in adults:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Haemangioma. D. Leiomyoma.</p>	A
<p>2. The cell of origin for liposarcoma is:</p> <p>A. Mature adipocyte. B. Lipoblast. C. Smooth muscle cell. D. Fibroblast.</p>	B
<p>3. Small sharp indentations of nucleus by multiple small lipid vacuoles are characteristic for:</p> <p>A. Leiomyosarcoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Fibromatosis. D. Rhabdomyosarcoma. E. Lipoma.</p>	B
<p>4. Eosinophilic cytoplasm occurs in which of the following tumors:</p> <p>A. Rhabdomyosarcoma. B. Leiomyoma. C. Leiomyosarcoma. D. All of above.</p>	D
<p>5. The most common soft tissue sarcoma of childhood is:</p> <p>A. Leiomyosarcoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Angiosarcoma. D. Rhabdomyosarcoma.</p>	D



<p>6. Eosinophilic cytoplasm with perinuclear vacuoles describes which of the following benign tumors:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Haemangioma. D. Leiomyoma.</p>	D
<p>7. After excision of large retroperitoneal tumor. Histopathological examination revealed fleshy mass with a gray-white, whorled, cut surface. Focal hemorrhage and necrosis were detected. Under microscopy, eosinophilic spindle cells with blunt-ended hyperchromatic nuclei arranged in interweaving fascicles with marked cellular pleomorphism. Which of the following tumors is the most likely:</p> <p>A. Angiosarcoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Leiomyosarcoma. D. Rhabdomyosarcoma. E. Synovial sarcoma.</p>	C
<p>8. Antoni A and B areas describe which of the following tumors:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Schwannoma. D. Haemangioma. E. Leiomyoma.</p>	C
<p>9. The most common vascular tumor of infancy is:</p> <p>A. Cavernous hemangioma. B. Capillary hemangioma. C. Lymphangioma. D. Angiosarcoma.</p>	B



<p>10. As regard capillary and cavernous hemangioma, which of the followings is true:</p> <p>A. Cavernous hemangioma appears more bright red.</p> <p>B. Cavernous hemangioma is also called strawberry hemangioma.</p> <p>C. CD34, CD31 and Fli-1 highlight endothelial cells.</p> <p>D. Cavernous hemangioma usually grows through first year of life and regresses over time.</p>	C
<p>11. Most cases of lymphangioma occur before age of</p> <p>A. One year.</p> <p>B. Two years.</p> <p>C. Five years.</p> <p>D. Ten years.</p>	B
<p>12. Large hemorrhagic ill-defined masses with spongy quality and blood-filled spaces with anastomosing vascular channels with endothelial multilayering and enlarged hyperchromatic nuclei occur in which of the following tumors:</p> <p>A. Haemangioma.</p> <p>B. Angiosarcoma.</p> <p>C. Liposarcoma.</p> <p>D. Leiomyosarcoma.</p>	B
<p>13. Which of the following tumors is painful:</p> <p>A. Haemangioma.</p> <p>B. Leiomyoma.</p> <p>C. Lipoma.</p> <p>D. Schwanoma.</p>	B



<p>14. S100 protein is positive in all of the following tumors except:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Leiomyoma. D. Schwannoma.</p>	C
<p>15. Verocay bodies occur in:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Haemangioma. C. Leiomyoma. D. Schwannoma.</p>	D
<p>16. Both Desmin and Myogenin positivity indicate:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Leiomyoma. D. Leiomyosarcoma. E. Rhabdomyosarcoma.</p>	E
<p>17. β catenin positivity is characteristic for:</p> <p>A. Lipoma. B. Haemangioma. C. Lymphangioma. D. Fibromatosis. E. Leiomyoma.</p>	D
<p>18. Biphasic tumor is a type of:</p> <p>A. Angiosarcoma. B. Liposarcoma. C. Leiomyosarcoma. D. Rhabdomyosarcoma. E. Synovial sarcoma.</p>	E



19. CK, CD99 and TLE1 positivity are characteristic for:

- A. Angiosarcoma.
- B. Liposarcoma.
- C. Leiomyosarcoma.
- D. Monophasic synovial sarcoma..
- E. Biphasic synovial sarcoma.

E

