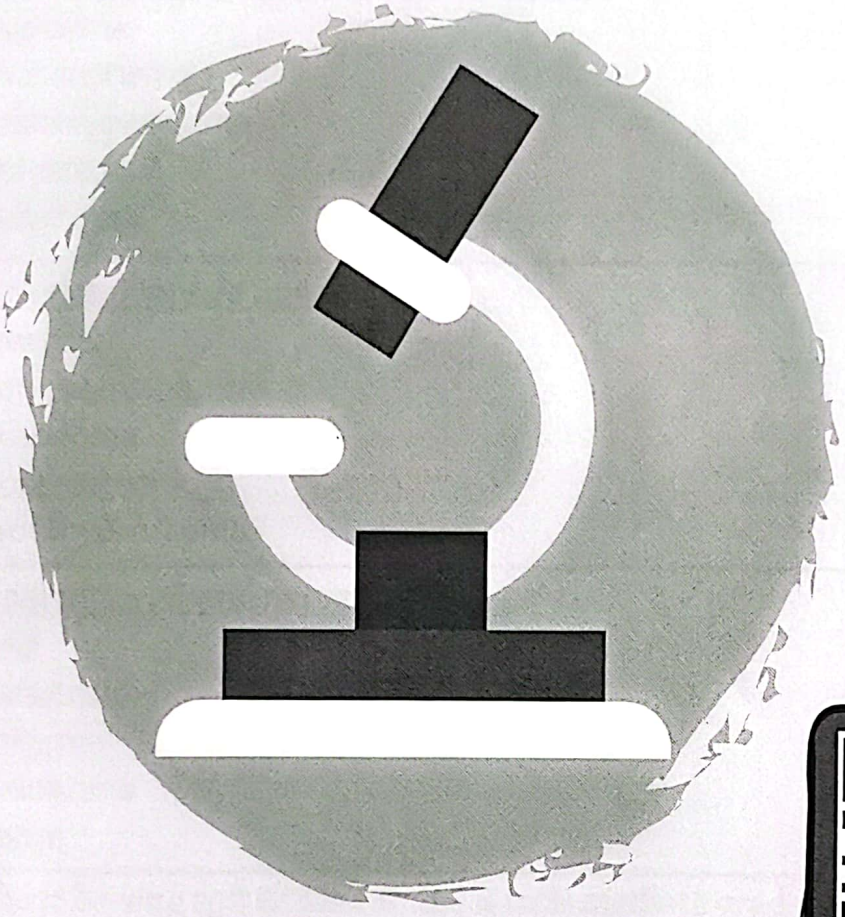
Level-1 Semester-2

Pathology - MSS

BERLIN



SCAN ME

MCQ Lecture 6

SOFT TISSUE TUMORS

DR M. YUSUF

MCQ on Soft Tissue Tumors

1. Soft tissues include:- a) Squamous epithelium b) Blood vessels c) Cartilage d) Brain tissue e) Glands	**B**
2. Which of the followings is not a soft tissue tumor:- a) Liposarcoma b) Adenocarcinoma c) Rhabdomyosarcoma d) Leiomyoma e) Schwannoma	**B**
3. Malignant skeletal muscle tumor is called:- a) Leiomyoma b) Leiomyosarcoma c) Schwannoma d) Angiosarcoma e) Rhabdomyosarcoma	**E**
4. Benign tumor of peripheral nerves is called:- a) Lipoma b) Fibromatosis c) Leiomyoma d) Schwannoma e) Angioma	**D**
5. Which of the following soft tissue tumors is intermediate grade lesion:- a) Liposarcoma b) Synovial sarcoma c) Fibromatosis d) Schwannoma e) Hemangioma	**C**

6. Which of the following soft tissue tumors is of uncertain origin:- a) Liposarcoma b) Synovial sarcoma c) Fibromatosis d) Schwannoma e) Hemangioma	**B**
7. Which of the followings is self-limited lesion requires minimal treatment:- a) Rhabdomyosarcoma b) Synovial sarcoma c) Lipoma d) Leiomyosarcoma e) Angiosarcoma	**C**
8. Which of the following lesions has significant metastatic risk & mortality:- a) Lipoma b) Leiomyoma c) Schwannoma d) Rhabdomyosarcoma e) Fibromatosis	**D**
9. The most common soft tissue tumor in adult:- a) Hemangioma b) Schwannoma c) Lipoma d) Rhabdomyosarcoma e) Synovial sarcoma	**C**
10. Lobulated soft mobile yellowish mass in SC tissue is consistent with:- a) Leiomyoma b) Lipoma c) Fibromatosis d) Schwannoma e) Angiosarcoma	**B**

11. **Which of the followings is characterized by signet ring appearance under microscope:-** a) Rhabdomyosarcoma b) Schwannoma c) Osteoma d) Lipoma e) Leiomyoma	**D**
12. **S-100 protein is a marker for identification of:-** a) Leiomyoma b) Leiomyosarcoma c) Rhabdomyosarcoma d) Lipoma e) Angiosarcoma	**D**
13. **Recurring rapidly growing non-capsulated yellowish mass is most likely:-** a) Lipoma b) Liposarcoma c) Leiomyosarcoma d) Schwannoma e) Hemangioma	**B**
14. **The diagnostic cell in Liposarcoma is:-** a) Lipocyte b) Liposome c) Lipoblast d) Mature fat cells e) UMC	**C**
15. **Which of the followings is IHC marker for liposarcoma:-** a) S-100 b) B-catenin c) SMA d) Myogenin e) CD31	**A**

16. Desmoid tumor refers to:- a) Liposarcoma b) Superficial Fibromatosis c) Deep Fibromatosis d) Leiomyosarcoma e) Schwannoma	C
17. Superficial Fibromatosis is most commonly seen in:- a) Head b) Neck c) Palms d) Trunk e) Abdomen	C
18. All of the followings are true about Fibromatosis except:- a) Soft consistency b) Grey-white c) Single or multiple d) Locally aggressive e) Subcutaneous lesion	A
19. Fascicles of bland fibroblasts surrounded by dense collagen bundles is characteristic of:- a) Leiomyoma b) Leiomyosarcoma c) Rhabdomyosarcoma d) Fibromatosis e) Synovial sarcoma	D
20. B-catenin is characteristic IHC marker for:- a) Lipoma b) Fibromatosis c) Hemangioma d) Schwannoma e) Synovial sarcoma	B

21.<u>The most common soft tissue sarcoma of adolescent & childhood is:-</u> a) Liposarcoma b) Synovial sarcoma c) Rhabdomyosarcoma d) Angiosarcoma e) Leiomyosarcoma	C
22. <u>Which of the following is not a microscopic type of Rhabdomyosarcoma:-</u> a) Alveolar type b) Embryonic type c) Medullary type d) Pleomorphic type e) None of the above	C
23. <u>Which of the following tumors has a microscopic appearance similar to lung tissue:-</u> a) Leiomyosarcoma b) Pleomorphic Rhabdomyosarcoma c) Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma d) Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma e) Synovial sarcoma	D
24. <u>Which of the followings is IHC marker for Rhabdomyosarcoma:-</u> a) S-100 b) Desmin c) SMA d) FLi-1 e) CD99	B
25. <u>Myogenin is a characteristic IHC marker for:-</u> a) Leiomyosarcoma b) Liposarcoma c) Schwannoma d) Rhabdomyosarcoma e) Synovial sarcoma	D

26. The most common site of leiomyoma is:- a) Uterus b) Skin c) Stomach d) Esophagus e) Deep soft tissue	**A**
27. All of the followings are true about leiomyoma except:- a) Grey-white b) Bulging c) Trabeculated d) Hemorrhage & necrosis e) Firm consistency	**D**
28. Well-differentiated smooth muscle cells in fascicles without atypia is characteristic of:- a) Leiomyosarcoma b) Rhabdomyosarcoma c) Leiomyoma d) Schwannoma e) Synovial sarcoma	**C**
29. Desmin is a characteristic IHC marker for:- a) Leiomyoma b) Lipoma c) Schwannoma d) Hemangioma e) Synovial sarcoma	**A**
30. Which of the followings is not true for leiomyosarcoma:- a) More common in children b) Fleshy mass c) Grey-white d) Hemorrhage and necrosis e) Cellular pleomorphism	**A**

31. The usual mitotic rate in leiomyosarcoma is:- a) 5 mitotic figures / 10 hpf b) 1 mitotic figure / 10 hpf c) 2 mitotic figures / 10 hpf d) 4 mitotic figures / 10 hpf e) 3 mitotic figures / 10 hpf	**A**
32. Which of the followings is IHC marker for leiomyosarcoma:- a) FLi-1 b) TLE1 c) CD31 d) SMA e) S-100	**D**
33. Which of the followings is not true about schwannoma:- a) Benign tumor b) Capsulated c) Arise mainly in CNS d) Elongated cells with wavy nuclei e) Hyalinized vessels	**C**
34. Antoni A & B areas are present in which of the following tumors:- a) Schwannoma b) Lipoma c) Leiomyoma d) Hemangioma e) Lymphangioma	**A**
35. Nuclear palisading around fibrillary process in schwannoma is known as:- a) Antoni A areas b) Verocay bodies c) Signet ring appearance d) Antoni B areas e) Desmoplasia	**B**

36. Which of the following IHC markers is characteristic for schwannoma:- a) SMA b) S-100 c) CD31 d) CD34 e) CD99	**B**
37. The most common vascular tumor in infancy is:- a) Angiosarcoma b) Cavernous hemangioma c) Lymphangioma d) Capillary hemangioma e) Angioblastoma	**D**
38. Strawberry lesion is a characteristic finding in:- a) Lymphangioma b) Schwannoma c) Capillary hemangioma d) Angiosarcoma e) Cavernous hemangioma	**C**
39. Which of the followings is not true for hemangioma:- a) Common vascular tumor b) Common in head & neck c) Dark red color d) Solid consistency e) Blood filled spaces	**D**
40. Small vascular channels lined by flat endothelial cells is characteristic of:- a) Capillary hemangioma b) Cavernous hemangioma c) Cavernous lymphangioma d) Angiosarcoma e) Synovial sarcoma	**A**

41. Which of the following IHC markers is characteristic for capillary hemangioma:- a) S-100 b) CD31 c) CD99 d) SMA e) TLE1	**B**
42. Port-wine nevus is a characteristic finding in:- a) Capillary hemangioma b) Lymphangioma c) Angiosarcoma d) Cavernous hemangioma e) Angioblastoma	**D**
43. CD34 is a characteristic IHC marker for:- a) Lipoma b) Schwannoma c) Cavernous hemangioma d) Synovial sarcoma e) Leiomyosarcoma	**C**
44. Large irregular spaces with proteinaceous intraluminal fluid containing lymphocytes is characteristic of:- a) Capillary hemangioma b) Synovial sarcoma c) Angiosarcoma d) Lymphangioma e) Cavernous hemangioma	**D**
45. Highly aggressive malignancy of blood vessels is knows as:- a) Angiosarcoma b) Rhabdomyosarcoma c) Liposarcoma d) Leiomyosarcoma e) Synovial sarcoma	**A**

46. The presence of infiltrative vascular spaces with endothelial multilayering is characteristic of:- a) Lymphangioma b) Angiosarcoma c) Capillary hemangioma d) Cavernous hemangioma e) Synovial sarcoma	**B**
47. Which of the followings is a characteristic IHC marker for Angiosarcoma:- a) S-100 b) SMA c) CD99 d) FLi-1 e) TLE1	**D**
48. The most common site for synovial sarcoma is:- a) Head b) Neck c) Lower limb d) Upper limb e) Abdomen	**C**
49. Which of the following IHC markers is characteristic for epithelial component in synovial sarcoma:- a) S-100 b) CD31 c) CD34 d) FLi-1 e) CK	**E**
50. TLE1 is a characteristic IHC marker for:- a) Leiomyosarcoma b) Liposarcoma c) Synovial sarcoma d) Angiosarcoma e) Schwannoma	**C**