



**Sohag University**  
**Faculty of Medicine**

**18/11/2015; Pathology**  
**1<sup>st</sup> part of MSc degree in Oncology**

**Pathology Department      Credit Hours      Time allowed: Two Hours**

**I. Answer the following question: (40 marks)**

1. Give the classification, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features (gross & microscopic), staging, spread and prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma.

**II. Answer the following questions: (15 marks each)**

2. Illustrate in a table differential diagnosis between small and non small cell lung cancer.
3. Outline grading and staging of breast carcinoma.

**III. Study the following case scenarios, and then answer the questions below: (20 marks each)**

4. **A child presented with a malignant tumor of the eye globe. Enucleation was done and microscopic examination shows malignant small primitive cells.**
  - A. What is the diagnosis?
  - B. Mention the cell of origin of this tumor.
  - C. What is the most important risk factor for this tumor?
  - D. Enumerate other 4 tumors that arise from the same type of cells.

**IV. Choose the best correct answer: (One mark each)**

1. **The most important histological feature which differentiates sarcoma from carcinoma is:**
  - A. Criteria of malignancy are more prominent
  - B. Vascularity is more marked
  - C. Necrosis is more marked
  - D. Stroma separates individual cells
  
2. **The commonest site of signet ring carcinoma is;**

A. Urinary bladder	D. Lung
B. Breast	E. Liver
C. Stomach	

**3. Kaposi sarcoma is a type of:**

- A. Liposarcoma
- B. Fibrosarcoma
- C. Chondrosarcoma
- D. Angiosarcoma
- E. Osteosarcoma

**4. Germ cells are found in all EXCEPT:**

- A. Gonads
- B. Anterior mediastinum
- C. Posterior mediastinum
- D. Retroperitoneum
- E. Sacrococcygeal region

**5. The most important prognostic factor in renal cell carcinoma is:**

- A. The patient's age
- B. The tumor size
- C. The degree of nuclear atypia
- D. The degree of papillary formation
- E. The amount of intracellular glycogen

**6. Histological types of bladder carcinoma include:**

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Transitional cell carcinoma
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Sarcomatoid carcinoma
- E. All of the above

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- E. All of the above

**8. Sarcoma botryoides is a type of:**

- A. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- B. Leiomyosarcoma
- C. Chondrosarcoma
- D. Liposarcoma
- E. Synovial sarcoma

**7. The most important risk factor of endometrial carcinoma is:**

- A. Endometrial polyp
- B. Endometrial hyperplasia
- C. Endometritis
- D. Endometriosis
- E. None of the above

**8. Choriocarcinoma consists of all except:**

- A. Malignant Langhans cells
- B. Malignant syncytial cells
- C. Fibrous stroma
- D. Areas of hemorrhage
- E. Areas of necrosis

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**10. The most important prognostic factor in colorectal carcinoma is:**

- A. Tumor site
- B. Tumor size
- C. Tumor type
- D. Tumor grade
- E. Degree of tumor infiltration

**Good Luck**