



Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Pathology Department

29/4/2014; Pathology
1st part of MD degree in Oncology
Credit Hours **Time allowed: Two Hours**

I. Answer the following question: (25 marks each)

1. Give the incidence, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features (gross & microscopic), staging, spread and prognosis of lung carcinoma.
2. Give the incidence, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features (gross & microscopic), staging, spread and prognosis of gastric carcinoma.

II. Answer the following questions: (10 marks each)

3. Illustrate the classification of renal tumors.
4. Illustrate grading and staging of breast carcinoma.

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

5. **A child presented with a mass arising from the maxilla. Histological examination showed diffuse infiltration by malignant lymphocytes with "starry sky" appearance.**
 - A. What is the type of this lymphoma?
 - B. Mention the virus which is commonly associated with this type of lymphoma.
 - C. What is the immunophenotype of the malignant lymphocytes in this type of lymphoma?
 - D. Explain the cause of the "starry sky" appearance.
 - E. What is the grade of this lymphoma?

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

1. The following tumour secretes alpha fetoprotein:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Seminoma | D. Choriocarcinoma |
| B. Teratoma | E. Sertoli cell tumor |
| C. Yolk sac tumor | |

2. All germ cell tumors are malignant EXCEPT:

- A. Seminoma.
- B. Mature teratoma.
- C. Endodermal sinus tumor.
- D. Immature teratoma.
- E. Dysgerminoma.

3. Sarcoma botryoides is a type of:

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

4. Grading of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) depends on:

- A. Thickness of the epithelium showing loss of maturation
- B. Nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio
- C. Number of the mitotic figures
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

5. The most important risk factor of endometrial carcinoma is:

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

6. Choriocarcinoma consists of all except:

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

7. Ovarian serous cystadenoma is characterized by all except:

- A. Unilocular
- B. Contains clear fluid
- C. Thin cyst wall
- D. Epithelial lining resembles that of the endometrium
- E. May show papillae

8. The following is NOT characteristic of Osteosarcoma:

- A. Common in the second decade of life
- B. Arises in the medulla of metaphysis
- C. Always appears as an osteolytic lesion
- D. Spreads early by blood
- E. Of high grade malignancy

9. Microscopic rosette formation is a characteristic feature of:

- A. Astrocytoma
- B. Oligodendroglioma
- C. Medulloblastoma
- D. Meningioma
- E. Schwannoma

10. Psammoma bodies are characteristic of:

- A. Serous cystadenocarcinoma of the ovary.
- B. Meningioma.
- C. Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

Good Luck