

(بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ)

وَمَا تَوْفِیْقِیْ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ { 

PATHOLOGY PAST PAPERS

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Most common malignant in vulva = Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)

cervical carcinoma Used to be the most frequent cancer in women

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●2L

Most common malignant in female genital tract = Endometrium carcinoma

Adenomyosis = *stratum basali* (no cyclic bleeding)

Endometriosis = *functionals* Endometrium (undergo cyclic bleeding) , (CHOCOLATE CYST)



● L3

Ovarian 5th Most common cancer in women

Majority of ovarian tumors = Epithelial

**ovarian neoplasm Age group affected by Germ cell tumor = 0_ 25
years**

● **Serous tumor**

**_the most frequent ovarian tumor_the most common malignant
ovarian tumors _pasmolma bodies are common in tips of papille of
all serous tumors**

Most common benign tumor = **Lieomyoms**

Lieomyosarcoma doesn't related to any mutation

● L4

**Most common Histological type in serous carcinoma = tubal
malignant**

1L

1) ONE is correct regarding human papilloma virus (HPV) associated disorders in the female genital tract:

- a. Condyloma acuminatum is caused by HPV type 18 infection
- b. Progression from dysplasia to invasive cancer is the rule in all cases
- c. Dysplasia of the lower third of cervical mucosa is equivalent to CIN3
- d. Infection and related lesions of HPV can only affect the cervix
- e. HPV type 16 leads to human cell dysplasia through viral proteins E6 and E7

2) The major differences between the dysplasia cells in cervical dysplasia (CIN) and the normal cervical epithelial cells include all of the following except:

- a. nuclear contour irregularities
- b. size of nuclei
- c. High N/C ratio (nuclear/ cytoplasmic ratio)
- d. number of nuclei per cell
- e. nuclear hyperchromasia

3) The grade of the cervical condition to involve the full thickness of epithelium

is:

a. CIN I

b. CIN II

c. CIN III

d. None of the above

4) Which of the following is false regarding female genital tract tumors?

a. Intraepithelial neoplasia has the same morphology in different locations

b. Some malignant tumors can be caused by viral infection

c. Tumors derived from germ cells are always malignant

d. Ovarian neoplasms are the 5th most common neoplasms in females.

5) Which of the following is false about condyloma acuminatum?

- a. It is not pre-cancerous
- b. It has cauliflower appearance grossly
- c. It is related to HPV type 16
- d. Koliocytosis can be seen

6) All of the following is true about basaloid type (poorly differentiated) squamous cell carcinoma except:

- a. It is not HPV related
- b. It is the most common subtype
- c. Lesions can be found in vagina and cervix
- d. All of the above is true

7) All the following considered as non-neoplastic lower female genital tract disorder except?

- A. lichen sclerosis
- B. condyloma acuminatum
- C. lichen simplex chronicus
- D. Serous ovarian Cystadenoma
- E. Endometrial hyperplasia

8) Which of the following regarding the pap smear is true?

- A- it helped in reducing cervical carcinoma mortality and morbidity rates.
- B- Very expensive with low sensitivity and specificity
- C- can detect only CIN1.
- D- The higher the (N/C) ratio the lower the grade

9) The most common neoplasm of the vulva is:

- a. Lichen sclerosis
- b. Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Condyloma
- d. Adenocarcinoma

10- Which of the following regarding HPV related disorders is true ?

E6 and E7 proteins are responsible for the oncogenic effect of HPV

1) E	2) D	3) C
4) C	5) C	6) A
7) D	8) A	9) B

L2

1) ONE is true about uterine diseases:

- a. Endometrial hyperplasia is the precursor of endometrial serous carcinoma
- b. Endometriosis is not a risk factor of infertility
- c. Leiomyomas are the most common benign uterine tumors
- d. Leiomyosarcomas tend to shrink following menopause
- e. The most common location of adenomyosis is the ovary

2) A risk factor of endometrioid carcinoma:

- a. Estrogen-secreting granulosa cell tumors
- b. Age
- c. Irregular sexual acts
- d. P53 gene mutation

3) The most common benign tumor of females is:

- a. Endometriosis
- b. Fibroadenomas
- c. Condylomas
- d. Leiomyomas

4) All of the following is associated with endometriosis rather than adenomyosis except:

- a. Ovaries are the most common location
- b. Regurgitation theory
- c. Origin from stratum basalis
- d. Chocolate cysts

5) Which of the following mutations is present in serous carcinoma of endometrium?

- a. P53
- b. PTENc. BRCA1
- d. K-RAS

6) All of the following is true about BRCA gene except:

- a. It is present in hereditary ovarian cancer
- b. It is present in hereditary fallopian cancer
- c. It is present in leiomyosarcoma

7) All are correct regarding uterine diseases, except ONE:

- a. Adenomyosis develops within myometrial muscle layers
- b. Endometriosis is considered a risk factor for infertility
- c. Uterine leiomyoma frequently transforms into sarcoma
- d. Endometrial hyperplasia is linked to excess estrogen
- e. Septic abortion may be followed by acute endometritis

8) Which of the following pair is wrong regarding genital tract infections:

- A- Tubal ectopic pregnancy.... Chronic PID
- B- severe endometriosis.... Infertility
- C- Leiomyosarcoma.... BRCA mutation

9) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAS THE HIGHEST RISK TO DEVELOP ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA?

ATYPICAL HYPERPLASIA

1) C

2) A

3) D

4) C

5) A

6) C

7) C

8) C

L3

1) مكرر بالسنوات ONE is true about ovarian tumors:

- a. Mature cystic teratoma may contain bone and cartilage
- b. Malignant mucinous tumors outnumber the benign mucinous tumors
- c. Psammoma bodies are seen exclusively in borderline serous ovarian tumors
- d. Ascites associated with ovarian mass is always diagnostic of a malignancy
- e. Malignant serous tumors contain mucin secreting cells

.2) All are correct about ovarian neoplastic diseases, except ONE:

- a. Mucinous tumors belong to the category of surface epithelial tumors
- b. Germ cell tumors are most frequent in women > 50 years old
- c. Sex cord stromal tumors are less frequent than surface epithelial tumors
- d. Teratoma belongs to the category of germ cell tumors
- e. Surface epithelial tumors represents the highest proportion of malignant ovarian tumors

3) The most common ovarian malignant diseases are derived from:

- a. Surface epithelial cells
- b. Stromal cells
- c. Germ cells
- d. Metastasis from other tissues

4) All of the following is true about mucinous ovarian tumors except:

- a. They have psammoma bodies
- b. They are mucin secreting
- c. Most of them are benign
- d. They are characterized with blue cytoplasm

5) All are correct regarding tumors of the ovary, except ONE:

- a. Mature cystic teratomas may contain brain tissue
- b. Endometrioid tumors resemble their endometrial counterpart
- c. Serous ovarian tumors may contain Psamoma bodies
- d. Mucinous ovarian tumors tend to be large in sizee. Metastatic tumors to ovary outnumber primary tumors

6) Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Cervical carcinoma is the most frequent cancer in women
- b. Choriocarcinoma is chemosensitive so it can be treated with chemotherapy
- d. Mild dysplasia is confined to the epithelium and equivalent to carcinoma in situ

7) Regarding the surface epithelial tumors, which of the following is true?

A- low grade serous carcinoma associated with KRAS mutation.

B- Mucinous tumors usually contain thin clear serous fluid.

C- Metastatic cancers contain psammoma bodies.

8) Which of the following regarding ovarian cancer is true?

Ans: endometrioid carcinoma is frequently associated with a mutation in DNA mismatch repair Gene

1)A 2)B 3)A 4)A 5) E 6)B 7)A

L4

1) ONE is true about hydatidiform mole:

- a. Serum hCG is higher in partial moles than in complete moles
- b. Complete moles have a lower risk for development of choriocarcinoma
- c. Partial mole's most classic karyotype is 46, XX
- d. Complete mole has a diploid karyotype that is entirely paternal
- e. Partial mole never contains fetal parts

2) All of the following are associated with complete moles and not partial moles except:

- a. Diploid (46, XX)
- b. Diploid (46, XY)
- c. Fetal parts are never found
- d. Triploid (69, XXY)