

## Skin Cancer past papers

The following statements regarding malignant melanoma are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Dysplastic or atypical nevi are precursor lesions for malignant melanoma.
- B. Hereditary melanoma shows AD transference with variable penetrance.
- C. Melanoma with unknown primary mostly presents with nodal metastasis.
- D. Thin melanoma means thickness of less than 1mm.
- E. Chemotherapy is treatment of choice for In situ melanoma.

The following are precursor lesions for squamous cell carcinoma EXCEPT:

- A. Keratoacanthoma.
- B. Leukoplakia.
- C. Bowen's disease.
- D. Actinic Keratosis.
- E. Chronic ulcers.

Which of the following statements is correct regarding basal cell carcinoma (BCC)?

- a. The skull provides an effective barrier to invasion of basal cell carcinoma.
- b. Radiation therapy and surgical excision have similar cure rates.
- c. Flap reconstruction after excision of a basal cell carcinoma will not significantly delay the diagnosis of recurrence.
- d. Histiocytosis X will increase the risk of BCC.
- e. Caucasian Europeans and Mediterranean races have about the same rate of basal cell carcinoma.

The most common cancer of the ear is:

- a. Malignant melanoma.
- b. Basal cell carcinoma (BCC).
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC).
- d. Metastatic deposits.
- e. Adnexal tumour.

Which of the following is the most important prognostic factor for soft-tissue sarcomas?

- a. Histological subtype.
- b. Grade.
- c. Age at presentation.
- d. Necrosis.
- e. Co-morbidities.

Wrong about melanoma:

- a. Ocular melanomas metastasize to cervical lymph nodes (liver)
- b. Acral lentiginous melanoma is the most common type in blacks

Not a common site of BCC:

- a. upper lip
- b. cheek skin
- c. lower lip
- d. around the eye

Wrong about BCC:

- a. most common type is nodular
- b. morphea is the highest type of recurrence
- c. young age is risk factor
- d. locally invasive

SCC which is wrong:

- a. keratoacanthoma may resemble SCC clinically
- b. ulcerative type is aggressive and highly locally invasive
- c. 50% of leukoplakia eventually turn into SCC (25%)
- d. HPV and HSV skin lesions have tendency to turn into SCC

**Wrong about melanoma :**

- a. less and better prognosis in females
- b. most common type is superficial spreading
- c. nodular type is poor prognosis
- d. radiotherapy is the mainstay of treatment

**All are true about soft tissue sarcoma except**

- a. fibrosarcoma is resistant to chemo and radio
- b. soft tissue sarcoma has capsule that we shouldn't remove during surgery (should be removed)
- c. 50% in extremities

**Not premalignant skin lesion :**

- A) seborrheic Keratosis
- B) erythroplakia
- C) sebaceous nevus of jadassohn
- D) albinism
- E) actinic(=solar) keratosis

**all are clinical types of BCC except:**

- a. nodular
- b. cystic
- c. subcutaneous
- d. pigmented
- e. ulcerated

**SCC all true except :**

- a. marjolin ulcer is less aggressive

**Fixed mass attached to skin all except:**

- a. Fibroadenoma

All are true about skin tumors except:

- a. BCC is more common than SCC
- b. pigmented BCC can mimic malignant melanoma
- c. exophytic BCC is more aggressive than ulcerative (ulcerative more aggressive)
- d. lentigo maligna involves head and neck of elderly
- e. prognosis of malignant melanoma is affected by depth of invasion

All are true regarding neurofibromatosis except:

- a. autosomal recessive (dominant)
- b. >5 café au lait

Malignant melanoma most common is:

- a. superficial
- b. nodular

BCC commonest site

- a. lower lip
- b. nose
- c. leg
- d. trunk
- e. forehead

light and skin CA , all true except:

- a. Bcc more than scc
- b. More in Europeans than Mediterranean
- c. immunosuppression is a RF
- d. UV band b is responsible for most cancers
- e. UV band cis responsible for clinically significant Ca

Farmer with upper lip mass, pearly with central ulcer:

- a. BCC
- b. sec
- c. melanoma

Melanoma, pt had undergone excision, why do we need to follow him up;

- a. for local recurrence
- b. for lymph node mets
- c. for systemic mets
- d. Intransient metastasis

All are true regarding skin tumors except

- A. Morphea type basal cell carcinoma low recurrence
- b. nodular basal cell carcinoma is the most common
- c. lentigo maligna is found on head and neck
- d. nodular melanoma is the most aggressive one

Melanoma prognostic factor:

a-depth

b-size

- if the question is about melanoma then the answer would be the ABCDE rule (asymmetry, irregular border, variation of color, diameter >6mm, elevation )
- skin ca prognosis the answer would be depth

False:

nevus of Jadassohn has no malignant potential

Woman with melanoma, which indicates prognosis:

Depth of invasion

Sarcoma with highest lymph node metastases:

malignant fibrous histiocyoma

Which one of the following is pre malignant:

sebaceous nevus of jadassohn