

## Multiple Choice QUIZ

## Pathology QUIZ For 1-9 lectures









- 1. Choose the correct match from the following:
- A. No necrosis, 1mitosis/2mm2: typical carcinoid
- B. TTF1+: Mesothelioma
- C. KRAS mutation: Small cell carcinoma
- D. Pure lepidic pattern: AIS
- E. More than one of the above
- 2. A disseminated CMV infection with pneumonitis was discovered in a 50-year-old woman who had recently had kidney transplantation. What are the typical histological findings that are expected to be present in this patient's lung biopsy:
  - A. Foreign body type non-necrotizing granuloma
  - B. Dense intraalveolar infiltration with abundant eosinophils having inclusions
  - C. Interstitial mononuclear cells infiltrate with foci of necrosis and intranuclear and cytoplasmic inclusions
  - D. Intra-alveolar foamy pink- staining exudate with round to cup-shaped cystic structures
  - E. Widespread caseating granulomas with intranuclear inclusions





- A. Extensive cavitation
- B. Apical localization of the lesions
- C. Localization of the lesions away from the pleura
- D. Less prominent early regional lymph node involvement
- E. The presence of the Ghon complex



4. Pleural plaques are associated with numerous asbestos bodies:

A. True

B. False



- 5. A 70-year-old male patient who had worked in sandblasting for more than 40 years presented with progressive dyspnea. Radiography revealed the presence of nodularity and fibrosis in the lung's upper lobes in addition to eggshell calcification in his lymph nodes. He deteriorated and underwent lung transplantation. Grossly, his lungs showed fibrosis, mainly in the upper lobes. What are the histological findings expected to be present in his lung:
- A. Whorled concentrically arranged hyalinized collagen fibers
- B. Diffuse necrotizing granulomatous reaction
- C. Widespread black macules and scars
- D. Usual interstitial pneumonia pattern of fibrosis
- E. None of the above



- 6. Regarding Asthma, choose the correct statement:
- A. The remodeling stage is characterized by decreased submucosal vascularity.
- B. It is caused by a combination of infection and obstruction.
- C. The non-atopic type affects mainly children
- D. It is caused by type IV hypersensitivity.
- E. The atopic type is associated with positive skin test



- 7. A 60-year-old male patient was found to have fibrotic pleuritis that affected lung expansion. Which one of the following types of atelectasis do you expect to find in this patient:
- A. Resorption atelectasis
- B. Passive atelectasis
- C. Cicatrization atelectasis
- D. Compression atelectasis
- E. Microatelectasis
- 8. A 75-year-old male patient presented with cough, headache, and confusion. CT scan revealed the presence of a brain tumor. A biopsy was taken and showed an invasive tumor composed of nests and trabeculae of round cells with granular chromatin (salt and pepper) and scant cytoplasm. Cellular crushing and fragmentation were seen. There was also extensive necrosis with brisk mitotic figures. These tumor cells were positive for TTF1, CD56, and chromogranin. What is the most likely diagnosis of this patient?
- A. Metastatic pulmonary adenocarcinoma
- B. Metastatic pulmonary large cell carcinoma
- C. Metastatic pulmonary small cell carcinoma
- D. High-grade glial tumor with neuroendocrine differentiation
- E. Primary carcinoid tumor



- 9. Which one of the following best describes the tumors arising in the lung:
- A. Cavitations and necrosis are more commonly seen with adenocarcinoma
- B. Carcinoid tumor is more likely peripheral in location
- C. Pulmonary hamartoma mostly presents as a central mass
- D. Mucinous adenocarcinoma tends to be multifocal
- E. Large cell carcinoma is positive for Napsin A



## **ANSWERS:**

1 -E

2 - C

3 - E

4 - B

5 - A

6 - E

7 - C

8 - C

9 - D

Well done!