



SURGERY ARCHIVE

BREAST

DONE BY:

Aya Abu Samra

1) 36 year old woman presented to the clinic with a suspicious lump, confirmed on clinical examination. Ultrasound and mammography reveal a benign appearing mass, What would be the most appropriate course of action?

- a. discharge from clinic.
- b. repeat imaging in 3 months.
- c. core biopsy of the lesion.
- d. FNAC of the lesion.

Answer: c

2) Year-old woman presents with thick greenish nipple discharge from both breasts. There is no palpable breast lump, although both nipples are slightly retracted. The patient does not take any medication. Mammogram and ultrasound do not show any evidence of cancer. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. galactorrhoea
- b. duct papilloma
- c. mammary duct ectasia
- d. fibroadenoma
- e. lobular carcinoma in situ

Answer: c

3) 54-year-old woman comes to clinic because of a mass in the right breast for 3 weeks. She has no previous history of breast problems. Her last menstrual period was 1 week ago, menarche was at age 12 and she had her first child at age 32. She has no history of any major medical illness. Her paternal aunt had breast cancer at age 75. On physical examination, she has a 1-cm mass in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. The mass is firm and freely movable with indistinct borders. There is minimal tenderness and skin dimpling over the mass. There is no nipple discharge and no axillary lymphadenopathy. The mammogram and breast ultrasound showed a solid tight breast mass. A biopsy shows cancer. Which of the following is the most likely histologic type of cancer causing these findings?

- a. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma.
- b. Infiltrating lobular carcinoma.
- c. Paget's disease.
- d. Medullary carcinoma
- e. Tubular carcinoma.

Answer: a

4) Mammogram finding suggest carcinoma :
fine microcalcification

- 5) All of the following are true about the use of MRI in breast cancer, except:
- A-Its sensitivity is 100%.
 - B-It accurately defines multicentric lesions.
 - C-Identifies the occult primary in patients with axillary metastasis.
 - D-Inferior to mammography in defining the extent of invasive lobular carcinoma.
 - E-Increases the number of patients treated by mastectomy that otherwise could be managed by lumpectomy and radiotherapy.

Answer: d

6) 56-year-old woman is noted to have a 1.5-cm breast mass, which on stereotactic core needle biopsy is diagnosed as invasive carcinoma. The surgeon is planning on a local tumor resection and sentinel lymph node assessment. Which of the following most accurately describes a sentinel lymph node? Select one:

- a. The surgical margins of an axillary dissection.
- b. A lymph node containing cancer métastasés.
- c. The lymph node that is most likely to become infected postoperatively.
- d. The first lymph node in the lymph node basin draining a tumor.
- e. The only lymph node that contains metastasis.

Answer: d

7) 35-years-old lady with a painless hard mass in her breast; the first step to be done is:

- A. Total body CT scanning
- B. Excisional biopsy
- C. Fine needle aspiration for cytology
- D. Incisional biopsy
- E. Broad spectrum antibiotics and follow up

Answer: c

8) Best management of a breast lump in a 42-years-old lady is

- A. Follow up with close observation to see changes in size .
- B. Antibiotics and follow up to rule out infection .
- C. Hormonal therapy if patient is post menopausal .
- D. Fine needle aspiration biopsy as first step.
- E. Simple mastectomy because of a fear of malignancy.

Answer: d

9) The clinical differential diagnosis of an ill defined mass with limited mobility in the breast include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Carcinoma
- b. Fat necrosis

- c. Plasma cell mastitis
- d. Chronic breast abscess
- e. Fibroadenoma

Answer: e

10) lactation mastitis wrong :

treatment incision and drainage under genral anesthesia

11) wrong about Lactating mastitis :

medical management leave antibioma

12) Not benign breast ca :

paget's

13) 40-years-old lady with premenstrual breast pain, nipple discharge of variable color and the breasts are coarse nodular and tender; this lady probably has:

- A. Acute mastitis
- B. Duct ectasia.
- C. Fat necrosis.
- D. Fibroadenosis of the breast.
- E. Paget's disease of the breast.

Answer: d

14) 48. Staging of breast cancer depends on the followings EXCEPT :

- a. a.sizeofthetumor.
- b . character of nipple discharge .
- c. presence of peau d orange sign.
- d. fixation to chest wall .
- e. ulceration of the over lying skin.

Answer: b

15) A 65 year old woman undergoes breast conserving surgery (a lumpectomy) for a 0.4 cm tumor .the axillary lymph nodes are negative . which of the following is the next step in therapy ?

- a. No further therapy and observation .
- b. Combined chemotherapy such as the AC regimen.
- c. A redical mastectomy.
- d. Axillary radiation.
- e. radiation therapy to the aected breast.

Answer: e

16) 35 year old female presents with a 2.5 cm invasive ductal carcinoma . she has palpable axillary lymph node wich reveals cancer cells on cytology . the tumor is estrogen receptor negative . the most appropriate treatment is :

- a. redical mastectomy plus radiotherapy .
- b. wide local excision ,sentinel node biopsy plus tamoxifen.
- c. mastectomy and immediate reconstruction.
- d. wide local excision ,axillary node clearance and chemotherapy .
- e. modified radical mastectomy.

Answer: d

18) One of the following are possible candidates to develop breast carcinoma, EXCEPT:

- A. Nulliparous women
- B. Females with positive family history of breast carcinoma .
- C. Females with fibrocystic disease of breast .
- D. Females whose first child birth is above thirty .
- E. Females with fat necrosis of the breast

Answer: e

19) 84. During breast examination, you found a mass that is hardly moveable, diereferential diagnosis include all of the following except:

- A. Malignancy
- B. Fat necrosis
- C. Firbroadenoma

Answer: c

20) Wrong breast abscess:

- A. Most common organism is staph. Auresu .
- B. Lactating women should be advised to stop milking the aected breast .
- C. Commonly occurs during lactation

Answer: b

21) Patient ,in 35 years , have breast mass , er + , rr + , her - , treated for lung tuberculosis before 20 years , What is the most appropriate management

- a. Breast conserving surgery + chemo .
- b. Breast conserving surgery + radio .
- c. Radical mastectomy + chemo .
- d. Radical mastectomy + radio .
- e. Radical mastectomy + hormonal therapy

Answer: e

23) Incisional biopsy of a breast mass in a 35-year-old woman demonstrates a hypercellular fibroadenoma at the time of frozen section. Appropriate management of this lesion could include:

- a. Excision, postoperative radiotherapy, and systemic chemotherapy .
- b. Excision and postoperative radiotherapy .
- c. Modified radical mastectomy.
- d. Lumpectomy and axillary lymphadenectomy
- e. Wide local excision with a rim of normal tissue

Answer: e

24) A 39 year old woman has a 5 cm grade III breast cancer .twelve of 16 lymph nodes contain metastases. The estrogen and progesterone receptor is negative , and the HER2 is negative (non-amplified) . There is no evidence of systemic metastases on and bone scan . Following a total mastectomy and axillary clearance , the most likely follow up management would be :

- a.regular review , with reservation of chemotherapy for recurrent disease.
- b.adjuvant tamoxifen
- c.Adjuvant chemotherapy alone .
- d.Adjuvant chemotherapy and post mastectomy radiotherapy !
- e.Oophorectomy

Answer: d

25) year-old woman undergoes breast-conserving surgery (a lumpectomy) for a 0.4-cm tumor. The axillary lymph nodes are negative. Which of the following is the next step in therapy? Select one:

- a. Combined chemotherapy such as the AC regimen
- b. A radical mastectomy Radio After conserving.
- c. Axillary radiation
- d. No further therapy and observation
- e. Radiation theraov to the aected breast !

Answer: e

26) A 45-year-old female presents with a 3-cm invasive ductal carcinoma. She has a palpable axillary which reveals cancer cells on cytology. The tumor is estrogen receptor negative. Select one:

- a. Modified radical mastectomy .
- b. Radical mastectomy plus radiotherapy .
- d. Mastectomy and immediate reconstruction
- c. Wide local excision, axillary node clearance and chemotherapy !
- e. Wide local excision, sentinel node biopsy plus tamoxifen

Answer: b

27) Patient underwent left mastectomy with axillary clearance, after a few days she complains of protrusion of scapula. Which of the following muscles is involved?

- a. Latissimus dorsi.
- b. Serratus posterior
- c. Trapezius
- d. Serratus anterior !
- e. Pectoralis major muscle.

Answer: d

28) A 39 year old woman has a 5 cm grade III breast cancer .twelve of 16 lymph nodes contain metastases. The estrogen and progesterone receptor is negative , and the HER2 is negative (non-amplified) . There is no evidence of systemic metastases on and bone scan . Following a total mastectomy and axillary clearance , the most likely follow up management would be :

- a. regular review , with reservation of chemotherapy for recurrent disease.
- b. adjuvant tamoxifen
- c. Adjuvant chemotherapy alone .
- d. Adjuvant chemotherapy and post mastectomy !
- e. Oophorectomy

Answer: d

29) 57 year old woman presented with bloody nipple discharge from a single duct.the most likely diagnosis is :

- f. fibrocystic change
- g. Intraductal papilloma: !
- h. ductal carcinoma in situ
- i. mammary duct ectasia
- j. lobular carcinoma in situ

Answer: g

30) The treatment of acute breast abscess is:

- A. Intravenous antibiotics for one week .
- B. Repeated needle aspiration .
- C. Incision and drainage under general anesthesia .
- D. Localized incision .
- E. Simple mastectomy.

Answer: a

31) All of the following are true about breast conserving surgery treating early breast cancer except

- a. It entails, lumpectomy, segmentectomy or quadrantectomy .
- b. Axillary clearance is a must as a recent trend .
- c. The breast should receive postoperative radiotherapy .
- d. It has a higher local recurrence rate than radical surgery .
- e. The 5-year survival is the same as with radical surgery

Answer: b

32) All of the following are true about loco-regional recurrence of breast cancer Except:

- a. 10% of women treated for early breast cancer will have local or regional recurrence.
- b. Extensive intraductal component of intraductal carcinoma is a very high risk factor for recurrence.
- c. About 1/3 of local recurrence is not amenable to treatment.
- d. 1/2 of local recurrence are associated with distant metastasis.
- e. Patients with local recurrence after breast conserving surgery have the same 5 year survival like those treated with mastectomy.

Answer:

33) In breast abscess the commonest causative bacteria is:

- A. Staphylococcus.
- B. Streptococcus .
- C. Pneumococcus .
- D. Tuberculous bacilli .
- E. Bacteroids

Answer: a

34) Unilateral retraction of the nipple may occur in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Duct ectasia .
- B. Fibroadenoma .
- C. Intraductal adenoma .
- D. Development occurring at the time of puberty > Bilateral.
- E. Chronic breast abscess

Answer: d

35) Breast nodule which doesn't excrete bloody discharge :

adenofibroma

36) Breast cancer most commonly metastasizes to?

- A. Liver .
- B. Brain .
- C. Lungs .
- D. Bone .
- E. Soft tissues.

Answer: d

37) Greenish discharge from the breast:

Duct ectasia

38) A 57 year old woman presented with bloody nipple discharge from a single duct. the most likely diagnosis is :

- a. fibrocystic change
- b. Intraductal papilloma !
- c. ductal carcinoma in situ
- d. mammary duct ectasia
- e. lobular carcinoma insitu

Answer: b

39) Female with mobile breast mass:

Fibroadenoma

40) A 51 year old woman undergoes wide local excision and sentinel node biopsy for a 15 mm grade 2 -invasive duct cancer , margins clear , nodes negative , oestrogen receptor positive , HER2 Positive (amplified) what adjuvant therapy should be offered?

- a. radiotherapy only .
- b. radiotherapy and endocrine therapy.
- c. radiotherapy , chemotherapy , targeted anti HER2 therapy and endocrine therapy !
- d. chemotherapy , radiotherapy and endocrine therapy.
- e. Chemotherapy only.

Answer: c

41) Fibroadenoma may be associated with ONE of the following breast diseases:

- A. Fibrocystic disease of breast .
- B. Intraductal papilloma .
- C. Duct ectasia .
- D. Galactocele .
- E. Medullary carcinoma.

Answer: a

42) Nipple discharge can be a manifestation of all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Fibrocystic disease .
- B. Duct ectasia .
- C. Fibroadenoma.
- D. Breast carcinoma .
- E. Intraductal carcinoma.

Answer: c

43) Breast cancer is least associated with ONE of the following:

- A. Positive family history of breast cancer .
- B. Late first pregnancy .
- C. Multiparity .
- D. Hard fibroadenoma .
- E. Fibrocystic disease

Answer: c

44) Bleeding from the nipple may occur in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Fibroadenoma .
- B. Fibrocystic disease .
- C. Duct ectasia .
- D. Intraductal papilloma .
- E. Intraductal carcinoma.

Answer: a

45) We excise fibroadenoma in this case except :

- A. -age > 35
- B. - family history .
- c. - pt wish
- D. size > 3 cm

Answer: b

46) 35yr. Frozen section “sent during surgery “for breast mass which revealed hyperplastic fibroadenoma , what to do :

wide excision with rim of normal tissue

46) Blood stained discharge from one orifice of the nipple is a characteristic of:

- A. Early menarche .
- B. Lactation .
- C. Pregnancy .
- D. Intra-ductal papilloma .
- E. Fibroadenoma

Answer: d

47) Which of the following is the proper management of a breast cyst with soft tissue element inside shown on us . Select one :

- a. Aspiration and cytology examination .
- b. Aspiration and follow up in 6 weeks .
- d. Aspiration and schedule on an ordinary operative list .
- e. Schedule on a nearest operative list for excisional biopsy .

Answer: c

48) Most common site where breast ca metastasis
lumber vertebra

49) following are more liable to develop breast carcinoma, EXCEPT:

- A. Females with positive family history of breast carcinoma .
- B. Nulliparous women .
- C. Women with long standing fibrocystic disease of breasts .
- D. Females who have first child at an early age .
- E. Females who have first child above thirty.

Answer: d

50) All of the following are indications to remove a cystic lesion in the breast except:

Halo sign.

51) Wrong about fibrocystic disease?

Most commonly in the lower outer quadrant of the breast.

52) The most important risk factor for the development of breast cancer is:

- a. Advancing age.
- b. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations.
- c. Radiation exposure.
- d. Early menarche.
- e. Nulliparity

Answer: a

53) Regarding sentinel lymph node surgery in breast cancer which of the following is true

- a. it is performed in all breast cancer .
- b. it has a high incidence of false negative rate .
- c. when positive axillary clearance is mandatory .
- d. axillary recurrence in negative sentinel node is high .
- e. Major concern is the development of lymphedema

Answer: c

54) Which of the following is the proper management of a breast cyst with soft tissue element inside shown on us . Select one :

- a. Aspiration and cytology examination .
- b. Aspiration and follow up in 6 weeks .
- d. Aspiration and schedule on an ordinary operative list .
- e. Schedule on a nearest operative list for excisional biopsy .

Answer: c

55) 36. Female patient with worsening eczema on the breast, nonitching.....:

Padgett

56) Regarding Padgett's disease of the breast ONE is CORRECT:

- A. It is a sort of chronic eczema of the nipple .
- B. It is usually bilateral .
- C. It is a malignant disease of breast .
- D. Needs long treatment with steroid ointment .
- E. Associated with nipple retraction in early stages.

Answer: c

57) Concerning carcinoma of the breast all of the following are CORRECT, EXCEPT:

- A. It is more common in the Western countries .
- B. It is more common in nulliparous and in women who have their first pregnancy after thirty .
- C. It is more common in women with positive history of breast carcinoma.
- D. Those arising during pregnancy or lactation have better outcome .
- E. Women having long standing fibrocystic disease of breast are more liable to develop breast carcinoma than normal

Answer: d

58) The number of the breast lobes and in turn the number of the duct orifices at the nipple is:

- A. 2-3 .
- B. 5-7 .
- C. 9-11 .
- D. 15-20 .
- E. 25-30.

Answer: d

59) All risk factors of breast except:

- A.obesity
- B.previous radiation hx
- C.family history
- D.early menopause

Answer: d

60)All of the following are precancers lesion in breast except :-

- A) A. Lobular.H.
- B)A.ductal .H.
- C)paget.
- D)bilateral breast adenosis.

Answer: d

61)About Breast examination, Incorrect :-

- a.in supine position.
- b.use tip of finger .
- c.start with normal breast.

Answer: b

62)One is not correct regarding blood supply of the breast:

- A.perforating of internal mammary
- B.mammary of superior thoracic of axillary
- C.pectoral of thoracoacromial of axillary
- D.mammary of thoracodorsal of axillary.
- E.mammary of intercostal

Answer: d

63)which of the following a sentinel lymph node biopsy is not needed

- A.Mass less than 5cm
- B.4cm central mass
- C.Carcinoma in situ
- D.previous axillary surgery

Answer: d

64) 70-year-old woman presents with a worsening eczema-like rash overlying the areola and nipple. The rash does not itch. On examination a palpable mass can be felt under the rash. The diagnosis is:

- a. Dermatitis herpetiformis.
- b. Benign eczema of nipple.
- c. Paget's disease.
- d. Phylloides tumor.
- e. Mammary hemangioma.

Answer: c

65) One difference between cancer and ductectasia :

Milk fistula (other choices were nipple retraction, mass , age , bloody discharge)

Mini-OSCE

A) What is triple assessment?

- history and examination
- imaging by mammography and/or ultrasound scanning,
- cytology or histology.

B) Mention the name of the surgery marked with a pen?

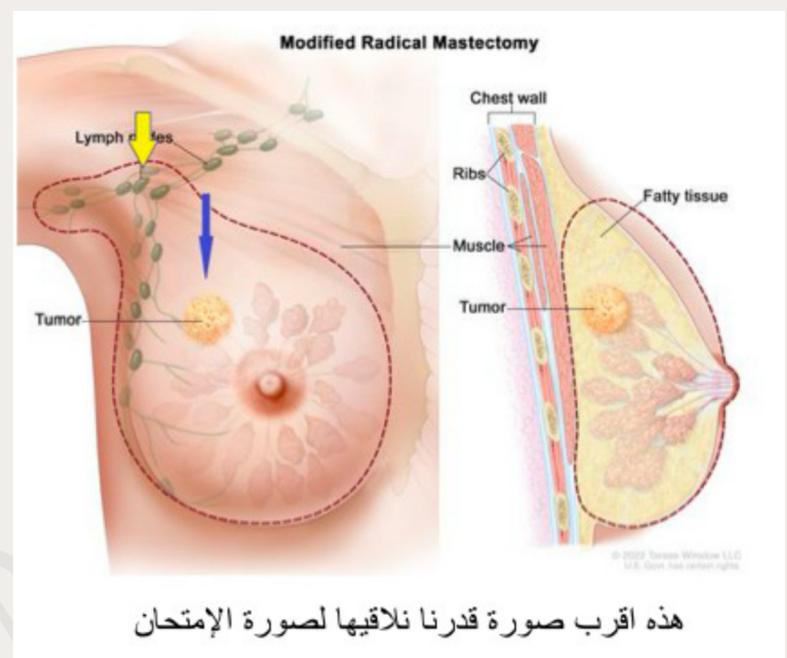
- Modified radical mastectomy
- (a dot on the central lymphnode)

C) Mention the name of the highlighted structure?

- Central lymph-node (sentinel lymph-node biopsy)

D) Name one complication of axillary nodes dissection?

- Lymphedema



2) 47 years old female patient with breast disease :

A. spot diagnosis?

paget disease الدكتور حكي

B. defective investigation?

Mammogram

C. stage by TNM?

D. If get cancer, what type of carcinoma?

Invasive ductal carcinoma



A) Skin changes in each picture:

Left => nipple retraction/skin tethering around the nipple (mostly around the lump superior to the nipple)

Right => Peau d'orange appearance due to lymphadema



B) Mention three palpation tests you do for these patients?

- Palpate the nipple (squeeze the nipple) for discharges
- Palpate each quadrant of the breast for mass or tenderness
- Palpate the axilla for lymph nodes

C) Three investigation? Triple assessment

history and examination,
diagnostic imaging by mammography and/or ultrasound scanning,
cytology or histology.

4) 47 years old female patient, smoker, came to the clinic with a history of recurrent breast pain, nipple retraction and discharge from the nipple areola complex.

A. The definitive Dx:

Mammary duct ectasia with fistula

B. The next step in diagnosis:

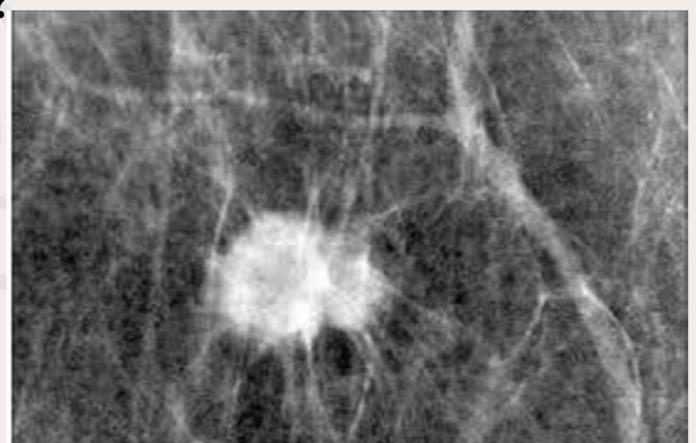
Breast US



5) A 54 years old lady complaining of breast discharge only, no pain was reported, on P/E a small mass was palpated on the right upper quadrant, she was diagnosed with breast cancer, what gives high suspicion of malignancy among your history and examination?

- 1-painless mass
- 2-age
- 3-discharge

Answer: a



B. What is the sign in the picture that indicate malignancy?

- 1. speculated
- 2. round
- 3. Calcification

Answer: a

6) This image is for 60 years old female patient among the following

- a. Ultra sound breast.
- b. Mammogram breast.
- c. Breast skin biopsy.
- d. fine needle aspiration cytology .
- e. Breast MRI.



Answer: c

7) This image is for 60 years old female patient what type of breast

- a. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma .
- b. Infiltrating lobular carcinoma.
- c. Mucinous carcinoma .
- d. Inflammatory breast carcinoma .
- e. Paget disease of the nipple



Answer: d

Q8) A- 14 year old girl is brought to your clinic because her mother noticed that both nipples as in the figure without any other symptoms ,The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Duct ectasia and chronic mastitis
- b. Retro areolar fibroadenoma
- c. Congenital nipple inversion
- d. Fat necrosis
- e. Hereditary breast cancer



Answer: c

Q9) 14 year old girl is brought to your clinic because her mother noticed that both nipples as in the figure without any other symptoms .The most appropriate next step is:

- a. Breast ultrasound scanning
- b. Mammography
- c. Breast MRI
- d. Genetic testing for BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations
- e. Reassurance and send home



Answer: e

10) 14 yrs old female with condition seen in the photo her mother Noticed that it's changing in size in the menstrual period.

A.Ddx

Polythelia.

B.The line that can be found along it is called Milk line.

C.Management

Surgical correction for cosmetic.



أسئلة إضافية من مصادر خارجية :

1) Which of the following statements are true?

- A .Five per cent of breast cancers are missed by population-based mammographic screening.
- B .Ultrasound can also be used as a screening tool.
- C .Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can be a useful imaging tool.
- D .Fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) and core biopsy are equally useful diagnostically.

Answer:a & c

2. Which of the following statements are false?

- A .Benign breast disease is the most common cause of breast problems.
- B.Lipoma is a common condition of the breast.
- C .Traumatic fat necrosis can be mistaken for a carcinoma.
- D .30 per cent of breast cysts recur after aspiration.
- E .Non-cyclical mastalgia is more common in postmenopausal women.

Answer: b & e

3. Which of the following conditions have an increased risk of breast carcinoma?

- A .Breast cyst
- B .Duct ectasia
- C .Florid hyperplasia
- D .Atypical ductal or lobular hyperplasia
- E .Fibroadenoma.

Answer: C & D

4. In a patient with nipple discharge which of the following statements are true?

- A .Clear, serous discharge may be
- B .Bloodstained discharge occurs in carcinoma, duct ectasia and duct papilloma.

- C. Mammography is an important investigation.
D. Microdochectomy is the treatment once cancer has been excluded.
E. Paget's disease causes discharge from the surface.

Answer: a,b,d,e

5. In breast carcinoma, which one of the following statements is false?

- A. Ductal carcinoma is the most common variant.
B. Lobular carcinoma occurs in 15 per cent.
C. There may be a combination of lobular and ductal features.
D. Colloid, medullary and tubular carcinomas carry a poor prognosis.
E. Paget's disease is a superficial manifestation of an underlying breast carcinoma.

Answer: d

6. In the treatment of breast cancer, which of the following statements are false?

- A. There is a higher rate of local recurrence after conservative surgery and radiotherapy.
B. After mastectomy, radiotherapy to the chest wall is not indicated.
C. Sentinel lymph node biopsy should be done in clinically node-negative disease.
D. Besides treating the patient, the role of axillary surgery is to stage the patient accurately.

Answer: b& f

7. A 42-year-old woman presents with a large irregular lump, about 12 cm in diameter, in her right breast, of 4 months' duration. The lump is very mobile and is stretching the skin and about to ulcerate.

Answer: Phylloides tumour

8. A 25-year-old woman presents with a discrete lump in the left breast. She found it accidentally 3 weeks ago. She can move the lump about within the breast tissue.

Answer: fibroadenoma

9. A 40-year-old Asian woman, recently arrived in the UK, complains of a lump in her right breast of several months' duration. There is no pain. In her ipsilateral axilla she also has a discharging abscess, which tends to clear up and recur again.

Answer: Tuberculosis (TB)

10. A 45-year-old woman complains of pain in her left breast of 2 weeks' duration. On examination she has a tender string-like band with overlying prominent veins.

Answer: thrombophlebitis of the superficial veins of the chest. (Mondor's disease)

11. A 28-year-old lactating woman noticed a tender lump deep to her areola. The lump is cystic.

Answer: galactocele

12. A 40-year-old woman complains of a lump in her right breast that she noticed accidentally 3 weeks ago. This has not changed since her period a week ago. It is mobile and tender.

Answer: breast cyst

13. A 50-year-old woman noticed a lump in her left breast 4 weeks ago. She has a firm, slightly tender lump which is not mobile. On questioning about trauma, she recalls having been hit on her breast by her grandchild at about the same time.

Answer: Traumatic fat necrosis

14. A 30-year-old woman complains of a tender, painful right breast with fever. She gave birth to her third child 2 weeks ago. On examination she feels hot with a red, tender, indurated and diffuse lump underlying the areola.

Answer: breast abscess

15. A 44-year-old woman complains of greenish nipple discharge on and off for 4 months. On examination she has an irregular, firm lump deep to the areola which looks indrawn.

Answer: duct ectasia

16. A 38-year-old woman complains of painful breasts of some 6 months' duration. She noticed a lump in her right breast 6 weeks ago and feels that the size of the lump waxes and wanes with her periods, which are regular.

Answer: Aberrations of normal development and involution (ANDI)