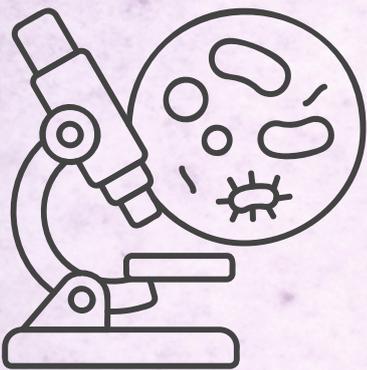


QUIZ TIME

Pathology

Lec: 12

Done by: Bashar Alzyoud



1. A generally acceptable definition of a neoplasm states that its growth:

- A. Is coordinated with that of the normal tissues
- B. Is independent of physiologic growth stimuli (autonomous)
- C. Always regresses after cessation of the stimuli
- D. Is always malignant

Answer: B. Is independent of physiologic growth stimuli (autonomous)

2. The two basic components of all tumors are the proliferating neoplastic cells (Parenchyma) and the supporting tissue (Stroma). When parenchymal cells stimulate the formation of abundant collagenous stroma, the result is called:

- A. Anaplasia
- B. Pleomorphism
- C. Desmoplasia
- D. Metastasis

Answer: C. Desmoplasia

3. The general principle of naming benign tumors is the addition of the suffix "

-oma" to the cell of origin. A benign tumor of smooth muscle is called a:

- A. Fibroma
- B. Chondroma
- C. Leiomyoma
- D. Rhabdomyoma

Answer: C. Leiomyoma

4. Malignant tumors arising from mesenchymal tissue are called:

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Adenoma
- C. Sarcoma
- D. Teratoma

Answer: C. Sarcoma

5. The lack of differentiation in a malignant tumor, which is considered the hallmark of malignancy, is called:

- A. Pleomorphism
- B. Anaplasia
- C. Desmoplasia
- D. Metastasis

Answer: B. Anaplasia

6. Which characteristic is typically associated with ****benign**** tumors?

- A. Locally invasive and infiltrating
- B. Frequently metastasizes
- C. Well differentiated and encapsulated
- D. High rate of growth with numerous abnormal mitotic figures

Answer: C. Well differentiated and encapsulated

7. The spread of a tumor to sites that are physically discontinuous with the primary tumor is defined as:

- A. Local invasion
- B. Anaplasia
- C. Metastasis
- D. Desmoplasia

Answer: C. Metastasis

8. Which of the following is the principal mode of spread for ****carcinomas****?

- A. Direct seeding of body cavities
- B. Haematogenous spread
- C. Lymphatic spread
- D. Spread along epithelium-lined surfaces

Answer: C. Lymphatic spread

9. The LIVER and the LUNGS are the most frequently involved organs in haematogenous dissemination because:

- A. They are highly resistant to invasion
- B. They are the first capillary beds encountered by the venous flow
- C. They have a dual blood supply
- D. They are unpermissive for tumor growth

Answer: B. They are the first capillary beds encountered by the venous flow

10. The system that describes the ****extent of spread**** of the tumor within the patient (e.g., size, lymph node involvement, metastasis) is called:

- A. Grading
- B. Differentiation
- C. Staging
- D. Anaplasia

Answer: C.

