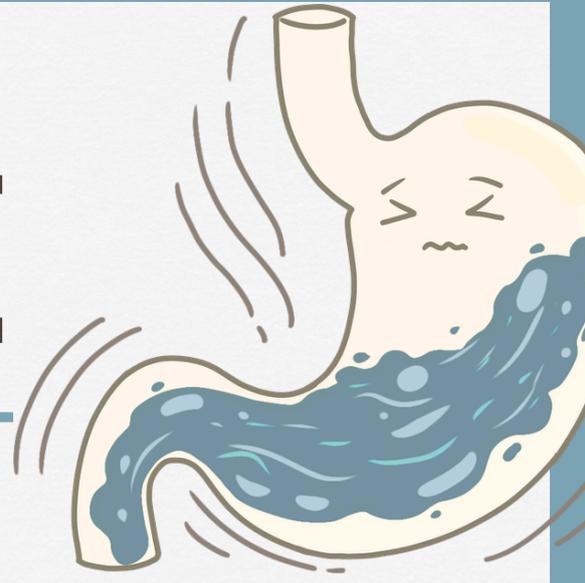


HAKEEM



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Done by :
Reem

Designed by:
Reem Saadeh



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NEOPLASIA

Neoplasia - Lecture 1

Q.1. Which of the following is the most reliable criterion to differentiate between benign and malignant tumors?

- A. Growth rate
- B. Degree of differentiation
- C. Mitotic activity
- D. Presence of metastasis

✓ Answer: D

Q.2. Which of the following describes a cancer with epithelial dysplasia and thickening without invasion of the basement membrane?

- A. Adenoma
- B. Carcinoma in situ
- C. Invasive carcinoma
- D. Metaplasia

✓ Answer: B

Q.3. A slow-growing, well-circumscribed, encapsulated tumor most commonly:

- A. Invades surrounding tissues
- B. Represents compressed host tissue
- C. Arises from malignant stroma
- D. Produces early metastasis

✓ Answer: B

Q.4 Which of the following malignant tumors invades locally but rarely metastasizes?

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Malignant melanoma

✓ Answer: B

Q.5 Which of the following features is least helpful in distinguishing benign from malignant tumors?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Rate of growth
- C. Cellular differentiation
- D. Metastasis

✓ Answer: D

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Q.6 Benign tumors are usually characterized by:

- A. Poor differentiation**
- B. Rapid growth**
- C. Well-defined borders**
- D. Frequent metastasis**

✓ **Answer: C**

Neoplasia – Lecture 2

Q.7 Which statement regarding tumor grading and staging is correct?

- A. TNM system measures tumor differentiation**
- B. Staging has no clinical value**
- C. Higher tumor grade indicates more aggressive behavior**
- D. Tumor size alone determines grade**

✓ **Answer: C**

Q.8 The TNM staging system is based primarily on:

- A. Degree of differentiation**
- B. Tumor size, lymph node involvement, and metastasis**
- C. Mitotic rate**
- D. Cellular pleomorphism**

✓ **Answer: B**

Q.9 Which of the following best correlates with tumor aggressiveness?

- A. Tumor color**
- B. Growth pattern**
- C. Histologic grade**
- D. Site of origin**

✓ **Answer: C**

Q.10 Which feature suggests a malignant tumor rather than a benign one?

- A. Slow growth**
- B. Encapsulation**
- C. Anaplasia**
- D. Uniform cells**

✓ **Answer: C**

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Neoplasia – Lecture 3

Q.11 The most common genetic abnormality in hematologic malignancies is:

- A. Point mutation
- B. Gene amplification
- C. Chromosomal translocation
- D. Gene deletion

✓ Answer: C

Q.12 Which genetic alteration is most characteristic of leukemias and lymphomas?

- A. Amplification
- B. Translocation
- C. Frameshift mutation
- D. Silent mutation

✓ Answer: B

Q.13 Which of the following genetic changes is least common in hematologic cancers?

- A. Translocation
- B. Deletion
- C. Amplification
- D. Rearrangement

✓ Answer: C

Neoplasia – Lecture 4

Q.14 Polycythemia as a paraneoplastic syndrome is most commonly associated with:

- A. Lung carcinoma
- B. Renal cell carcinoma
- C. Colon carcinoma
- D. Breast carcinoma

✓ Answer: B

Q.15 Cushing syndrome as a paraneoplastic manifestation is most often caused by:

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Pancreatic carcinoma
- C. Prostate carcinoma
- D. Osteosarcoma

✓ Answer: B

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Q.16 Which paraneoplastic association is incorrect?

- A. Hypercalcemia → Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Polycythemia → Renal cell carcinoma
- C. Hypoglycemia → Fibrosarcoma
- D. Cushing syndrome → Pancreatic carcinoma

✓ Answer: C

Q.17 Hypercalcemia is most commonly associated with which malignancy?

- A. Adenocarcinoma of colon
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma of lung
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Melanoma

✓ Answer: B

Q.18 Which mechanism explains most paraneoplastic syndromes?

- A. Tumor invasion
- B. Tumor metastasis
- C. Ectopic hormone production
- D. Tissue necrosis

✓ Answer: C

🧬 Neoplasia – Lecture 5

Q.19 Which HPV type is considered high-risk for cervical cancer?

- A. HPV-6
- B. HPV-11
- C. HPV-16
- D. HPV-1

✓ Answer: C

Q.20 Epstein–Barr virus is associated with:

- A. Hodgkin lymphoma only
- B. Burkitt lymphoma
- C. Kaposi sarcoma
- D. Adult T-cell leukemia

✓ Answer: B

Q.21 HHV-8 infection is associated with:

- A. Cervical carcinoma
- B. Kaposi sarcoma
- C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

✓ Answer: B

Q.22 HTLV-1 causes:

- A. Pediatric T-cell leukemia
- B. Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma
- C. Burkitt lymphoma
- D. Kaposi sarcoma

✓ Answer: B

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Q.23 Which viral association is incorrect?

- A. EBV → Burkitt lymphoma
- B. HHV-8 → Kaposi sarcoma
- C. HTLV-1 → Adult T-cell leukemia
- D. HTLV-1 → Pediatric leukemia

✔ Answer: D

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Hemodynamics - Lecture 1

Q1 A 54-year-old woman with breast cancer underwent axillary lymph node resection. After surgery, her arm became enlarged. What is the most specific cause of this condition?

- A. Increased hydrostatic pressure
- B. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
- C. Obstruction of lymphatic drainage
- D. Sodium and water retention

Answer: C

Q2 A child with nephrotic syndrome presents with periorbital edema and heavy albuminuria. What is the main mechanism responsible for the edema?

- A. Increased hydrostatic pressure
- B. Decreased colloid osmotic pressure
- C. Sodium retention only
- D. Increased capillary permeability

Answer: B

Q All of the following conditions cause systemic edema EXCEPT:

- A. Congestive heart failure
- B. Malnutrition
- C. Deep venous thrombosis of the leg
- D. Renal failure

Answer: C

Hemodynamics - Lecture 2

Q4 A 65-year-old man presents with severe chest pain, and imaging shows fluid accumulation in the pleural cavity. What does this fluid most likely represent?

- A. Hematoma
- B. Hemarthrosis
- C. Hemothorax
- D. Petechiae

Answer: C

Q5 Which of the following statements about hemorrhage is INCORRECT?

- A. Petechiae are minute (1-2 mm) hemorrhages
- B. Purpura can result from trauma or coagulation disorders
- C. Hematoma refers to large collections of blood in tissues
- D. Petechiae are usually caused by trauma

Answer: D

Q6 Which type of inflammation is most commonly found in ascites?

- A. Purulent inflammation
- B. Fibrinous inflammation
- C. Serous inflammation
- D. Granulomatous inflammation

Answer: C

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Hemodynamics – Lecture 3

Q7 Which statement regarding arterial and venous thrombosis is **INCORRECT**?

- A. Turbulence contributes to arterial thrombosis
- B. Stasis is a major factor in venous thrombosis
- C. Platelets are mainly found near the vessel wall in laminar flow
- D. Stasis is a major factor in arterial thrombosis

Answer: D

Q8 A woman develops sudden severe dyspnea, cyanosis, hypotensive shock, followed by seizures and coma during delivery. What would most likely be found in her blood?

- A. Air bubbles
- B. Fat globules
- C. Amniotic fluid with lanugo hair and mucin
- D. Platelet aggregates

Answer: C

Hemodynamics – Lecture 4

Q9 All of the following are associated with red infarction **EXCEPT**:

- A. Ovarian torsion
- B. Small intestine infarction
- C. Re-established blood flow after infarction
- D. Splenic infarction

Answer: D

Hemodynamics – Lecture 5

Q10 One of the following pairs between the coagulation factor/receptor and its deficiency is wrongly matched:

- A. Factor V deficiency – Moderate to severe bleeding
- B. Prothrombin (Factor II) deficiency – Incompatible with life
- C. Factor XII deficiency – Mild to moderate bleeding
- D. GPIIb/IIIa deficiency – Glanzmann thrombasthenia

Answer: C

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Q11

Which of the following is NOT a component of platelet dense (δ) granules?

- A. ADP
- B. Calcium
- C. Serotonin
- D. von Willebrand factor

Answer: D

Q12

Which of the following activates protein C, leading to inactivation of factors V and VIII?

- A. Tissue plasminogen activator
- B. Thrombomodulin
- C. Heparin-like molecules
- D. Antithrombin III

Answer: B

Q13

A patient presents with acute coronary thrombosis and arrives within a few hours of symptom onset. Which drug is most effective at this time?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Unfractionated heparin
- C. Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA)
- D. Warfarin

Answer: C

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A 54-year-old woman with breast cancer underwent surgical resection of the axillary lymph nodes. After surgery, her arm became enlarged. What is the most specific cause of this condition?

- A. Obstruction of lymphatic drainage
- B. Decreased colloid osmotic pressure
- C. Increased hydrostatic pressure
- D. Increased capillary permeability

✓ Correct answer: A. Obstruction of lymphatic drainage



72) A 16-year-old female patient presented to the emergency room with sudden onset of severe, unilateral lower abdominal pain, associated with nausea and vomiting. After abdominal ultrasound, the patient was diagnosed with ovarian torsion and transferred immediately to the operation room. Which of the following underlying conditions is most responsible for her presentation?

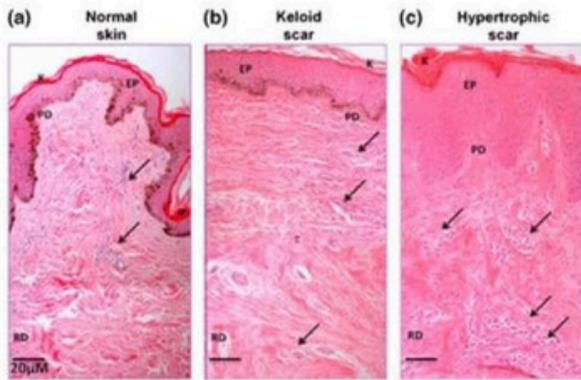
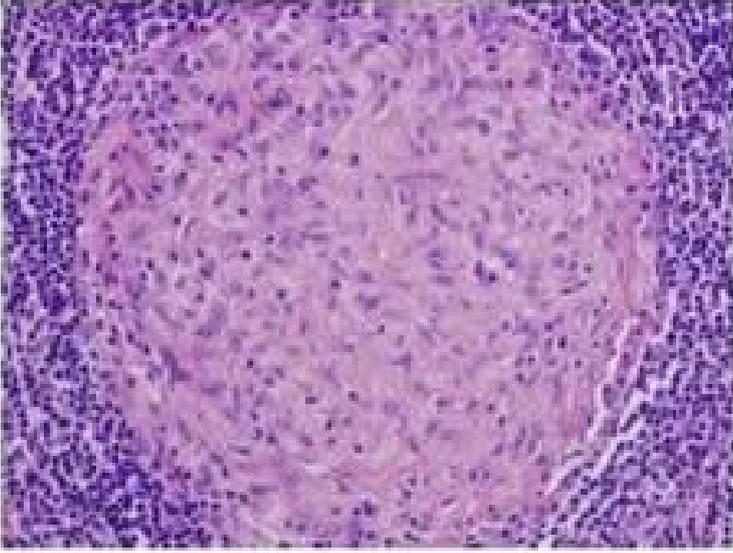


Select one:

- A) White infarction.
- B) Red infarction.
- C) Congestion.
- D) Systemic embolism.
- E) Gangrenous necrosis.

ANSWER: B

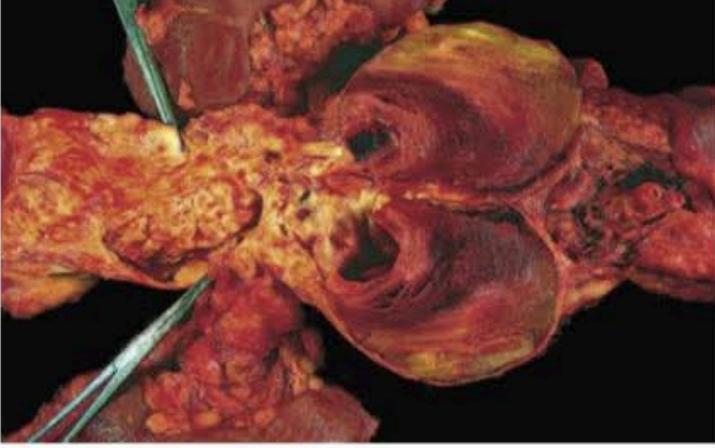
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- A. In normal skin, the characteristic random orientation and bundle formation of collagen fibres
- B. increased number of thick collagen fibres arranged in bundles
- C. The collagen fibres were arranged randomly and showed highly cellular zones

ركزو على هاتي الصور أجت بالامتحان

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22 A 71-year-old man with a history of diabetes mellitus died of an acute myocardial infarction. At autopsy, the aorta, opened longitudinally and with the superior aspect of the kidneys below the forceps, appeared as shown in the figure. Which of the following complications associated with this aortic disease would most likely have been present during his life?

- A Edema of the left leg
- B Gangrene of the foot
- C Pulmonary thromboembolism
- D Renal infarction
- E Thrombocytopenia

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فأمرضنا بالمرض

السؤال المفروض مش داخل معنا
اعرفوه احتياطاً

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إنك على كل شيء قدير، حسبنا الله
ونعم الوكيل."