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QUESTIONS

NOTE:

Answers in below questions are underlined and displayed in **Red Colour** bold letters

Q 1. Right axillary lymphadenopathy is palpable in a 44-year-old female on physical examination. These nodes are painless but firm. Which of the following conditions is most likely to be present?

- a. **Ductal carcinoma of the breast**
- b. Acute mastitis with breast abscess.
- c. Leiomyosarcoma of the uterus.
- d. Cerebral glioblastoma multiforme
- e. Squamous dysplasia of the larynx

Q 2. Which of the following conditions is *least* likely to give rise to a subsequent carcinoma in the affected tissues?

- a. Macronodular cirrhosis.
- b. Chronic atrophic gastritis.
- c. Oral leukoplakia.
- d. Atypical endometrial hyperplasia.
- e. **Multiple Skin nevi**

Q 3. Which of the following diagnostic screening techniques used in health care has had the greatest impact on reduction in cancer deaths in developed nations?

- a. Chest radiograph
- b. Stool guaiac
- c. **Pap smear**
- d. Serum carcinoembryonic antigen assay
- e. Urinalysis

Q 4. A Pap smear reveals the presence of severe cervical dysplasia in a 35-year-old female. Which of the following viruses binds to pRb to increase the risk for this lesion?

- a. EBV
- b. HBV
- c. HIV
- d. Cytomegalovirus
- e. **HPV**

Q 5. A 62-year-old male with a history of chronic alcoholism has an elevated serum α -fetoprotein level. There are no masses or lymphadenopathy palpable anywhere on physical examination. A stool guaiac test is negative. Which of the following neoplasms

- a. Prostatic adenocarcinoma
- b. Pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Multiple myeloma
- d. Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
- e. **Hepatocellular carcinoma**

Q 6. A routine checkup for a 40-year-old male included a stool guaiac test, which was positive. A sigmoidoscopy revealed a 1.5-cm, circumscribed, pedunculated mass on a short stalk located in the upper rectum. The best term for this lesion is

- a. **Adenoma**
- b. Hamartoma
- c. Sarcoma
- d. Choristoma
- e. Nevus

Q 7. Chronic hepatitis is most likely to occur after acute infection with which of the following viruses?

- a. Hepatitis A virus
- b. Hepatitis B virus
- c. **Hepatitis C virus**
- d. Hepatitis E virus (HEV)
- e. Coinfection with hepatitis B and D viruses

Q 8. A 53-year-old male comes to the emergency room with marked hematemesis. On physical examination, he has a temperature of 35.9°C, pulse of 112/min, respiration rate of 26/min, and blood pressure of 90/45 mm Hg. He has a distended abdomen with a fluid wave, and the spleen tip is palpable. Which of the following liver diseases is most likely to be present?

- a. **Cirrhosis**
- b. Cholangiocarcinoma
- c. Massive hepatic necrosis
- d. Fatty change
- e. HAV infection

Q 9. Which of the following conditions is *least* likely to be seen in association with cholelithiasis in a 38-year-old female?

- a. Adenocarcinoma of the gallbladder
- b. Obesity
- c. Hemolytic anemia
- d. Crohn disease
- e. **Chronic hepatitis B**

Q 10. Antibodies to which of the following forms of viral hepatitis do not confer immunity from reinfection?

- a. **HAV**
- b. HBV
- c. HCV
- d. HDV
- e. HEV

