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QUESTIONS
NOTE:
Answers in below questions are underlined and displayed in Red Colour bold letters

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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