

NEOPLASIA
PRACTICE SAQ & MCQ

Features of anaplasia include

- a) maintenance of polarity
- b) abnormal mitosis
- c) uniform cell and nuclear size
- d) hyperchromatic nuclei
- e) N:C ratio may approach 1:1

Features of anaplasia include

- a) maintenance of polarity **F**
- b) abnormal mitosis **T**
- c) uniform cell and nuclear size **F**
- d) hyperchromatic nuclei **T**
- e) N:C ratio may approach 1:1 **T**

Features of a benign neoplasm include

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- b) Frequent mitoses
- c) Necrosis
- d) Invasion
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Precancerous lesions are

- a) Villous adenoma of colon
- b) Leukoplakia of oral cavity
- c) Nodular goitre
- d) Pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia
- e) Barrett esophagus

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Staging of cancer is based on

- a) the size of primary lesion
- b) the degree of differentiation of tumour cells
- c) nuclear morphology
- d) the presence/absence of distant metastases
- e) the number of mitoses within the tumour

Paraneoplastic syndromes

- a) occur in about 90% of patients with malignant disease
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- c) PSA
- d) α feto protein
- e) LDH

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Tumour markers are

- a) biochemical indicators of the presence of a tumour
- b) primary modality for the diagnosis of cancer
- c) of value in determining the response to therapy/relapse during follow up
- d) used for categorization of undifferentiated malignant tumours
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Mechanisms by which tumour cells escape the immune system are

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- b) Increased expression of MHC molecules
- c) By suppressing host immune response
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Carcinoembryonic antigen

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- e) Is a primary modality for cancer diagnosis - **F**

- 1. What is the Willi's definition of neoplasia?**
- 2. What is hamartoma? Give example.**
- 3. What do you mean by teratoma? Give an example.**
- 4. What are the differences between hamartoma and teratoma?**
- 5. What is choriostoma? Give an example.**
- 6. Define papilloma. What is an adenoma? Give examples of each.**
- 7. What are the differences between polyp & papilloma? Classify polyp with examples.**
- 8. What is the difference between neoplasia and hyperplasia?**
- 9. Name 5 benign tumors with their malignant counterparts.**
- 10. Name 5 benign epithelial tumours with their malignant counterparts.**

- 1. Mention 5 benign connective tissue tumours with their malignant counterparts.**
- 2. What is a mixed tumour? Give examples of mixed tumor.**
- 3. What do you mean by anaplasia? What are the features of anaplasia?**
- 4. What are the characteristics of a malignant cell?**
- 5. What are the characteristics of a malignant tumour?**
- 6. What is dysplasia, carcinoma in situ & invasive carcinoma? What are the features of dysplasia?**
- 7. What is dysplasia? How it differs from anaplasia?**
- 8. What is the clinical importance of dysplasia?**
- 9. Mention the clinical importance of carcinoma in situ.**
- 10. What do you mean by differentiation? How differentiation helps in tumor grading?**

- 1. What is metastasis? What are the routes of metastasis? How tumour spreads through haematogenous routes?**
- 2. What are the sequential steps for haematogenous spread of a tumour.**
- 3. What are the pathways of spread of a malignant tumours?**
- 4. Describe in short the mechanism of invasion and metastasis.**
- 5. What is invasion? Name some locally malignant tumours.**
- 6. What is sentinel lymph node?**
- 7. Which is the surest sign of malignancy?**
- 8. What are the differences between benign and malignant tumours?**
- 9. What are the differences between carcinoma and sarcoma?**

- 1. Briefly discuss about tumour angiogenesis?**
- 2. What is paraneoplastic syndrome? Give examples of few malignant tumors with their corresponding releasing hormone.**
- 3. Name some common tumors of infancy and childhood.**
- 4. Define tumour marker. Name some tumour markers with their clinical importance.**
- 5. Name few tumour markers and the tumour type in which they are elevated.**
- 6. What is carcinogen? Mention its type. Classify major chemical carcinogens**
- 7. What do you mean by initiation and promotion?**
- 8. Define protooncogene and oncogene. Name some oncogenic microbes associated with cancer. Name two tumour suppressor genes**

- 1. What is grading & staging of tumour? What is its clinical significance? Which one is superior in patient management?**
- 2. How grading is done? How staging is done? Mention a grading and a staging system.**
- 3. How will you work up to diagnose a malignant tumour in the laboratory?**
- 4. What are the common cancers in male and female of Bangladeshi population?**
- 5. Mention the environmental factors that contribute to the development of a neoplasm?**
- 6. Name some precancerous conditions.**



Thank You