

Neoplasia

1

A patient who has been abusing tobacco smoking for a long time has got cough accompanied by excretion of viscous mucus; weakness after minor physical stress, pale skin. The patient has also lost 12,0 kg of body weight. Endoscopic examination of biopsy material his illness was diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma. Name a pathological process that preceded formation of the tumour:

- A** Metaplasia
- B** Hypoplasia
- C** Hyperplasia
- D** Necrosis
- E** Sclerosis

2

Chronic inflammation and transformation of the one-layer ciliated epithelium into multiple-layers flat epithelium was revealed in the thickened mucous membrane of the bronchus biopate of the patient with smoke abuse. Which of the processes is the most likely?

- A** Metaplasia
- B** Hyperplasia of the epithelium
- C** Squamous cancer
- D** Leucoplacia
- E** Epithelium hypertrophy

3

Examination of a young woman revealed a node-like, soft and elastic homogenous tumour of pinkish-white colour along the acoustic nerve. The tumour contains cell bundles with oval nuclei. Cellular fibrous bundles form rhythmic structures made up by parallel rows of regularly oriented cells arranged in form of a palisade with cell-free homogenous zone (Verocay bodies) between them. What tumour is it?

- A** Neurinoma
- B** Malignant neurinoma

C Ganglioneurinoma

D Neuroblastoma

E Ganglioneuroblastoma

4

A patient has a cluster of matted together dense lymph nodes on his neck. Histological examination of a removed lymph node revealed proliferation of reticular cells, presence of Reed-Sternberg cells. What disease is meant?

A Lymphogranulomatosis

B Lymphoblastic leukemia

C Myeloblastic leukemia

D Myelocytic leukemia

E Lymphocytic leukemia

5

Examination of a 66 year old patient revealed a lytic tumour in the locus of pathological rib fracture. Histologically this tumour consists of atypical plasmoblasts. Further examination revealed osteoporosis in the bones of vertebral column and pelvis. These changes are typical for:

A Myelomatosis

B Tuberculous osteomyelitis

C Ewing's osteosarcoma

D Neuroblastoma

E Metastatic lung cancer

6

A 50 year old patient underwent resection of tumour of large intestine wall. Microscopically it presents itself as fascicles of divergent collagen fibers of different thickness and form and some monomorphous fusiform cells that are irregularly distributed among the fibers.

Cellular atypia is not evident. What tumour is it?

A Hard fibroma

B Fibromyoma

C Soft fibroma

D Desmoma

E Fibrosarcoma

7

Autopsy of a 5 year old child revealed in the area of vermis of cerebellum a soft greyish-pink node 2 cm in diameter with areas of haemorrhage. Histologically this tumour consisted of atypical monomorphous small roundish cells with big polymorphous nuclei.

What tumour is it?

A Medulloblastoma

B Meningioma

C Glioblastoma

D Astrocytoma

E Oligodendroglioma

8

Examination of a 55 year old woman revealed under the skin of submandibular area a movable slowly growing pasty formation with distinct borders 1,0x0,7 cm large. Histological examination revealed lipocytes that form segments of different forms and sizes separated from each other by thin layers of connective tissue with vessels. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A Lipoma

B Fibroma

C Angioma

D Liposarcoma

E Fibrosarcoma

9

6 months after delivery a woman had uterine bleeding. Gynecological examination revealed in the uterine cavity a dark-red tissue with multiple cavities that resembled of "sponge". Microscopic examination of the tumour revealed some atypic light epithelial Langhans cells and giant cells of cytotrophoblast in blood lacunas. What tumour is it?

- A** Chorioepithelioma
- B** Squamous cell nonkeratinous carcinoma
- C** Adenocarcinoma
- D** Fibromyoma
- E** Vesicular mole

10

On microscopic examination of the enlarged neck gland of a 14-year-old girl it was revealed destruction of the tissue structure of the node, absence of the lymph follicles, sclerotic and necrosis parts, cell constitution of the node is polymorphous, lymphocytes, eosinophiles, atypical cells of the large size with multiple-lobule nuclei (Beresovsky-Shternberg cells) and onucleus cells of the large size are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Lymphogranulomatous
- B** Acute lympholeucosis
- C** Chronic lympholeucosis
- D** Berkitt's lymphoma
- E** Fungous mycosis