



# Tumor Pathology

Multiple Choice Questions

## Introduction

Welcome to **Tumor-Pathology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of Biochemistry. This ebook contains over 300 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of Tumor Pathology.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

### Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key microbiological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

### How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students:** The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals:** This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in carbohydrates in medical science and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators:** Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

### Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Biochemistry.

## Copyright Page

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## Questions

1-: Most cases of paraneoplastic syndrome are associated with which type of lung carcinoma?

- 1: Small Cell Ca
- 2: Bronchogenic Ca
- 3: Bronchoalveolar Ca
- 4: Adeno Ca

2-: The most commonly seen primary orbital tumour in children is

- 1: Optic nerve sheath meningioma
- 2: Retinoblastoma
- 3: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 4: Glioma of optic nerve

3-: A 67 yr male with history of chronic smoking hemoptysis with cough. Bronchoscopic biopsy from centrally located mass shows undifferentiated tumor histopathologically. Most useful I.H.C. (immunohistochemical) marker to make a proper diagnosis would be:

- 1: Cytokeratin
- 2: Parvalbumin
- 3: HMB-45
- 4: Hep-par1

4-: True about Burkitt's lymphoma are:

- 1: Associated with t(14:8)
- 2: Express BCL-2
- 3: Starry sky pattern on histology
- 4: Slow progressing

5-: Most common tumor to extend from intracranial to orbit is-

- 1: Astrocytoma
- 2: Pituitary adenoma
- 3: Craniopharyngioma
- 4: Sphenoidal wing meningioma

6-: Characteristic radiological feature of fibrous dysplasia-

- 1: Thickened bone matrix
- 2: Coical erosion
- 3: Ground glass appearance
- 4: Bone enlargement

7-: The expression of the following oncogene is associated with a high incidence of medullary carcinoma of thyroid:

- 1: p 53
- 2: Her 2 neu
- 3: RET proto oncogene
- 4: Rb gene

8-: The commonest malignant tumour of the lids is

- 1: Basal-cell carcinoma
- 2: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 3: Adenocarcinoma
- 4: Melanocarcinoma

9-: A 60-year-old male, chronic smoker, presented with fatigue and chest pain. On examination, there was inset left eyeball with drooping upper left eyelid and reduced left pupil size. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this condition?

- 1: Squamous cell carcinoma involving the apex of his left lung
- 2: Adenocarcinoma involving left mainstem bronchus
- 3: A small-cell carcinoma involving the hilum of his left lung
- 4: Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma involving the left lower lobe

10-: In follicular carcinoma chromosomal translocation is?

- 1: PAX8 -PPAR $\alpha$
- 2: RET - PTC
- 3: ALK -NMP1
- 4: JAK - TEL

11-: Radiation exposure during infancy has been linked to

- 1: Breast
- 2: Melanoma
- 3: Thyroid
- 4: Lung

12-: Brown tumour is seen in

- 1: Hyperparathyroidism
- 2: Hypoparathyroidism
- 3: Hypothyroidism
- 4: Hypothyroidism

13-: Moth eaten bone is seen in which of the following ?

- 1: Osteoid osteoma
- 2: Multiple myeloma
- 3: Eosinophilic granuloma
- 4: Chondromyxoid fibroma

14-: Which is the most common tumor associated with superior vena cava syndrome?

- 1: Lung cancer
- 2: Lymphoma
- 3: Metastasis
- 4: Thyroid cancer

15-: Which of the following is commonest primary intraocular tumour in childhood is

- 1: Neurofibromatosis
- 2: Retinoblastoma
- 3: Cavernous haemangioma
- 4: Melanotic melanoma

16-: Which of the following tumours present with proptosis?

- 1: Nephroblastoma
- 2: Neuroblastoma
- 3: Ewings sarcoma
- 4: All of the above

17-: Small cell Ca lung, DNA of the necrotic cells get deposited on vessels?

- 1: Psammoma body
- 2: Azzopardy effect

3: Button collar lesion

4: Necrotic diathesis

18-: Sign suggestive of malignant change in parotid gland tumor-

1: Skin ulceration

2: Increasing pain

3: Facial palsy

4: All of the above

19-: Which of the following is not associated with multiple myeloma?

1: Bone pain

2: Metastatic calcification

3: Punched out lesion in the skull

4: Carpopedal spasm

20-: In Alibe Bazin syndrome, origin of lymphoma is from:-

1: Eosinophil

2: B lymphocyte

3: Monocyte

4: T lymphocyte

21-: Which one of the following is not a feature of clear cell carcinoma of the kidney?

1: Bony secondaries

2: Childhood tumour

3: Haematuria

4: Renal vein invasion



22-: Most common orbital tumor in children-

- 1: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 2: Retinoblastoma
- 3: Melanoma
- 4: Chloroma

23-: pseudorosettes are seen in -

- 1: Retinoblastoma
- 2: Ophthalmic nodosa
- 3: Phakolytic glaucoma
- 4: Trachoma

24-: Which bone tumor appears in epiphysis?

- 1: Osteoclastoma
- 2: Ewing's sarcoma
- 3: Chondromyxoid fibroma
- 4: Osteosarcoma

25-: Second common malignancy in patients of retinoblastoma is?

- 1: Osteosarcoma
- 2: Ewing s sarcoma
- 3: Medulloblastoma
- 4: Osteoblastoma

26-: Which of the following is seen in Schwannoma?

- 1: Storiform pattern
- 2: Spindle cells
- 3: Antoni A and Antoni B pattern
- 4: Target cells

27-: Which of the following is most prominent symptom of acoustic neuroma?

- 1: Ataxic gait
- 2: Diplopia
- 3: Sensorineural hearing loss
- 4: Parasthesia

28-: AFP is a marker is tumor marker for -

- 1: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 2: Prostate carcinoma
- 3: Renal cell carcinoma
- 4: Colon carcinoma

29-: A 33-year-old woman discovers a lump in her left breast on self-examination. Her mother and sister both had breast cancer. A mammogram demonstrates an ill-defined density in the outer quadrant of the left breast, with microcalcifications. Needle aspiration reveals the presence of malignant, ductal epithelial cells. Genetic screening identifies a mutation in BRCA1. In addition to cell cycle control, BRCA1 protein promotes which of the following cellular functions?

- 1: Apoptosis
- 2: Cell Adhesion
- 3: DNA Repair
- 4: Gene Transcription

30-: Thorium induced tumor is which of the following?

- 1: Renal cell carcinoma
- 2: Lymphoma
- 3: Angiosarcoma of liver
- 4: Astrocytoma

31-: Most common type of lung cancer is?

- 1: Small cell carcinoma
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 4: Large cell carcinoma

32-: All of the thyroid tumor arises from follicular epithelial cell except:

- 1: Papillary carcinoma
- 2: Follicular carcinoma
- 3: Medullary carcinoma
- 4: Anaplastic carcinoma

33-: Which of the following statements about carcinogenesis is false?

- 1: Asbestos exposure increases the incidence of lung cancer
- 2: Papilloma viruses produce tumors in animals but not in humans
- 3: Exposure to aniline dyes predisposes to cancer of the urinary bladder
- 4: Hepatitis B virus has been implicated in hepatocellular carcinoma

34-: Burkitts lymphoma is caused by -

- 1: EBV

2: HPV

3: HSV

4: RSV

35:- Superior sulcus tumor of the lungs characteristically presents with:

1: Horner's syndrome

2: Breathlessness

3: Hemoptysis

4: Sweating

36:- All are markers of Wilms' tumor except:

1: Desmin

2: Vimentin

3: TTF 1

4: Cytokeratin

37:- The most common retrobulbar orbital mass in adults -

1: Neurofibroma

2: Meningioma

3: Cavernous haemangioma

4: Schwannoma

38:- The most common antecedent of erythroplakia and leukoplakia is

1: Diphtheria

2: Tobacco use

3: Alcohol

4: Poor oral hygiene

39-: Striated vertebrae is seen in WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITION ?

1: TB spine

2: Hemangioma

3: Chordoma

4: Metastasis

40-: LMP-1 gene plays a role in oncogenesis induced by:

1: Human T cell leukemia virus type I

2: Hepatitis B virus

3: Epstein-Barr virus

4: Human papilloma virus

41-: Schistosoma haematobium is most commonly associated with which of the following bladder cancers?

1: Squamous cell carcinoma

2: Adenocarcinoma

3: Small cell carcinoma

4: Transitional cell carcinoma

42-: Tumor associated with tuberous sclerosis is/ are-

1: Renal angiomyoma

2: Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma

3: Rhabdomyoma heart

4: All the above

43:- This is Xray showing

- 1: Osteosarcoma
- 2: Osteochondroma
- 3: Osteoclastoma
- 4: Ewing sarcoma

44:- Most common type of thyroid cancer is:

- 1: Papillary carcinoma
- 2: Follicular carcinoma
- 3: Anaplastic carcinoma
- 4: Medullary carcinoma

45:- Thorium induced tumor-

- 1: Angiosarcoma of liver
- 2: Renal cell carcinoma
- 3: Lymphoma
- 4: Astrocytoma

46:- 55 year old male presents with hyperpigmentation, nail atrophy and reversible hair loss. Patient also have hamaomatous colon polyps. Diagnosis is ?

- 1: Turcot syndrome
- 2: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- 3: Bannayan-Ruvalcaba-Riley syndrome
- 4: Cronkhite-Canada syndrome

47-: Radiation exposure during infancy has been linked to which one of the following carcinoma -

- 1: Breast
- 2: Melanoma
- 3: Thyroid
- 4: Lung

48-: Leucokoria can be seen in all except -

- 1: Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous
- 2: Congenital glaucoma
- 3: Fungal endophthalmitis
- 4: Retinoblastoma

49-: ACTH producing lung carcinoma -

- 1: Small cell CA
- 2: Squamous cell CA
- 3: Mesothelioma
- 4: Bronchoadenocarcinoma

50-: Orphan Annie eye nuclei appearance is characteristic of:

- 1: Papillary carcinoma thyroid
- 2: Carcinoma pituitary
- 3: Paraganglioma
- 4: Meningioma

51-: The most common benign tumour of the orbit is

- 1: Haemangioma
- 2: Optic nerve glioma
- 3: Benign-mixed tumour
- 4: Meningioma

52-: Classification system of bone tumors is -

- 1: Enneking
- 2: Manchester
- 3: Edmonton
- 4: TNM

53-: All of the following are inhibitors of cell cycle except: (PGI Dec 2007)

- 1: P21
- 2: P27
- 3: P16 INK4A
- 4: CDK2

54-: Increased risk of cancer is seen in which of the following?

- 1: Fibroadenoma of breast
- 2: Bronchial asthma
- 3: Chronic ulcerative colitis
- 4: Leiomyoma of the uterus

55-: All of the following are pre-cancerous conditions of the lids except

- 1: Solar keratosis
- 2: Naevus



3: Xeroderma pigmentosa

4: Carcinoma-in-situ

56:- Sun-ray appearance is characteristic of

1: Osteoclastoma

2: Osteosarcoma

3: Ewing's sarcoma

4: Osteoid osteoma

57:- Most common malignancy seen in AIDS patients is:

1: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

2: Kaposi's sarcoma

3: Cancer nasopharynx

4: Hairy leukoplakia

58:- Essential for tumor metastasis is?

1: Angiogenesis

2: Tumorigenesis

3: Apoptosis

4: Inhibition of tyrosine kinase activity

59:- TROTTER'S TRIAD is seen in-

1: Juvenile nasal angiofibroma

2: Acoustic neuroma

3: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

4: Glomus tumour

60:- Which of the following renal tumours is associated with tuberous sclerosis?

- 1: Angiomyolipoma
- 2: Renal papillary adenoma
- 3: Nephroblastoma
- 4: Oncocytoma

61:- Most common presenting feature of retinoblastoma -

- 1: White reflex
- 2: Proptosis
- 3: Photophobia
- 4: Pain

62:- Lymphohistiocytic variant of Reed Sternberg cell is seen in which of the following?

- 1: Lymphocyte rich HL
- 2: Lymphocyte predominant HL
- 3: Nodular sclerosis HL
- 4: Mixed cellularity HL

63:- The orbital extension in choroid melanoma is treated with

- 1: Radio therapy
- 2: Enucleation
- 3: Evisceration
- 4: Exentration

64:- Mutation in malignant melanoma-

- 1: N-myc
- 2: CDK2A
- 3: RET
- 4: None

65-: Phelps sign is seen in :

- 1: Glomus jugulare
- 2: Vestibular shwanoma
- 3: Menniers disease
- 4: Neurofibromatosis

66-: Voex vein invasion is commonly seen in -

- 1: Retinoblastoma
- 2: Malignant melanoma
- 3: Optic nerve gliomas
- 4: Medullo- epitheliomas

67-: The cytogenetics of chromophilic renal cell carcinoma is characterized by:

- 1: Mutant VHL gene
- 2: Loss of 3p
- 3: Trisomy 7/17
- 4: Loss of 5q 3

68-: Which of the following organ involvement is not commonly observed with CNS involvement in a patient with DLBCL?

- 1: Ovary

- 2: Testis
- 3: Kidney
- 4: Adrenal

69-: Increase urine levels of 5-HIAA is associated with which condition?

- 1: Liver Cirrhosis
- 2: Papillary carcinoma of the Thyroid
- 3: Carcinoid tumor
- 4: Small cell carcinoma of the lung

70-: All of the following are true regarding thyroid adenoma, except:

- 1: Solitary, spherical and well encapsulated lesion
- 2: Uniform-appearing, colloid-containing follicles
- 3: Cystic change, calcification and Huhle cell change
- 4: Vascular invasion is commonly seen

71-: Call-Exner bodies are seen in which of the following tumours?

- 1: Dysgerminoma
- 2: Yolk sac tumor
- 3: Granulosa cell tumor
- 4: Fibroma of ovary

72-: Arrange the cyclins and CDKs in cell cycle from G1 to S checkpoint. a) CDK6/ Cyclin E b) CDK4/ Cyclin D c) CDK 1 / Cyclin B d) CDK2/ Cyclin A

- 1: b,a,d,c
- 2: c,a,d,b

3: a,b,d,c

4: a,d,b,c

73-: Which of the following is known as the "guardian of the genome"?

1: p53

2: Mdm2

3: p14

4: ATM

74-: Most common cause of bilateral proptosis in children:

1: Rhabdomyosarcoma

2: PNET

3: Retinoblastoma

4: Neuroblastoma

75-: Most common tumor of heart is?

1: Leiomyosarcoma

2: Rhabdomyosarcoma

3: Myxoma

4: Fibroma

76-: In Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, polyps are mainly seen in:

1: Rectum

2: Colon

3: Esophagus

4: Jejunum

77-: High risk HPV types are:

- 1: 16 and 18
- 2: 6 and 11
- 3: 42 and 44
- 4: 70 and 72

78-: Lynch syndrome is associated with cancers of :

- 1: Breast, colon, ovary
- 2: Breast, endometrium, ovary
- 3: Breast, colon, endometrium
- 4: Colon, endometrium, ovary

79-: BRCA1 gene is associated with

- 1: Lobular carcinoma
- 2: Mucinous carcinoma
- 3: Tubular carcinoma
- 4: Papillary carcinoma

80-: A palpable mass is noted in the right lobe of the thyroid of a 45-year-old man who visits his physician for a periodic checkup. A biopsy is performed and results in a diagnosis of medullary carcinoma of the thyroid. Which of the following histologic features of thyroid disease would most likely be present in this biopsy specimen?

- 1: Tumor cells with "Orphan Annie" nuclei
- 2: Psammoma bodies
- 3: Tumor cells embedded in an amyloid-laden stroma
- 4: Infiltrates of lymphocytes with germinal center formation

81:- Post transplant lymphoma occurs due to proliferation of which of the following cells?

- 1: T cell
- 2: B cell
- 3: NK cell
- 4: Monocyte

82:- Osteoclastoma arises from which part of bone?

- 1: Epiphysis
- 2: Metaphysis
- 3: Diaphysis
- 4: All the above

83:- Which of the following is not a B cell neoplasm?

- 1: Hairy cell leukemia
- 2: Mycosis fungoides
- 3: Mantle cell lymphoma
- 4: Burkitt's lymphoma

84:- An example of a tumour suppressor gene is-

- 1: Myc
- 2: Fos
- 3: Ras
- 4: RB

85:- Which of the following is associated with poor prognosis in Ewings sarcoma?

- 1: B2 microglobulin
- 2: Fever
- 3: Thrombocytosis
- 4: Young age

86-: The highest malignant potential is seen in:

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Familial polyposis
- 4: Infantile polyp

87-: From which of the following renal oncocytoma arises ?

- 1: Loop of henle
- 2: Collecting duct
- 3: Proximal tubule
- 4: Bowman's capsule

88-: Which of the following statements is false about Familial polyposis coli?

- 1: It is autosomal dominant condition leading to multiple polyp formation in colon.
- 2: There is 100 percent risk of carcinoma in polyps
- 3: There are hamaomatous polyps which should be atleast 80 polyps for diagnosis
- 4: Gardner syndrome is colonic polyposis associated with osteomas, fibromatosis & cutaneous cysts

89-: Diaphyseal aclasis is -

- 1: Multiple exostosis



2: Multiple enchondromatosis

3: Multiple hemangioma

4: Multiple osteoid osteoma

90-: A 15-year-old boy is injured while playing cricket. X-rays of the leg rule out of a possible fracture. The radiologist reports the boy has an evidence of aggressive bone tumor with both bone destruction and soft tissue mass. The bone biopsy reveals a bone cancer with neural differentiation. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Chondroblastoma

2: Ewing's sarcoma

3: Neuroblastoma

4: Osteosarcoma

91-: Prevalence of Burkitt's lymphoma is highest in?

1: Australia

2: Africa

3: Asia

4: America

92-: Amaurotic cat eye reflex is seen in

1: Cri du chat syndrome

2: Retinoblastoma

3: Trachoma

4: Retinitis pigmentosa

93-: Gene associated with medullary carcinoma of thyroid is?

1: RAS

2: RET

3: p53

4: MET

94-: Neurofibromatosis true is all except -

1: Autosomal recessive

2: Associated with cataract

3: Scoliosis

4: Multiple fibroma

95-: Cerebellar hemangioblastoma and retinal tumors are seen in:

1: Von Hippel Lindau syndrome

2: Neurofibromatosis type 1

3: Tuberous sclerosis

4: Neurofibromatosis type 2

96-: A one year old child having leucocoria was detected to be having a unilateral, large retinoblastoma filling half the globe. Current therapy would involve-

1: Enucleation

2: Chemotherapy followed by local dyes

3: Direct laser ablation using photodynamic cryotherapy

4: Scleral radiotherapy followed by chemotherapy

97-: A 20-year-old man presents with severe right lower quadrant abdominal pain, nausea, and anorexia. He states that the abdominal pain started around his umbilicus and has now migrated to the right lower quadrant of his abdomen. Physical examination reveals exquisite tenderness at McBurney's point. This patient is diagnosed with acute appendicitis. Which of the following is the treatment for this condition?

1: Antibiotics only, because the appendix is crucial for survival

2: Surgical resection of the appendix, because appendicitis can lead to appendiceal cancer

3: Surgical resection of the appendix, because appendicitis can lead to perforation or abscess

4: "Watch-and-wait" approach over days to see if inflammation subsides

98-: Amplification of N myc is associated with which tumour ?

1: Neuroblastoma

2: Retinoblastoma

3: Osteosarcoma

4: Neuromas

99-: DNA oncogenic viruses are all EXCEPT:

1: HTLV

2: Adenovirus

3: EBV

4: HPV

100-: True statements about renal cell carcinoma except?

1: Asbestos, sickle cell anemia & petroleum products are risk factors

2: Clear cell cancer arise from proximal convoluted tubule

3: Cannon ball metastasis

4: Bellini duct cancer arise from loop of henle.

101-: The commonest primary neoplasm of the heart in adults is?

1: Lipoma

- 2: Myxoma
- 3: Papillary fibroelastoma
- 4: Rhabdomyoma

102:- Earliest symptom of glomus tumor is -

- 1: Pulsatile tinnitus
- 2: Pulsatile otorrhoea
- 3: Vertigo
- 4: Hearing Loss

103:- what is the cause of Most common bone cancer among young men is

- 1: Chondrosarcoma
- 2: Ewing sarcoma
- 3: Osteosarcoma
- 4: Giant cell tumor

104:- Most common intracranial tumour encroaching the orbit is

- 1: Astrocytoma
- 2: Glioblastoma multiforme
- 3: Sphenoid wing meningioma
- 4: Medulloblastoma

105:- Not a specific tumor marker is?

- 1: CD 99
- 2: HMB45
- 3: b- globulin

4: CEA

106:- Treatment of metastatic disease in retinoblastoma is-

- 1: Chemotherapy
- 2: Enucleation
- 3: Radiotherapy
- 4: Cryo

107:- The most common second malignant in survivors of retinoblastoma is -

- 1: Thyroid cancer
- 2: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- 3: Optic glioma
- 4: Osteosarcoma

108:- All are poor prognostic factor for Hodgkins lymphoma except:

- 1: Young age
- 2: Involvement of stomach
- 3: Lymphocyte depletion
- 4: Extranodal metastasis

109:- Which colonic polyps have the least malignant potential:

- 1: Turcot's syndrome
- 2: Gardner's syndrome
- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: Familial adenomatous polyposis

110-: Popcorn calcification on chest X-ray seen in: (PGI Dec 2007)

- 1: Hamartoma
- 2: Granuloma
- 3: Metastasis
- 4: Sarcoidosis

111-: Retinoblastoma is associated with -

- 1: Osteosarcoma
- 2: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3: SCC
- 4: Osteoclastoma,

112-: Neuroendocrine tumor is having which of the following as an immunohistochemical marker?

- 1: Cytokeratin
- 2: Calretin
- 3: Synaptophysin
- 4: Carcinoembryonic antigen

113-: All of the following statements are true regarding 'Bare lymphocyte syndrome', except:-

- 1: Autosomal recessive inheritance
- 2: Defect in b2-Microglobulin
- 3: MHC overexpression
- 4: MHC non-expression

114-: Consumption of which of the following is not associated with development of diffuse nontoxic goiter?

- 1: Cauliflower
- 2: Cassava root
- 3: Brussel sprouts
- 4: Eggplant

115-: S 100 is a marker of?

- 1: Melanoma
- 2: Schwannoma
- 3: Histiocytoma
- 4: All of the above

116-: Which of the following genes is associated with Xp11 translocation carcinoma variant of renal cell carcinoma?

- 1: VHL
- 2: TFE3
- 3: MET
- 4: TSC1

117-: In retinoblastoma, after enucleation, which tissue is sectioned to find out systemic metastasis-

- 1: Central retinal aery
- 2: Sclera and episclera
- 3: Optic nerve
- 4: Voex vein

118:- Most common site of distant metastasis in intraorbital malignant melanoma is -

- 1: Brain
- 2: Lung
- 3: Liver
- 4: Lymph nodes

119:- Marginal lymphoma is type of -

- 1: B cell lymphoma
- 2: T cell lymphoma
- 3: NK cell lymphoma
- 4: Hodgkins lymphoma

120:- Osteogenic sarcoma arise from -

- 1: Epiphysis
- 2: Metaphysis
- 3: Growth plate
- 4: Epiphyseal coex

121:- All are true about presentation of Wilms tumor except

- 1: Painless mass
- 2: Fever
- 3: Can present in infancy
- 4: Bilateral involvement is common

122:- Call Exner body is seen in which of the following tumors?

- 1: Dysgerminoma



2: Yolk sac tumor

3: Granulosa cell tumor

4: Embryonal cancer

123-: Craniopharyngiomas are basically-

1: Tumours resembling osteomas

2: Tumours derived from Rathke's Pouch

3: Tumors similar to glottis cancer

4: Adenocarcinomas

124-: A middle aged adult undergoes orchiectomy. Looking at the gross and the histological findings, which of the following is the likely diagnosis?

1: Lymphoma

2: Seminoma

3: Yolk sac tumor

4: Teratoma

125-: Soap-bubble appearance on X-ray is characteristic of

1: Osteoclastoma

2: Osteoblastoma

3: Osteosarcoma

4: Osteoma

126-: Brown Sign is seen in-

1: Glomus tumour

2: Acoustic neuroma

3: Adenoid cystic carcinoma of parotid

4: Warthin tumour

127-: Satellite nodules are seen in-

1: Fungal corneal ulcer

2: Tuberculosis

3: Sarcoidosis

4: Viral ulcer

128-: Most common site of distant metastasis in intraorbital malignant melanoma is-

1: Brain

2: Lung

3: Liver

4: Lymph nodes

129-: Increased LDH in Aqueous Humor suggest a diagnosis of -

1: Galactosemia

2: Retinoblastoma

3: Glaucoma

4: Gyrate atrophy

130-: Which of the following is seen on electron microscopy of medullary thyroid carcinoma specimens?

1: Presence of electron-dense granules in the nucleus

2: Presence of electron-dense granules in the mitochondria

3: Presence of electron-dense granules in the endoplasmic reticulum

4: Presence of electron-dense granules in the cytoplasm

131:- A patient complains to a physician of chronic pain and tingling of the buttocks. The pain is exacerbated when the buttocks are compressed by sitting on a toilet seat or chair for long periods. No lumbar pain is noted. Pain is elicited when the physician performs Freiberg&;s maneuver. Most likely diagnosis

1: Disk compression of the sciatic nerve

2: Fibromyalgia

3: Piriformis syndrome

4: Popliteus tendinitis

132:- All the following are angiogenic factors EXCEPT:

1: VEGF

2: PDGF

3: IFN

4: TGF<sup>α</sup>

133:- Based on the characteristic cytological findings on PAP smear examination in a 26-year-old female presented for screening. What's your diagnosis?

1: LSIL

2: HSIL

3: Squamous cell carcinoma

4: Adenocarcinoma

134:- Azzopardi effect is seen in which of the following lung tumours?

1: Adenocarcinoma

2: Squamous cell carcinoma

3: Small cell carcinoma

4: Large cell carcinoma

135:- Which of the following condition is considered as a premalignant condition for secondary osteosarcoma?

- 1: Paget's disease
- 2: Enchondromatosis
- 3: Diaphyseal aclasis
- 4: All of the above

136:- Stain used for glycogen -

- 1: PAS
- 2: Congo red
- 3: Prussian blue
- 4: Alician blue

137:- What is false about Meckel's diverticulitis?

- 1: Present in 3% of the population
- 2: Presents with periumbilical pain
- 3: Remnant of proximal part of vitellointestinal duct
- 4: Lies on the anti-mesenteric border

138:- Solitary bone lesion that does not arise from metaphysis is

- 1: Giant cell tumour
- 2: Simple bone cyst
- 3: Aneurysmal bone cyst
- 4: Fibrous dysplasia

139-: Test used for Posterior dislocation of glenohumeral joint

- 1: Jerk test
- 2: Fulcrum test
- 3: Cranks test
- 4: McMurray's test

140-: Glomus jugulare are seen in?

- 1: Hypotympanum
- 2: Promontory
- 3: Epitympanum
- 4: None of these

141-: Most common cardiac tumor:

- 1: Myxoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: angiosarcoma
- 4: Metastasis

142-: Which of the following RCC do not have papillary architecture in histology ?

- 1: Xp11 translocation carcinoma
- 2: Bellini duct carcinoma
- 3: Succinate dehydrogenase-deficient RCC
- 4: Papillary carcinoma

143-: Fine needle aspiration cytology is not enough to diagnose which of the following?

- 1: Papillary cancer
- 2: Follicular cancer
- 3: Medullary cancer
- 4: Anaplastic cancer

144-: Which of the following is an important etiological factor for nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

- 1: Cytomegalovirus
- 2: Epstein Barr virus
- 3: Human Herpes Virus
- 4: Varicella

145-: Most common type of optic nerve glioma is-

- 1: Gemistocytic
- 2: Fibrous
- 3: Protoplas
- 4: Pilocytic

146-: Migratory thrombophlebitis is seen in all except: (Repeat)

- 1: Ca pancreas
- 2: Ca prostate
- 3: Ca lung
- 4: Ca breast

147-: Histological finding of solitary rectal ulcer syndrome is:

- 1: Thick collagen band under endothelial layer

2: Intraepithelial collection of lymphocytes

3: Crypt hypoplasia

4: Increased muscle layer proliferation

148-: All statements about papillary thyroid cancer are true except:

1: It is the most common subtype of thyroid cancer

2: The most common variant, and the one most liable to misdiagnosis is follicular variant

3: Is not associated with radiation as a risk factor

4: Diagnosis is made by the presence of nuclear finding and not on papillae formation

149-: EBV is associated with?

1: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

2: Intestinal carcinoma

3: Endometrial carcinoma

4: Cervical carcinoma

150-: Most common glial tumor-

1: Ependymomas

2: Astrocytoma

3: Meningioma

4: Neurofibroma

151-: Treatment of small tumour of retinoblastoma is:

1: Enucleation

2: Eviceration

3: Brachy therapy

4: Chemotherapy

152-: Carcinoma developed in a scar is called:

1: Sarcoma

2: Adenocarcinoma

3: Dermoid tumor

4: Marjolins ulcer

153-: Codman triangle is seen in

1: Ewing's sarcoma

2: Osteosarcoma

3: Madura foot

4: All of the above

154-: A 50-year-old man presents with fever and diffuse lymphadenopathy. A lymph node biopsy reveals non Hodgkin follicular lymphoma. Immunohistochemical staining of neoplastic lymphoid cells within the nodular areas of the lymph node would be expected to stain positively for which of the following protein markers?

1: Abl

2: Bax

3: Bcl-2

4: Myc

155-: Anterior bowing of the posterior maxillary wall is described as -

1: Holman miller sign

2: Hennebert sign



3: Holsky sign

4: Honeybell sign

156:- Cells seen in cutaneous T cell lymphoma are called-

1: Councilman bodies

2: Barr bodies

3: Sezary cells

4: Dohle bodies

157:- Owl' eye nucleus is seen in which type of lymphoma?

1: Non- Hodgkin's lymphoma

2: Hodgkin's lymphoma

3: Burkitt's lymphoma

4: Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma

158:- All of the following are histological features of papillary carcinoma of thyroid, except:

1: Complex branching papillae with fibrovascular core

2: Orphan Annie eye nuclei and intranuclear grooves

3: Psammoma bodies

4: Amyloid deposits

159:- In which of the following conditions polyostotic lesions are not seen

1: Hemangioma

2: Osteoid osteoma

3: Fibrous dysplasia

4: Multiple myeloma

160:- An elderly male presents with T3N0 laryngeal carcinoma. What would be the management?(AIIMS Nov 2014, May 2014)

- 1: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy
- 2: Concurrent chemoradiotherapy
- 3: Radical radiotherapy followed by chemotherapy
- 4: Radical radiotherapy without chemotherapy

161:- ck 7 negative and ck 20 negative tumor is?

- 1: Prostate carcinoma
- 2: Carcinoma colon
- 3: Urothelial carcinoma
- 4: Mesothelioma

162:- The most common symptomatic Plica syndrome is

- 1: Medial plica
- 2: Suprapatellar plica
- 3: Lateral plica
- 4: Infrapatellar plica

163:- Which subtype of Hodgkin lymphoma is associated with maximum incidence of "B" symptoms?

- 1: Nodular sclerosis type
- 2: Mixed cellularity type
- 3: Lymphocyte predominant type
- 4: Lymphocyte rich type

164-: Histopathological examination of testicular mass of 30 yr old man shows a heterogeneous, collection of differentiated cells such as neural tissue, muscle bundles, islands of cartilage, clusters of squamous epithelium, structures reminiscent of thyroid gland, bronchial epithelium, and bits of intestinal wall or brain substance. All are true about tumor except ?

1: Markers : AFP , ss HCG

2: Presence of immature components is not needed to determine the malignant potential of this tumor

3: Origin from totipotent cells

4: In post-pubeal males, this tumor is considered benign.

165-: Deletion of both Rb (retinoblastoma) genes in the same developing cell is most characteristically associated with the development of

1: Blue sclera

2: No iris

3: Subluxed lens

4: White pupil

166-: HER-2/neu gene causes breast carcinoma due to?

1: Overexpression

2: Suppression

3: Mutation

4: Translocation

167-: Klatskin tumor is -

1: Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma

2: Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma

3: Gall bladder carcinoma

4: Hepatocellular carcinoma

168:- 7 years old child presents with a lesion in upper tibia. X-ray shows radiolucent area with Codman's triangle and Sunray appearance. Diagnosis is-

1: Ewing sarcoma

2: Osteosarcoma

3: Osteoid osteoma

4: Chondrosarcoma

169:- A 40-year-old woman presents with endometrial carcinoma. Her family history reveals that her mother died of endometrial cancer at age 50, while her 42-year-old brother was recently diagnosed with coloncancer. You begin to suspect a familial cancer syndrome. What gene is most likely to be mutated in this family

1: WT-1

2: APC

3: MSH2

4: p53

170:- All are true about aneurysmal bone cyst except -

1: Eccentric

2: Expansile & lytic

3: Treated by simple curettage

4: Metaphysis of long bones

171:- Carcinoid tumour develops from:

1: Hematopoietic cells

2: Kulchitsky cells

3: Neuroglial cells

## 4: Chromaffin cells

172:- A 5yrs old boy presented with leucocoria in right eye ball diagnosed to be retinoblastoma involving full eyeball, while other eye had 2-3 small lesion in the periphery. What will be the ideal management for this patient?

- 1: Enucleation of both eyes
- 2: Enucleation of right eye& conservative management of the other eye
- 3: Enucleation of right eye and focal therapy of the other eye
- 4: 6 cycles of chemotherapy

173:- Colon carcinoma is associated with all except:

- 1: Rb
- 2: Mismatch repair genes
- 3: APC
- 4: b-catenin

174:- All are presentation of retinoblastoma except -

- 1: Leucocoria
- 2: Accommodative squint
- 3: Cataract
- 4: Glaucoma

175:- Which of the following subtype has the strongest association with HIV in Hodgkin lymphoma ?

- 1: Lymphocyte-rich
- 2: Lymphocyte-depleted
- 3: Nodular lymphocyte-predominant

4: Nodular sclerosis

176:- Ideal treatment of B/L retinoblastoma-

- 1: Enucleation
- 2: Radiation
- 3: Chemotherapy
- 4: Cyclophotocoagulation

177:- Based on epidemiological studies, which of the following has been found to be most protective against colon cancer?

- 1: High fiber diet
- 2: Low fat diet
- 3: Low selenium diet
- 4: Low protein diet

178:- Nasopharyngeal carcinoma caused by -

- 1: EBV
- 2: HPV
- 3: HSV
- 4: VZV

179:- Most Common "Primary" Tumor of Heart is?

- 1: Rhabdomyoma
- 2: Fibroma
- 3: Myxoma
- 4: Lipoma

180:- Most common histological form of lung Ca that metastasizes is -

- 1: Squamous cell CA
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Alveolar-carcinoma
- 4: Small cell carcinoma

181:- The most common tumor of the cerebellopontine angle is -

- 1: Meningioma
- 2: Acoustic neuroma
- 3: Neurofiroma
- 4: None of the above

182:- The following have defect in DNA repair mechanism except for:

- 1: Xeroderma Pigmentosa
- 2: Fanconi anemia
- 3: Huntington's disease
- 4: Ataxia-telangectasia

183:- Which of the following tumor is associated with BRAF mutation?

- 1: Adenocarcinoma Colon
- 2: Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- 3: Hodgkin's lymphoma
- 4: Hepatocellular carcinoma

184:- Which of the following tumour is associated with raised serum alkaline phosphatase levels?

- 1: Osteoclastoma
- 2: Osteosarcoma
- 3: Multiple myeloma
- 4: Chondrosarcoma

185:- Tumour arising from crown of unerupted tooth is?

- 1: Periapical cyst
- 2: Odontogenic keratocyst
- 3: Dentigerous cyst
- 4: Ameloblastoma

186:- Which cancer has maximum propensity to spread to cervical lymph nodes -

- 1: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- 2: Carcinoma of hard palate
- 3: Carcinoma of soft palate
- 4: Carcinoma of mandible

187:- Which of the following is earliest and consistent sympt< of glomus tumor:

- 1: Hoarseness
- 2: Tinnitus
- 3: Otorrhea
- 4: Dysphagia

188:- A 59-year-old man complains of progressive weakness. He reports that his stools are very dark. Physical examination demonstrates fullness in the right lower quadrant.



Laboratory studies show iron deficiency anemia, with a serum hemoglobin level of 7.4 g/dL. Stool specimens are positive for occult blood. Colonoscopy discloses an ulcerating lesion of the cecum. Which of the following serum tumor markers is most likely to be useful for following this patient after surgery?

- 1: Alpha-fetoprotein
- 2: Carcinoembryonic antigen
- 3: Chorionic gonadotropin
- 4: Chromogranin

189-: Carcinoma ovary marker is-

- 1: CA 19-9
- 2: CD 99
- 3: CD 34
- 4: CA 125

190-: CD marker of histiocytosis is -

- 1: CD1A
- 2: CD 1B
- 3: CD1C
- 4: CD1D

191-: Which is the most common site for extrathoracic metastases in patients with lung carcinoma -

- 1: Kidneys
- 2: Liver
- 3: Vertebral body
- 4: Adrenal glands

192:- A 65-year-old male diagnosed by biopsy a case of squamous cell carcinoma of lung, has very high serum calcium levels. Probable cause is?

- 1: Parathyroid hormone
- 2: Parathyroid hormone-related peptide
- 3: Calcitonin
- 4: Calcitonin-related peptide

193:- Which of the following is not a feature of Papillary carcinoma of thyroid?

- 1: Rearrangement of RET gene
- 2: Rearrangement of NTRK1 gene
- 3: Mutation of BRAF gene
- 4: Mutation of RAS gene

194:- Brown sign is seen in -

- 1: Glomus tumor
- 2: Meniere's disease
- 3: Acoustic neuroma
- 4: Otosclerosis

195:- Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for endometrial carcinoma?

- 1: Obesity
- 2: Nulliparity
- 3: Smoking
- 4: Tamoxifen

196:- All of the following are not false about seminomas, except:

- 1: Most common type of germ cell tumor
- 2: Schiller-Duval bodies are commonly seen
- 3: Serum HCG levels are elevated
- 4: Spermatocytic seminomas are usually slow growing

197-: Cerebello pontine angle tumour is most commonly:

- 1: Acoustic neuroma
- 2: Cholesteotoma
- 3: Meningioma
- 4: All of the above

198-: Commonest manifestation of retinoblastoma is

- 1: Pseudohypopyon
- 2: Leukocoria
- 3: Squint
- 4: Nystagmus

199-: Most common intraocular malignancy of childhood is

- 1: Neuroblastoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Malignant melanoma
- 4: Retinoblastoma

200-: Mesothelioma associated with which variety of asbestos -

- 1: Serpentine
- 2: Amphibole

3: Both the above

4: None of the above

201-: Which of the following is least commonly associated with renal cell carcinoma?

1: Polycythemia

2: Amyloidosis

3: Cushing's syndrome

4: Hypertension

202-: The diagnostic triad of exophthalmos, diabetes insipidus and bone lesions is characteristic of

1: Fibrous dysplasia

2: Letterer-Siwe disease

3: Osteoporosis

4: Hand-Schuller Christian disease

203-: Treatment of choice for pleomorphic adenoma is-

1: Excision of tumor

2: Superficial parotidectomy

3: Radical parotidectomy

4: Radiotherapy

204-: Which of the following is not a germ cell tumor?

1: Embryonal cell cancer

2: Primitive Neuroendocrine tumor

3: Dysgerminoma

4: Teratoma

205:- Tumour most sensitive to radiotherapy is

- 1: Osteogenic sarcoma
- 2: Ewing's sarcoma
- 3: Multiple myeloma
- 4: Osteoclastoma

206:- Which among the following pairs of Oncogenes is activated by Translocation?

- 1: SIS 8c HST-
- 2: HGF 8c L-MYC
- 3: TGF $\alpha$  8c CDK4
- 4: ABL 8c C-MYC

207:- All of the following are features of medullary carcinoma of thyroid, except:

- 1: Arises from parafollicular cells or C-cells
- 2: Known association with MEN-2A or MEN-2B syndromes
- 3: RAS gene mutations plays an important role in its tumorigenesis
- 4: Tumour cells secrete calcitonin

208:- Most common intraocular tumour of childhood is:

- 1: Malignant Melanoma
- 2: Retinoblastoma
- 3: Haemangioma
- 4: Rhabdomyoma

209:- All of the following statements are true regarding human T cell leukemia virus 1 except:

- 1: It causes adult T cell lymphoma/leukaemia
- 2: It has tropism for CD 8 + T cell
- 3: It has long latent period of about 40 to 60 years
- 4: Leukaemia develop in only 3 to 5% of infected individual

210:- 46-year-old woman with prominent splenomegaly presents with a 3-month history of malaise, easy fatigability, weakness, weight loss, and anorexia. A complete blood count and differential demonstrates a white blood cell count of 250,000/mm<sup>3</sup> (normal 3,000 to 10,000/mm<sup>3</sup> ) with a predominance of myelocytes, metamyelocytes, band cells, and segmented neutrophils. Cytogenetic analysis is most likely to reveal which of the following translocations

- 1: t(8;14)
- 2: t(9;22)
- 3: t(11;22)
- 4: t(14;18)

211:- Which of the following carcinoma most frequently metastasizes to brain -

- 1: Small cell carcinoma lung
- 2: Prostate cancer
- 3: Rectal carcinoma
- 4: Endometrial cancer

212:- A young girl presented with swelling of right thigh, with history of trauma 2 months back. Now she presents with swelling at mid-shaft of femur & low grade fever. ESR is mildly raised. X-ray shows a laminated periosteal reaction. Next line of investigation would be -

- 1: MRI
- 2: Biopsy

3: Bone scan

4: Blood count & CRP

213:- The lymphocytic and histiocytic variant of Reed- Sternberg cell is seen in -

1: Follicular center lymphoma

2: Lymphocyte depleted Hodkin's disease

3: Nodular sclerosis Hodkin's disease

4: Lymphocyte predominant Hodkin's disease

214:- Which of the following mutation is seen in Cowden syndrome?

1: STK 11 mutation

2: SMAD 4 mutation

3: PTEN mutation

4: PTCH mutation

215:- Orbital metastasis is common in :

1: Melanoma

2: Neuroblastoma

3: Hypernephroma

4: Hepatoma

216:- Most common site of artery of atherosclerosis -

1: LAD

2: RCA

3: LCX

4: Diagonal branch of LAD

217:- RET proto-oncogene is associated with:-

- 1: Medullary thyroid cancer
- 2: Paraganglioma
- 3: Papillary thyroid cancer
- 4: CNS tumors

218:- Fisch classification is used for?

- 1: Paravertebral tumours
- 2: Glomus tumor
- 3: Synovial sarcomas
- 4: Retroperitoneal tumours

219:- HMB 45 is a tumor marker for -

- 1: Neuroblastoma
- 2: Neurofibroma
- 3: Malignant melanoma
- 4: Angiosarcoma

220:- Retinoblastoma is associated with:

- 1: Intracranial calcification
- 2: Intra orbital calcification
- 3: Optic canal widening
- 4: Hydrocephalus

221:- Ebstein Barr virus has been implicated in the following malignancies except:



- 1: Hodgkin's disease
- 2: B-cell lymphoma
- 3: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- 4: Multiple myeloma

222-: All of the following are seen in follicular carcinoma of thryoid, except:

- 1: PAX8-PPARG fusion
- 2: RAS gene mutations
- 3: Point mutations of TP53
- 4: Loss-of-function mutations of PTEN gene

223-: Osteoclastic giant cells are seen in all except

- 1: Osteoclastoma
- 2: Osteoblastoma
- 3: Aneurysmal bone cyst
- 4: Chondroblastoma

224-: Reed Sternberg cells are found in -

- 1: Hodkin's disease
- 2: Sickle cell anaemia
- 3: Thalassemia
- 4: CML

225-: For which one of the following tumors Gastrin is a biochemical marker?

- 1: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
- 2: Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor

3: Pheochromocytoma

4: Gastrointestinal stromal tumor

226:- A 27-year-old man with history of alcoholism and repeated bouts of aspiration pneumonia comes to the emergency room with a high fever and pleuritic chest pain. Physical examination reveals dullness on percussion and absence of breath sounds in the right lower lung field. A chest X-ray demonstrates pleural fluid on the right side. Thoracentesis returns a thick, foul-smelling fluid. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Chylothorax

2: Empyema

3: Hemothorax

4: Pneumothorax

227:- Adenocarcinoma of the lung is NOT associated with which of the following features?

1: Is not associated with cigarette smoking

2: Is usually found in the periphery of the lung

3: Is more common in women than men

4: Often produces ectopic hormones

228:- Most common Hodgkin's lymphoma?

1: Nodular sclerosis

2: Mixed cellularity

3: Lymphocyte depleted

4: Lymphocyte rich

229:- A 42-year-old woman presents with a diffuse swelling in front of the neck. Thyroid function tests are within normal limits. A fine-needle biopsy reveals malignant cells. The

tumor is excised and examined. The tumour cells are positive for calcitonin on immunohistochemistry. What is the appropriate pathologic diagnosis?

- 1: Anaplastic carcinoma
- 2: Follicular carcinoma
- 3: Medullary carcinoma
- 4: Papillary carcinoma

230:- Secondaries are common in all, except:

- 1: Skull
- 2: Hand and feet bones
- 3: Proximal limb bones
- 4: Veebrae

231:- True about Glomus jugalre are all EXCEPT:

- 1: Rising sun sign is seen
- 2: Involves 9lh and 10th cranial nerve
- 3: Pulsatile tinnitus is seen
- 4: Invades epitympanum

232:- Which of the following is not a B-cell neoplasm?

- 1: Hairy cell leukemia
- 2: Angiocentric lymphoma
- 3: Mantle cell lymphoma
- 4: Burkitt's lymphoma

233:- Basophilic staining of vascular walls due to encrustation by DNA from necrotic tumour cells is seen in which of the following variants of lung cancer?

- 1: Squamous cell variant
- 2: Adenocarcinoma variant
- 3: Small cell variant
- 4: Large cell variant

234:- Knudson's two stage hypothesis is for-

- 1: Glaucoma
- 2: Retinoblastoma
- 3: Optic glioma
- 4: Meningioma

235:- Rb gene is located on which chromosome?

- 1: 6
- 2: 9
- 3: 13
- 4: 21

236:- Which of the following malignant salivary gland tumours has a tendency for perineural invasion?

- 1: Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- 2: Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- 3: Adenocarcinoma
- 4: Acinous cell carcinoma

237:- Most common site of metastasis in intraorbital melanoma is

- 1: Brain

2: Lung

3: Lymph node

4: Liver

238:- Mycosis fungoides is?

1: T cell lymphoma

2: B cell lymphoma

3: Mixed

4: Plasma cell tumour

239:- Most common histological variant of RCC is:

1: Clear cell carcinoma

2: Papillary carcinoma

3: Chromophobe carcinoma

4: Collecting duct carcinoma

240:- Which virus is implicated in Burkitts lymphoma? (E. REPEAT 2013)

1: EBV

2: HTLV

3: HPV

4: HHV8

241:- Gene for retinoblastoma is found on which chromosome

1: 13

2: 14

3: 15

4: 16

242-: Amyloid deposition and raised serum calcitonin levels are seen in which thyroid tumor?

- 1: Papillary carcinoma
- 2: Follicular carcinoma
- 3: Medullary carcinoma
- 4: Anaplastic carcinoma

243-: Tumour most commonly metastasizing to bone in females is

- 1: Carcinoma lung
- 2: Carcinoma breast
- 3: Carcinoma thyroid
- 4: Carcinoma ovary

244-: Infertility is a common feature of seoli cell only syndrome because:

- 1: Too many seoli cells inhibit spermatogenesis inhibin
- 2: Proper blood testis barrier is not established
- 3: There is no germ cells in this condition
- 4: Sufficient numbers of spermatozoa are not produced

245-: All of the following are examples of tumour markers, except:

- 1: Alpha-HCG
- 2: AFP
- 3: NSE
- 4: CEA

246-: Treatment of metastatic disease in retinoblastoma -

- 1: Chemotherapy
- 2: Enucleation
- 3: Radiotherapy
- 4: Cryo

247-: A 5 yr old boy presented with leukocoria in right eyeball diagnosed to be retinoblastoma involving full eyeball, while other eye had 2-3 small lesions in the periphery. What will be the ideal management for this patient?

- 1: Enucleation of both eyes
- 2: Enucleation of right eye & conservative management of the other eye
- 3: Enucleation of right eye and focal therapy of the other eye
- 4: 6 cycles of chemotherapy

248-: Pancoast tumor is?

- 1: Superior sulcus tumor
- 2: Inferior sulcus tumor
- 3: Median sulcus tumor
- 4: None of the above

249-: In Wilm's tumor the following leads to emergence of resistance to chemotherapy:

- 1: Nephrogenic rests
- 2: Monophasic morphology
- 3: Anaplasia
- 4: Capsular infiltration

250:- All of the following statements about synol cell sarcoma, are true, except -

- 1: Originate from synol lining
- 2: Occur more often at extraaicular sites
- 3: Usually seen in patients less than 50 years of age
- 4: Knee and foot are common sites involved

251:- The most impoant determinant of prognosis of a patients with Wilms tumor is:

- 1: Stage of disease
- 2: Histology
- 3: Loss of chromosome 1p
- 4: Age of presentation

252:- Use of OCPs are known to protect against following malignancies except:

- 1: Ovarian carcinoma
- 2: Endometrial carcinoma
- 3: Colorectal carcinomas
- 4: Carcinoma cervix

253:- A 45 yrs male presented with an expansile lesion in the centre of femoral metaphysis. The lesion shows endosteal scalloping & punctuate calcifications. Most likely diagnosis is -

- 1: Osteosarcoma
- 2: Chondrosarcoma
- 3: Simple bone cyst
- 4: Fibrous Dysplasia

254:- Examination of a lymph node from the neck of a 26-year-old man with bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy reveals total effacement of nodal architecture, and at higher



power, the characteristic cell shown below. Which of the following additional studies is best suited for confirmation of diagnosis in this case?

- 1: Serum protein electrophoresis
- 2: Immunohistochemistry
- 3: Flow cytometry
- 4: Gene rearrangement studies

255-: Which of the following is true about chondrosarcoma?

- 1: The peak incidence is between 10 and 20 years
- 2: It usually presents as a juxtacortical lesion
- 3: The long bones of the extremities are the most common site
- 4: A slow growth rate is typical

256-: CA125 is used for?

- 1: Follow up of ovarian cancer
- 2: Diagnosis of pancreatic cancer
- 3: Diagnosis of stomach cancer
- 4: Diagnosis of ovarian cancer

257-: Fixative agent for PAP smear is which of the following?

- 1: Normal saline
- 2: 95% ethanol
- 3: Formalin
- 4: Air drying

258-: Azzopardi effect is seen in:

- 1: Squamous cell CA
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Small cell lung CA
- 4: Large cell CA

259-: Investigation of choice in vestibular schwannoma -

- 1: MRI
- 2: CT
- 3: USG
- 4: X-ray

260-: Which of the following markers are seen in Primary effusion lymphoma?

- 1: CD30, CD138
- 2: CD20, CD28
- 3: CD19, CD20
- 4: CD29, CD30

261-: All of the following are true about Mucoepidermoid carcinoma except -

- 1: Invades the facial nerve
- 2: Greater the mucin - producing cells, more malignant is the behavior
- 3: Behave like benign tumors in major salivary glands
- 4: Facial nerve preservation can be considered in low grade tumors

262-: Development of Chondrosarcomas is related with -

- 1: Maffucci syndrome
- 2: Felty syndrome

3: Ollier's disease

4: None of the above

263:- CA maxilla stage III(T3NoMo), treatment of choice is :

1: Radiotherapy

2: Surgery + Radiotherapy

3: Chemotherapy

4: Chemotherapy + Surgery

264:- Most common malignant intraorbital tumor in adult is -

1: Lymphoma

2: Rhabdomyosarcoma

3: Dermoid cyst

4: Sarcoma

265:- Which chemotherapeutic agent is pro carcinogenic?

1: Alkylating agents

2: Antibiotics

3: Monoclonal antibodies

4: All of the above

266:- A patient presents with pain in the thigh, relieved by aspirin. X-ray shows a radiolucent mass surrounded by sclerosis. Diagnosis is -

1: Osteoma

2: Osteoid osteoma

3: Osteoblastoma

4: Osteoclastoma

267-: According to Enneking system, not true regarding an active benign tumor is -

- 1: Intracapsular
- 2: Margin of reactive bone
- 3: Thick rim of reactive bone
- 4: Extended curettage is treatment

268-: Increased LDH in Aqueous Humor suggest a diagnosis of-

- 1: Galactosemia
- 2: Retinoblastoma
- 3: Glaucoma
- 4: Gyrate atrophy

269-: The following parasitic infections predispose to malignancies?

- 1: Paragonimus westermani
- 2: Guinea worm infection
- 3: Clonorchiasis
- 4: Ancylostoma

270-: A recurrent chalazion should be subjected to histopathologic evaluation to exclude the possibility of

- 1: Sebaceous cell carcinoma
- 2: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 3: Malignant melanoma
- 4: Basal cell carcinoma

271:- Lung cancer is most commonly associated with?

- 1: Silicosis
- 2: Berylliosis
- 3: Asbestosis
- 4: Anthracosis

272:- Tumors associated with organisms are all except:

- 1: Hepatocellular cancer
- 2: Non-small Cell Carcinoma of Lung
- 3: Gastric cancer
- 4: Nasopharyngeal cancer

273:- Which of the following marker is used to diagnose rhabdomyosarcoma?

- 1: Desmin
- 2: Synaptophysin
- 3: Myeloperoxidase
- 4: Cytokeratin

274:- A 60-year-old man who worked for 30 years in a chemical factory complains of painless hematuria. Urine cytology discloses dysplastic cells. A bladder biopsy demonstrates transitional cell carcinoma. Which of the following carcinogens was most likely involved in the pathogenesis of bladder cancer in this patient?

- 1: Aniline dyes
- 2: Arsenic
- 3: Benzene
- 4: Cisplatinium

275:- Ohngren's classification is used for -

- 1: Maxillary carcinoma
- 2: Mandibular carcinoma
- 3: Buccal carcinoma
- 4: Tongue carcinoma

276:- Which of the following are features of diffuse sclerosing variant of papillary carcinoma?

- 1: Occurs in young individuals including children
- 2: Extensive fibrosis throughout the gland
- 3: Associated with lymphocytic infiltrate
- 4: All of the above

277:- Patient presenting with unilateral sensorineural hearing loss and MRI presentation is given above, what is the most probable diagnosis?

- 1: Acoustic neuroma
- 2: Astrocytoma
- 3: Glioma
- 4: Secondaries in the brain

278:- A 34 year old patient presented with thyroid nodule. Ultrasonography of the thyroid nodule shows foci of calcification. Histological features are shown in the diagram below, what is your likely diagnosis?

- 1: Follicular carcinoma
- 2: Medullary carcinoma
- 3: Papillary carcinoma
- 4: Anaplastic carcinoma

279:- Least common cause of clubbing is:

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Squamous cell cancer
- 3: Small cell cancer
- 4: Mesothelioma

280:- Anti-apoptotic factor is?

- 1: Bax
- 2: Bim
- 3: Bad
- 4: Bcl-2

281:- Which of the following is one of the most important prognostic factors for colorectal carcinoma?

- 1: Site of lesion
- 2: Tumour size and characteristics
- 3: Age of patient
- 4: Lymph node status

282:- Phlegm sign is seen in?

- 1: Otosclerosis
- 2: Meniere's disease
- 3: Lateral sinus thrombosis
- 4: Glomus tumor

283:- Squamous cell carcinoma marker is -

- 1: Vimentin
- 2: Cytokeratin
- 3: Desmin
- 4: Myogenin

284:- A 23-year-old woman presents with cervical and mediastinal lymphadenopathy. Biopsy of a cervical lymph node reveals a nodular appearance with fibrous bands, effacement of the lymph node architecture, and numerous lacunar cells. Which of the following is true regarding this disorder?

- 1: Benign neoplasm
- 2: Frequent association with EBV infection
- 3: Lacunar cells are positive for CD20 and CD45
- 4: Relatively orable clinical course

285:- Most common malignant intraorbital tumor in adult is-

- 1: Lymphoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Dermoid cyst
- 4: Sarcoma

286:- Point mutaton in which protooncogene is responsible for the development of gastrointestinal stromal tumor -

- 1: KIT
- 2: ALK
- 3: RET
- 4: FLT3



287:- An eight years old boy presents with progressive swelling around the knee joint of two months duration following mild trauma. Local examination reveals an irregular bony swelling over the upper end of tibia, with raised local temperature and of variable consistency and ill defined margins. The most likely diagnosis is -

- 1: Giant cell tumour
- 2: Ewing's sarcoma
- 3: Osteogenic sarcoma
- 4: Secondary metastasis

288:- Most common lung carcinoma is non-smokers and women?

- 1: Small cell carcinoma
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 4: Large cell carcinoma

289:- All of the following are histological features of follicular carcinoma, except:

- 1: Capsular and vascular invasion
- 2: Uniform cells forming repetitive follicular pattern
- 3: Intranuclear grooves and nuclear pseudo-inclusions
- 4: Huhle cell variant present

290:- Which of the following is the commonest site of intestinal tuberculosis?

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Colon

291:- Which of the following is good prognostic factor for neuroblastoma?

- 1: Diploidy
- 2: N-myc amplification
- 3: Loss of 11q
- 4: Triploidy

292:- Most common site of bony metastases in Retinoblastoma-

- 1: Skull bones
- 2: Hip bones
- 3: Ribs
- 4: Veebrae

293:- A 70-year-old man presents with fatigue, weight loss, abdominal pain, and ove blood in the stools. A complete blood count reveals anemia with hemoglobin of 10 g/dL. A colonoscopy and subsequent colonic biopsy reveal adenocarcinoma. Which of the following is the most likely predisposing lesion/disorder that lead to this malignancy?

- 1: Tubular adenoma
- 2: FAP syndrome
- 3: Hyperplastic polyp
- 4: HNPCC syndrome

294:- Which of the following is not used as a tumour marker in testicular tumours?

- 1: AFP
- 2: LDH
- 3: HCG
- 4: CEA

295-: BRAF gene mutation is seen in-

- 1: Breast carcinoma
- 2: Melanoma
- 3: Osteosarcoma
- 4: Prostate carcinoma

296-: Following is true about the incidence of tumors of salivary glands except -

- 1: Pleomorphic adenoma - 50%
- 2: Oncocytoma - 5%
- 3: Warthins tumor - 5 - 10%
- 4: Mucoepidermoid carcinoma - 15%

297-: Askin tumor:

- 1: Primitive neuroectodermal tumor in chest
- 2: Cholangiocarcinoma arising from bifurcation of bile duct
- 3: Lung adenocarcinoma involving apical region
- 4: Enterochromaffin cell tumor

298-: All are good prognostic factors for neuroblastoma except-

- 1: Trk-A expression absent
- 2: Absence of 1p loss
- 3: Absence of 17 p gain
- 4: Absence of 11 q loss

299-: Calcified mass seen in eyes of children:

- 1: Rhabdomyosarcoma

2: Retinoblastoma

3: Metastasis

4: Leukaemia

300-: A tumor similar to that shown in the illustration is observed in a biopsy specimen from the thyroid of a 50-year-old woman. An adjacent lymph node is also involved. Which of the following descriptions of this tumor is most appropriate?

1: Functional tumor resulting in thyrotoxicosis

2: Slow-growing lesion with relatively good prognosis

3: Origin from C cells

4: Calcitonin-producing tumor

301-: Starry sky appearance is seen in -

1: Burkitts lymphoma

2: CLL

3: Diffuse large B cell lymphoma

4: ALCL

302-: Melanocytic marker is?

1: CD99

2: HMB-45

3: NMP-22

4: CA-125

303-: AFP is increased in all conditions except?

1: Pregnancy

2: Seminoma

3: HCC

4: Lung carcinoma

304-: Retinoblastoma is

1: Autosomal dominant

2: Autosomal recessive

3: X - linked recessive

4: X- linked dominant

305-: Vortex vein invasion is a feature of

1: Malignant melanoma

2: Retinoblastoma

3: Medulloepithelioma

4: Optic nerve glioma

306-: Which of the following histological type lung carcinoma has worst prognosis -

1: Squamous cell CA

2: Adenocarcinoma

3: Alveolar-carcinoma

4: Small cell carcinoma

307-: Orbital lesions of childhood include all of the following except

1: Cavernous haemangioma

2: Secondary orbital meningioma

3: Neurofibroma

4: Lymphangioma

308:- The most common primary cause of intraocular tumor in children -

- 1: Retinoblastoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Neuroblastoma
- 4: Melanoma

309:- Cancer cachexia is due to?

- 1: TNF-a
- 2: IL-5
- 3: IL-8
- 4: Phospholipase A2

310:- Most common tumor of pineal gland is:

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Germinomas
- 3: Teratoma
- 4: Embryonal Carcinoma

311:- The most common primary cause of intraocular tumor in children-

- 1: Retinoblastoma
- 2: Rhabdomyosarcoma
- 3: Neuroblastoma
- 4: Melanoma

312:- Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma of nose is -

- 1: Carcinoma
- 2: Sarcoma
- 3: Carcinosarcoma
- 4: Hamartoma

313-: The commonest true benign tumour of the bone is

- 1: Osteoma
- 2: Osteoid osteoma
- 3: Osteoblastoma
- 4: Osteochondroma

314-: Mucosal melanosis and hamaomatous polyps are seen in?

- 1: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- 2: Cronkhite Canada syndrome
- 3: Familial adenomatous polyposis
- 4: Hereditary non polyposis colonic cancer

315-: Which of the following organ is usually the first site of metastasis in a case of osteosarcoma of young female?

- 1: Kidneys
- 2: Lungs
- 3: Liver
- 4: CNS

316-: Most common true benign tumor of the bone is -

- 1: Giant cell tumor

2: Simple bone cyst

3: Osteoid osteoma

4: Enchondroma

317:- Retinoblastoma can occur bilaterally in how many percentage of the cases?

1: 10-15%

2: 15-20%

3: 20-25%

4: 25-30%

318:- Tumour cells avoid immugenic response by all except:

1: Decreased expression of MHC I molecule

2: Decreased expression of MHC II molecule

3: Immunosuppression

4: Antigen loss

319:- Uses of tumor marker are all except :

1: Screening of a cancer

2: Follow up of a cancer patient, esp. for knowing about recurrence

3: Confirmation of a diagnosed cancer

4: For monitoring the treatment of a cancer

320:- All are the potential carcinogens for hepatic angiosarcoma except :

1: Thorotrast

2: Arsenic

3: Polyvinyl chloride



4: Naphthylamine

321:- True about primary gastric lymphoma is

- 1: Affects young adults
- 2: Surgery is never indicated
- 3: T cell lymphoma
- 4: H pylori infection increases the risk

322:- Most common cause of bone malignancy -

- 1: Secondaries
- 2: Osteosarcoma
- 3: Ewing's sarcoma
- 4: Osteoclastoma

323:- A 34-year-old man presents to OPD with gynecomastia and erectile dysfunction. Physical examination reveals a palpable, non-tender testicular mass within the body of testis. His serum testosterone and estradiol levels were elevated. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Leydig cell tumour
- 2: Granulosa cell tumour
- 3: Spermatocytic tumour
- 4: Yolk sac tumour

324:- Klatskin tumor: (Repeat)

- 1: Primitive neuroectodermal tumor in chest
- 2: Cholangiocarcinoma arising from bifurcation of bile duct
- 3: Lung adenocarcinoma involving apical region

4: Enterochromaffin cell tumor

## Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	1	Small Cell Ca
2	3	Rhabdomyosarcoma
3	1	Cytokeratin
4	3	Starry sky pattern on histology
5	4	Sphenoidal wing meningioma
6	3	Ground glass appearance
7	3	RET proto oncogene
8	1	Basal-cell carcinoma
9	1	Squamous cell carcinoma involving the apex of his left lung
10	1	PAX8 -PPAR $\alpha$
11	3	Thyroid
12	1	Hyperparathyroidism
13	2	Multiple myeloma
14	1	Lung cancer
15	2	Retinoblastoma
16	4	All of the above
17	2	Azzopardy effect
18	4	All of the above
19	4	Carpopedal spasm
20	4	T lymphocyte
21	2	Childhood tumour
22	1	Rhabdomyosarcoma

23	1	Retinoblastoma
24	1	Osteoclastoma
25	1	Osteosarcoma
26	3	Antoni A and Antoni B pattern
27	3	Sensorineural hearing loss
28	1	Hepatocellular carcinoma
29	3	DNA Repair
30	3	Angiosarcoma of liver
31	2	Adenocarcinoma
32	3	Medullary carcinoma
33	2	Papilloma viruses produce tumors in animals but not in humans
34	1	EBV
35	1	Horner's syndrome
36	3	TTF 1
37	3	Cavernous haemangioma
38	2	Tobacco use
39	2	Hemangioma
40	3	Epstein-Barr virus
41	1	Squamous cell carcinoma
42	4	All the above
43	3	Osteoclastoma
44	1	Papillary carcinoma
45	1	Angiosarcoma of liver
46	4	Cronkhite-Canada syndrome

47	3	Thyroid
48	2	Congenital glaucoma
49	1	Small cell CA
50	1	Papillary carcinoma thyroid
51	1	Haemangioma
52	1	Enneking
53	4	CDK2
54	3	Chronic ulcerative colitis
55	2	Naevus
56	2	Osteosarcoma
57	2	Kaposi's sarcoma
58	1	Angiogenesis
59	3	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
60	1	Angiomyolipoma
61	1	White reflex
62	2	Lymphocyte predominant HL
63	4	Exentration
64	2	CDK2A
65	1	Glomus jugulare
66	2	Malignant melanoma
67	3	Trisomy 7/17
68	1	Ovary
69	3	Carcinoid tumor
70	4	Vascular invasion is commonly seen
71	3	Granulosa cell tumor

72	1	b,a,d,c
73	1	p53
74	4	Neuroblastoma
75	3	Myxoma
76	4	Jejunum
77	1	16 and 18
78	4	Colon, endometrium, ovary
79	2	Mucinous carcinoma
80	3	Tumor cells embedded in an amyloid-laden stroma
81	2	B cell
82	1	Epiphysis
83	2	Mycosis fungoides
84	4	RB
85	2	Fever
86	3	Familial polyposis
87	2	Collecting duct
88	3	There are hamaomatous polyps which should be atleast 80 polyps for diagnosis
89	1	Multiple exostosis
90	2	Ewing's sarcoma
91	2	Africa
92	2	Retinoblastoma
93	2	RET
94	1	Autosomal recessive
95	1	Von Hippel Lindau syndrome

96	1	Enucleation
97	3	Surgical resection of the appendix, because appendicitis can lead to perforation or abscess
98	1	Neuroblastoma
99	1	HTLV
100	4	Bellini duct cancer arise from loop of henle.
101	2	Myxoma
102	1	Pulsatile tinnitus
103	3	Osteosarcoma
104	3	Sphenoid wing meningioma
105	4	CEA
106	1	Chemotherapy
107	4	Osteosarcoma
108	1	Young age
109	3	Juvenile polyp
110	1	Hamartoma
111	1	Osteosarcoma
112	3	Synaptophysin
113	3	MHC overexpression
114	4	Eggplant
115	4	All of the above
116	2	TFE3
117	3	Optic nerve
118	3	Liver
119	1	B cell lymphoma

120	2	Metaphysis
121	4	Bilateral involvement is common
122	3	Granulosa cell tumor
123	2	Tumours derived from Rathke's Pouch
124	2	Seminoma
125	1	Osteoclastoma
126	1	Glomus tumour
127	1	Fungal corneal ulcer
128	3	Liver
129	2	Retinoblastoma
130	4	Presence of electron-dense granules in the cytoplasm
131	3	Piriformis syndrome
132	3	IFN
133	1	LSIL
134	3	Small cell carcinoma
135	4	All of the above
136	1	PAS
137	1	Present in 3% of the population
138	1	Giant cell tumour
139	1	Jerk test
140	1	Hypotympanum
141	4	Metastasis
142	3	Succinate dehydrogenase-deficient RCC
143	2	Follicular cancer
144	2	Epstein Barr virus



145	4	Pilocytic
146	4	Ca breast
147	4	Increased muscle layer proliferation
148	3	Is not associated with radiation as a risk factor
149	1	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
150	2	Astrocytoma
151	3	Brachy therapy
152	4	Marjolin's ulcer
153	2	Osteosarcoma
154	3	Bcl-2
155	1	Holman miller sign
156	3	Sezary cells
157	2	Hodgkin's lymphoma
158	4	Amyloid deposits
159	2	Osteoid osteoma
160	2	Concurrent chemoradiotherapy
161	1	Prostate carcinoma
162	1	Medial plica
163	2	Mixed cellularity type
164	4	In post-pubeal males, this tumor is considered benign.
165	4	White pupil
166	1	Overexpression
167	1	Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma
168	2	Osteosarcoma
169	3	MSH2

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170	3	Treated by simple curettage
171	2	Kulschitsky cells
172	3	Enucleation of right eye and focal therapy of the other eye
173	1	Rb
174	3	Cataract
175	2	Lymphocyte-depleted
176	2	Radiation
177	1	High fiber diet
178	1	EBV
179	3	Myxoma
180	4	Small cell carcinoma
181	2	Acoustic neuroma
182	3	Huntington's disease
183	1	Adenocarcinoma Colon
184	2	Osteosarcoma
185	3	Dentigerous cyst
186	1	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
187	2	Tinnitus
188	2	Carcinoembryonic antigen
189	4	CA 125
190	1	CD1A
191	4	Adrenal glands
192	2	Parathyroid hormone-related peptide
193	4	Mutation of RAS gene

194	1	Glomus tumor
195	3	Smoking
196	2	Schiller-Duval bodies are commonly seen
197	1	Acoustic neuroma
198	2	Leukocoria
199	4	Retinoblastoma
200	2	Amphibole
201	3	Cushing's syndrome
202	4	Hand-Schuller Christian disease
203	2	Superficial parotidectomy
204	2	Primitive Neuroendocrine tumor
205	2	Ewing's sarcoma
206	4	ABL 8c C-MYC
207	3	RAS gene mutations plays an impoant role in its tumourigenesis
208	2	Retinoblastoma
209	2	It has tropism for CD 8 + T cell
210	2	t(9;22)
211	1	Small cell carcinoma lung
212	1	MRI
213	4	Lymphocyte predominant Hodkin's disease
214	3	PTEN mutation
215	2	Neuroblastoma
216	1	LAD
217	1	Medullary thyroid cancer

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218	2	Glomus tumor
219	3	Malignant melanoma
220	2	Intra orbital calcification
221	4	Multiple myeloma
222	3	Point mutations of TP53
223	3	Aneurysmal bone cyst
224	1	Hodkin's disease
225	2	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor
226	2	Empyema
227	4	Often produces ectopic hormones
228	1	Nodular sclerosis
229	3	Medullary carcinoma
230	2	Hand and feet bones
231	4	Invades epitympanum
232	2	Angiocentric lymphoma
233	3	Small cell variant
234	2	Retinoblastoma
235	3	13
236	2	Adenoid cystic carcinoma
237	4	Liver
238	1	T cell lymphoma
239	1	Clear cell carcinoma
240	1	EBV
241	1	13
242	3	Medullary carcinoma

243	2	Carcinoma breast
244	3	There is no germ cells in this condition
245	1	Alpha-HCG
246	1	Chemotherapy
247	3	Enucleation of right eye and focal therapy of the other eye
248	1	Superior sulcus tumor
249	3	Anaplasia
250	1	Originate from synol lining
251	2	Histology
252	4	Carcinoma cervix
253	2	Chondrosarcoma
254	2	Immunohistochemistry
255	4	A slow growth rate is typical
256	1	Follow up of ovarian cancer
257	2	95% ethanol
258	3	Small cell lung CA
259	1	MRI
260	1	CD30, CD138
261	2	Greater the mucin - producing cells, more malignant is the behavior
262	1	Maffucci syndrome
263	2	Surgery + Radiotherapy
264	1	Lymphoma
265	1	Alkylating agents
266	2	Osteoid osteoma

267	3	Thick rim of reactive bone
268	2	Retinoblastoma
269	3	Clonorchiasis
270	1	Sebaceous cell carcinoma
271	3	Asbestosis
272	2	Non-small Cell Carcinoma of Lung
273	1	Desmin
274	1	Aniline dyes
275	1	Maxillary' carcinoma
276	4	All of the above
277	1	Acoustic neuroma
278	3	Papillary carcinoma
279	3	Small cell cancer
280	4	Bcl-2
281	4	Lymph node status
282	4	Glomus tumor
283	2	Cytokeratin
284	4	Relatively orable clinical course
285	1	Lymphoma
286	1	KIT
287	3	Osteogenic sarcoma
288	2	Adenocarcinoma
289	3	Intranuclear grooves and nuclear pseudo-inclusions
290	3	Ileum
291	4	Triploidy

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292	1	Skull bones
293	1	Tubular adenoma
294	4	CEA
295	2	Melanoma
296	2	Oncocytoma - 5%
297	1	Primitive neuroectodermal tumor in chest
298	1	Trk-A expression absent
299	2	Retinoblastoma
300	2	Slow-growing lesion with relatively good prognosis
301	1	Burkitts lymphoma
302	2	HMB-45
303	2	Seminoma
304	1	Autosomal dominant
305	1	Malignant melanoma
306	4	Small cell carcinoma
307	2	Secondary orbital meningioma
308	1	Retinoblastoma
309	1	TNF-a
310	2	Germinomas
311	1	Retinoblastoma
312	2	Sarcoma
313	2	Osteoid osteoma
314	1	Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
315	2	Lungs
316	3	Osteoid osteoma

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317	4	25-30%
318	2	Decreased expression of MHC II molecule
319	3	Confirmation of a diagnosed cancer
320	4	Naphthylamine
321	4	H pylori infection increases the risk
322	1	Secondaries
323	1	Leydig cell tumour
324	2	Cholangiocarcinoma arising from bifurcation of bile duct