Special Pathology

2019

MCQ in Female genital system

By:

DR.M.YUSUF

MCQs in Female genital system

1. The commonest malignant vaginal tumor of childhood is:-
    a) Squamous cell carcinoma
    b) Leiomyosarcoma
    c) Rhabdomyosarcoma
    d) Malignant melanoma
    e) Adenocarcinoma

2. Sarcoma botryoides is a type of:-
    a) Rhabdomyosarcoma
    b) Leiomyosarcoma
    c) Chondrosarcoma
    d) Liposarcoma
    e) Synovial sarcoma

3. The following is not a feature of endocervical polyp:-
    a) A tumor-like lesion
    b) Covered by columnar epithelium
    c) May turn malignant
    d) Contains dilated glands

4. The most important risk factor for cancer cervix is:-
    a) Ebstein Barr virus
    b) Contraceptive pills
    c) Smoking
    d) HPV
    e) Herpes virus

5. The following is not a risk factor for cervical cancer:-
    a) Multiple sexual partners
    b) Endocervical polyps
    c) Smoking
    d) Human Papilloma Virus

6. Grading of cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) depends on:-
    a) Thickness of the epithelium showing loss of maturation
    b) N/C ratio
    c) Number of mitotic figures
    d) All of the above
    e) None of the above

7. The followings are malignant tumors of the cervix except:-
    a) Cancer cervix
    b) Sarcoma botryoides
    c) Leiomyosarcoma
    d) Squamous cell papilloma

8. Carcinoma of the cervix is characterized by all of the followings except:-
    a) More common in nulliparous women
    b) Peak incidence is 40 years
    c) Herpes simplex virus is a risk factor
    d) Usually squamous cell carcinoma
    e) Death may be due to renal failure caused by ureteric obstruction

9. Causes of organic uterine bleeding include all except:-
    a) Endometrial infection
    b) Endometrial hyperplasia
    c) Endometrial atrophy
    d) Anovulatory cycle
    e) Adenomyosis

10. Endometriosis is defined as:-
    a) Presence of endometrial glands in abnormal sites
    b) Presence of endometrial stroma in abnormal sites
    c) Presence of endometrial glands and stroma in abnormal sites
    d) Presence of endometrial glands in the myometrium
    e) None of the above

11. The following is not a feature of endometriosis:-
    a) Presence of endometrial tissue in abnormal site
    b) May occur in GIT
    c) May cause chocolate cyst in the ovary
    d) A common cause of infertility
    e) A precancerous condition

12. Ovarian chocolate cyst is:-
    a) A complication of Adenomyosis
    b) A complication of endometriosis
    c) A hemorrhagic cervical cyst
    d) An amebic liver abscess
    e) A mucinous ovarian cyst

13. Adenomyosis is the abnormal presence of endometrial tissue in the:-
    a) Uterus
    b) Ovary
    c) Peritoneal cavity
    d) Uterine tube
    e) Abdominal scars

14. Adenomyosis is:-
    a) Closely related to leiomyoma
    b) Closely related to endometrial hyperplasia
    c) A tumor-like lesion
    d) A type of endometriosis
    e) A precancerous lesion

15. The following is true about endometrial hyperplasia:-
    a) Due to prolonged use of anti-estrogen drugs
    b) Results in abnormal uterine bleeding
    c) Atypical changes can be seen in the endometrial stroma
    d) Not precancerous
    e) Endometrial glands are of secretory phase of endometrial cycle

16. The following is not a feature of endometrial hyperplasia:-
    a) Due to prolonged estrogen stimulation
    b) Results in dysfunctional uterine bleeding
    c) Atypical changes can be seen in epithelial lining of glands
    d) Proliferative endometrial glands
    e) May predispose to carcinoma

17. Which of the following is a feature of endometrial hyperplasia:-
    a) All subtypes are precancerous
    b) Results in dysfunctional uterine bleeding
    c) Results in type 2 endometrial carcinoma
    d) Show secretory endometrial glands
    e) Characterized by increased stromal/gland ratio

18. Cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium is due to prolonged stimulation by:-
    a) Thyroxin
    b) Androgen
    c) Estrogen
    d) Progesterone
    e) Parathormone

19. Which of the following lesions of the female genital tract is considered premalignant:-
    a) Cystic atrophy of the endometrium
    b) Endocervical polyps
    c) Endometrial polyps
    d) Atypical endometrial hyperplasia

20. The characteristic sign of atypical endometrial hyperplasia is:-
    a) Severe bleeding
    b) Nuclear atypia
    c) Cystically dilated glands
    d) Pseudostratification
    e) Cellular stroma

21. The most important risk factor of endometrial carcinoma is:-
    a) Endometrial polyps
    b) Endometrial hyperplasia
    c) Endometritis
    d) Endometriosis
    e) None of the above

22. The commonest type of endometrial carcinoma is:-
    a) Endometrioid carcinoma
    b) Adenosquamous carcinoma
    c) Adenoacanthoma
    d) Papillary serous carcinoma

23. Which of the following is correct for leiomyoma:-
    a) Occurs only singly
    b) Well encapsulated
    c) Requires progesterone for growth
    d) Commonly occurs during active reproductive life
    e) Commonly gives rise to leiomyosarcoma of the uterus

24. The followings are secondary changes in uterine leiomyoma except:-

a) Red degeneration
b) Amyloid degeneration
c) Myxomatous degeneration
d) Fatty degeneration
e) Cystic degeneration

25. Thrombosis of blood vessels supplying leiomyoma will lead to:-

a) Hyaline change
b) Dystrophic calcification
c) Infection
d) Cystic degeneration
e) Red degeneration

26. The following is not a surface epithelial tumor:-

a) Serous tumors
b) Mucinous tumors
c) Brenner tumor
d) Endodermal sinus tumor
e) Endometrioid tumor

27. Ovarian serous cystadenoma is characterized by all except:-

a) Unilocular
b) Contains clear fluid
c) Thin cyst wall
d) Epithelial lining resembles that of the endometrium
e) May show papillae

28. Ovarian mucinous cystadenoma is characterized by all except:-

a) Multilocular
b) Contains mucinous material
c) Thick cyst wall
d) Epithelial lining resembles that of the fallopian tube
e) Could be of large size

29. Pseudomyxoma peritonii may occur in case of:-

a) Serous ovarian tumors
b) Mucinous ovarian tumors
c) Endometrioid ovarian tumors
d) Brenner tumors
e) All of the above

30. Histology of Brenner tumor resembles:-
    a) Tubal epithelium
    b) Cervical epithelium
    c) Urothelial epithelium
    d) Intestinal epithelium
    e) Squamous epithelium

31. The following is not a germ cell tumor:-
    a) Dysgerminoma
    b) Endodermal sinus tumor
    c) Brenner tumor
    d) Embryonal carcinoma
    e) Choriocarcinoma

32. The ovarian counterpart of seminoma is:-
    a) Serous cystadenocarcinoma
    b) Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma
    c) Endometrioid carcinoma
    d) Dysgerminoma
    e) None of the above

33. A cystic mass in the right iliac fossa that contained hair tuft, bone and teeth is diagnosed as:-
    a) Serous cystadenoma
    b) Mucinous cystadenoma
    c) Dermoid cyst
    d) Polycystic ovary
    e) Chocolate cyst

34. Dermoid cyst of the ovary is a:-
    a) Mature teratoma
    b) Immature teratoma
    c) Malignant teratoma
    d) Tumor-like lesion
    e) None of the above

35. Struma ovarii is a:-
    a) Monodermal teratoma
    b) Immature teratoma
    c) Malignant teratoma
    d) Tumor-like lesion with excess formation of ovarian stroma

36. Struma ovarii is characterized by overgrowth of:-
    a) Ovarian stroma
    b) Squamous epithelium
    c) Immature tissue
    d) Thyroid tissue
    e) Mucous glands

37. Which of the following ovarian tumors is associated with positive pregnancy test:-
    a) Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma
    b) Brenner's tumor
    c) Endometrioid carcinoma
    d) Dysgerminoma
    e) Choriocarcinoma

38. The following ovarian tumor is non-functioning:-
    a) Granulosa cell tumor
    b) Theca cell tumor
    c) Clear cell tumor
    d) Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor
    e) Gynandroblastoma

39. Which one of the following tumors is of sex cord-stromal origin:-
    a) Dysgerminoma
    b) Granulosa cell tumor
    c) Brenner tumor
    d) Serous & mucinous tumors
    e) Krukenberg tumor

40. The following ovarian tumor secretes estrogen:-
    a) Granulosa-theca cell tumor
    b) Clear cell tumor
    c) Leydig cell tumor
    d) Dysgerminoma
    e) Endodermal sinus tumor

41. The following ovarian tumor secretes testosterone:-
    a) Granulosa-theca cell tumor
    b) Clear cell tumor
    c) Leydig cell tumor
    d) Dysgerminoma
    e) Endodermal sinus tumor

42. During the weekly oncology meeting, the oncologist said that his female patient is having a hormone-secreting tumor. Which of the following tumors is most likely to be:-
    a) Lipoma
    b) Dysgerminoma
    c) Teratoma
    d) Granulosa cell tumor
    e) Leiomyoma

43. Krukenberg tumor is tumor infiltration of:-
    a) The stomach
    b) The ovaries
    c) The pancreas
    d) The breast
    e) The liver

44. Regarding Krukenberg tumor, which is not true:-
    a) It's a metastatic ovarian tumor
    b) It's usually bilateral
    c) The primary site is the GIT
    d) Primary tumor spreads to ovary by blood
    e) It consists of signet ring cells

45. Which of the following ovarian cysts is neoplastic:-
    a) Corpus luteum cyst
    b) Theca lutein cyst
    c) Chocolate cyst
    d) Serous cyst
    e) Follicular cyst

46. Hydatiform mole occurs in:-

a) Non-pregnant women
b) Pregnant women
c) Postmenopausal women
d) Postpartum period
e) All of the above

47. Which of the followings is a feature of complete vesicular mole:-

a) Occurs with normal pregnancy and abnormal fetus
b) Caused by fertilization of dead ovum
c) Is a malignant neoplasm of the placenta
d) The uterus show necrotic hemorrhagic mass
e) Show invasion of uterine muscles

48. Complete vesicular mole is not characterized by:-

a) High levels of serum HCG
b) Small vesicles in the evacuated mole
c) Mild trophoblastic proliferation
d) Cytologic atypia
e) Dilated chorionic villi

49. Partial vesicular mole is not characterized by:-

a) low levels of serum HCG
b) Small vesicles in the evacuated mole
c) Mild trophoblastic proliferation
d) Cytologic atypia
e) Dilation of some villi

50. Choriocarcinoma is most closely associated with which of the following:-

a) Complete mole
b) Partial mole
c) Term placenta
d) Elective abortion
e) Ectopic tubal pregnancy

51. Choriocarcinoma of the uterus is characterized by all of the followings except:-

a) Is a malignancy of trophoblastic cells
b) May arise in a hydatiform mole
c) Never follows a normal pregnancy
d) It causes positive pregnancy test
e) Frequently metastasize by blood

52. Choriocarcinoma consists of all except:-

a) Malignant Langhan's cells
b) Malignant syncytial cells
c) Abundant fibrous stroma
d) Areas of hemorrhage
e) Areas of necrosis

Answers of Female MCQ

1	C	14	D	27	D	40	A
2	A	15	B	28	D	41	C
3	C	16	B	29	B	42	D
4	D	17	A	30	C	43	B
5	B	18	C	31	C	44	D
6	A	19	D	32	D	45	D
7	D	20	B	33	C	46	B
8	A	21	B	34	A	47	B
9	D	22	A	35	A	48	C
10	C	23	D	36	D	49	D
11	E	24	B	37	E	50	A
12	B	25	E	38	C	51	C
13	A	26	D	39	B	52	C