

1. All of the following are true about granular cell tumors EXCEPT:
  - A. Neural crest origin
  - B. S-100 positive
  - C. Numerous lysosomes on EM
  - D. Overlying pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia
  - E. Commonly malignant
2. EM of a tumor shows long intertwining processes between cells with abundant external lamina (excessive with redundant folds), and long spacing abnormal collagen fibers. These findings are most suggestive of:
  - A. Carcinoma
  - B. Ependymoma
  - C. Schwannoma
  - D. Meningioma
  - E. None of the above
3. Based on the findings in the images for Case #1, which of the following is the best diagnosis?
  - A. Squamous Cell Carcinoma
  - B. Melanoma
  - C. Mesothelioma
  - D. Schwannoma
  - E. Adenocarcinoma
4. For a conventional cervical cytology smear, there should be at least \_\_\_\_\_ well-visualized cells.
  - A. 1,000
  - B. 3,000
  - C. 5,000
  - D. 8,000
  - E. 15,000
5. All of the following are valid identifiable findings in a pap smear according to the “Bethesda System, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition” EXCEPT:
  - A. HSV
  - B. Trichomonas
  - C. Actinomyces
  - D. Leptothrix
  - E. Chlamydia
6. Leptothrix is often seen in association with which of the following:
  - A. HSV
  - B. Candida
  - C. Bacterial vaginosis
  - D. Trichomonas
  - E. Actinomyces

7. The findings illustrated in Case #2 from a cervical pap smear are best described as:
  - A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
  - B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
  - C. Condyloma
  - D. Navicular cells
  - E. HSV infection
  
8. The findings in Case #3 are from a 35 y/o sexually active woman who presents to her PCP office for a routine checkup and pap smear. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
  - A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
  - B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
  - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - D. Navicular cells
  - E. HSV infection
  
9. The images for Case #4 are from a pap smear of a 35 y/o female who has not been to a physician in over 15 years, and has noticed a malodorous discharge for several months. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
  - A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
  - B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
  - C. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
  - D. Bacterial vaginosis
  - E. HSV infection
  
10. A 50 y/o man presents with a submandibular mass. A FNA was performed, and the results are represented in the images for Case #5. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
  - A. Acinic Cell Carcinoma
  - B. Adenoid cystic Carcioma
  - C. Pleomorphic Adenoma
  - D. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
  - E. Polymorphous Low Grade Adenocarcinoma
  
11. A 38 y/o male presents with a parotid mass. A FNA was performed and the results are represented in the images for Case #6. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
  - A. Acinic Cell Carcinoma
  - B. Adenoid cystic Carcioma
  - C. Pleomorphic Adenoma
  - D. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
  - E. Polymorphous Low Grade Adenocarcinoma

## Notes for question set:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> PathMD strives for the highest quality and accuracy. However, the *PathMD: Board Review Letter* is for review purposes and not meant for clinical decision making. It should not be used in place of review of primary reference texts and the current medical literature. If inaccuracies are identified, please notify us so that a correction may be published. (info@PathMD.com)