

Please refer to the website for images associated each case below.

Case 1 All of the statements concerning this entity are true, EXCEPT:

- A) It occurs most commonly at the ureteropelvic junction and upper ureter
- B) It is mostly found in children and young adults
- C) There is a female predominance
- D) This lesion has no malignant potential
- E) It represents a mesenchymal tumor

Case 2 The diagnosis of this bladder lesion is:

- A) Papilloma
- B) Papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential (PUNLMP)
- C) Transitional cell carcinoma, grade 1 of 3
- D) Reactive urothelium
- E) Polypoid cystitis

Case 3 A 42 yo female presented with hypertension, Cushing's syndrome and virilization. A representative section from her resection specimen is shown. All of the following features are part of diagnostic criteria for this tumor EXCEPT:

- A) Vascular invasion
- B) Tumor necrosis
- C) Diffuse growth pattern
- D) Tumor weight
- E) Cellular pleomorphism

Case 4 63 year old male with a history of bilateral ocular MALT lymphoma treated with radiation therapy. He now presents with diffuse pelvic infiltrative process involving the bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, rectosigmoid, distal ureters, and adjacent muscles. Bladder and prostate biopsies were performed. Based on histology, the process is most consistent with:

- A) Invasive transitional cell carcinoma (urothelial neoplasm)
- B) Recurrent MALT lymphoma
- C) High grade prostatic adenocarcinoma
- D) High-grade lymphoma
- E) Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis

Case 5 All of the following statements are correct regarding this kidney neoplasm, EXCEPT:

- A) 90% of the cases occur before the age of 6
- B) It is associated with Beckwith-Wiedemann and Denys-Drash syndromes
- C) It always has three components: undifferentiated blastema, mesenchymal tissue and epithelial tissue
- D) Lesions are divided into favorable and unfavorable histology groups based on the degree of anaplasia
- E) Staging is the most important prognostic determinant

Case 6 A 3 year old boy presents with a large abdominal mass. All of the following statements regarding this condition are correct, EXCEPT:

- A) Over 80% are detected in children under the age of 4
- B) It is associated with the Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, Hirschsprung's disease and neurofibromatosis
- C) Hemorrhage, calcification and necrosis are common macroscopic features
- D) Histologically, the most prominent feature is presence of Homer Wright rosettes
- E) Two characteristic genetic events are loss of a distal region of chromosome 1p and amplification of N-myc oncogene

Case 7 If seen on a prostate core biopsy this prostatic adenocarcinoma would be best graded as:

- A) Gleason score 3 + 3=6/10
- B) Gleason score 3 + 4=7/10
- C) Gleason score 4 + 5=8/10
- D) Gleason score 3 + 5= 8/10
- E) Gleason score 5 + 3= 8/10

Case 8 The following statements regarding normal prostate are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Lipofuscin pigment helps differentiate seminal vesicle tissue from prostatic glands
- B) Denonvillier's fascia separates the prostate and seminal vesicles from the rectum
- C) Anterior fibromuscular stroma occupies approximately 1/3 of the prostate, contains very few glands and consists of smooth muscle and dense fibrous tissue
- D) Skeletal muscle of the urogenital diaphragm extends into the prostate in its most apical aspect
- E) Large number of neuroendocrine cells are present in prostatic epithelium

Case 9 All of the following parameters are associated with adverse outcome in prostatic carcinoma, EXCEPT:

- A) Extraprostatic extension
- B) Involvement of seminal vesicle
- C) Nodal metastases
- D) Positive surgical margins
- E) Perineural invasion

Case 10 This subtype of prostatic carcinoma overall has a better prognosis than the usual acinar type:

- A) Signet ring carcinoma
- B) Adenoid basal cell tumor (adenoid cystic tumor)
- C) Mucinous adenocarcinoma
- D) Ductal carcinoma
- E) Small cell carcinoma

Notes for question set:¹

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