

Case #1 A 50 y/o male presents with a parotid mass. Based on the histologic findings, the best diagnosis is:

- A. Monomorphic Adenoma
- B. Pleomorphic Adenoma
- C. Acinic Cell Carcinoma
- D. Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma
- E. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma

Case #2 The lesion presented in the images for this case comes from the lateral nasal wall of a 56 y/o male. Based on these findings, the best diagnosis is:

- A. Exophytic Schneiderian Papilloma
- B. Endophytic Schneiderian Papilloma
- C. Cylindrical cell Schneiderian Papilloma
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma arising in a papilloma
- E. Inflammatory nasal polyp

Case #3 A 50 y/o male presents with a parotid mass. Based on the histologic findings, the best diagnosis is:

- A. Monomorphic Adenoma
- B. Pleomorphic Adenoma
- C. Acinic Cell Carcinoma
- D. Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma
- E. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma

Case #4 A 65 y/o female presents with a well circumscribed parotid mass with no other known lesions. Based on the histologic images associated with this case, the best diagnosis is:

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. Parotid oncocytoma
- C. Warthin's tumor
- D. Acinic cell carcinoma
- E. Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum

Case #5 A 35 y/o woman presents with a parotid mass. Representative histologic sections are shown. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:

- A. Acinic cell carcinoma
- B. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- C. Pleomorphic Adenoma
- D. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- E. Warthin's tumor

Case #6 A 40 y/o male presents with a minor salivary gland mass. Based on the histologic sections shown, the best diagnosis is:

- A. Pleomorphic adenoma
- B. Invasive adenocarcinoma
- C. Sclerosing sialoadenitis
- D. Necrotizing sialometaplasia
- E. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Question #1 Juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis is most commonly associated with which of the following virus types:

- A. HPV types 16 & 18
- B. HPV types 13 & 33
- C. HPV types 6 & 11
- D. HPV type 3
- E. HPV type 52

Question #2 Bilateral acoustic schwannomas of the eighth cranial nerve is associated with which of the following disorders:

- A. Neurofibromatosis, type I
- B. Neurofibromatosis, type II
- C. Neurofibromatosis, type III
- D. Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, type 1
- E. Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, type 2a

Question #3 How often is acinic cell carcinoma is found in the parotid gland?

- A. 20%
- B. 40%
- C. 60%
- D. 80%
- E. 100%

Question #4 All of the following regarding congenital granular cell epulis is true EXCEPT:

- A. Affects newborns
- B. S-100 positive
- C. Morphologically resembles an adult granular cell tumor
- D. Unknown cell of origin
- E. Do not generally recur after excision

Notes for question set:¹

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