

PathMD™: Board Review Letter

Author: Philip Ferguson, M.D.

Renal Tumors (Part 1)

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1. Which of the following is the best answer for the renal tumor depicted in Image 1 (website):
 - A. Oncocytoma, no grading necessary
 - B. Conventional Renal Cell Carcinoma, Fuhrman Grade 1
 - C. Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma, Fuhrman Grade 3
 - D. Chromophobe Renal Cell Carcinoma, Fuhrman Grade 2
 - E. None of the above

2. The best diagnosis for the renal tumor depicted in Image 2 (website) is:
 - A. Wilm's tumor
 - B. Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma, Fuhrman Grade 2
 - C. Metanephric Adenoma
 - D. Metastatic Melanoma
 - E. Clear Cell Sarcoma

3. The best diagnosis for the renal tumor depicted in Image 3 (website) is:
 - A. Oncocytoma
 - B. Chromophobe Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - C. Conventional Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - D. Metanephric Adenoma
 - E. Metastatic Hepatocellular Carcinoma

4. The best diagnosis for the renal tumor depicted in Image 4 (website) is:
 - A. Oncocytoma
 - B. Chromophobe Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - C. Conventional Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - D. Metanephric Adenoma
 - E. Clear Cell Sarcoma

5. What is the best Fuhrman Grade for a conventional clear cell renal cell carcinoma with an area pictured in Image 5 (website):
 - A. Fuhrman Grade 1
 - B. Fuhrman Grade 2
 - C. Fuhrman Grade 3
 - D. Fuhrman Grade 4
 - E. Fuhrman Grade 5

6. Which of the following is the best diagnosis for the renal lesion pictured in Image 6 (website):
 - A. Papillary (Chromophil) Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - B. Cystic Nephroma
 - C. Cystic Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - D. Sarcomatoid Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - E. None of the Above

7. Fuhrman grading is important for all of the following tumors EXCEPT:
 - A. Renal Cell Carcinoma, Clear Cell Type
 - B. Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - C. Chromophobe Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - D. Oncocytoma

8. In which of the following, is Fuhrman grading the most prognostic:
 - A. Renal Cell Carcinoma, Clear Cell Type
 - B. Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - C. Chromophobe Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - D. Oncocytoma

9. Papillary (Chromophil) Renal Cell Carcinoma is associated with all of the following chromosomal abnormalities EXCEPT:
 - A. Trisomy 7
 - B. Trisomy 17
 - C. Deletion 3p
 - D. Loss of chromosome Y

10. Electron microscopy of a mass from the kidney shows 150-300 nm clear vesicles, this tumor would most specifically stain for which of the following:
 - A. PAS with diastase
 - B. PAS without diastase
 - C. Hale's colloidal iron
 - D. Renal cell carcinoma marker

11. All of the following markers are positive in renal cell carcinoma (clear cell type) EXCEPT:
 - A. Vimentin
 - B. Inhibin
 - C. Cytokeratin
 - D. Renal Cell Carcinoma Marker

12. Differentiation of the eosinophilic variant of clear cell renal cell carcinoma from a chromophobe renal cell carcinoma can sometimes be very difficult. All of the following may be helpful tool in this differentiation EXCEPT:
 - A. Cytogenetics
 - B. Electron Microscopy
 - C. CD117 (*c-kit*)
 - D. Renal Cell Carcinoma Marker
 - E. PAS with diastase

13. All of the following are helpful in differentiating an oncocytoma from a chromophobe RCC EXCEPT:
 - A. Cytogenetics
 - B. Perinuclear halos
 - C. Electron microscopy
 - D. Hale's colloidal iron