

1. Which of the following is the most specific marker for a gastrointestinal stromal tumor?
 - a. CD34
 - b. CD117
 - c. CD10
 - d. S100
 - e. Desmin

2. A 67 y/o female presents with dysphagia and undergoes an EGD. Biopsies were performed and histologic images and appropriate immunohistochemical (IHC) stains are performed. Based on the findings, what is the IHC diagnostic of?
 - a. HSV
 - b. CMV
 - c. EBV
 - d. HIV

3. A 64 y/o male presents with chronic weight loss that is significant and unwanted. Chest X-ray and CT scans show infiltrates and a possible mass. The patient has no known history of immune suppression or steroid use. An EGD was performed due to difficulty swallowing and showed a 5cm stricture. This area was biopsied, and representative images are shown. Based on the findings, what is the best diagnosis?
 - a. Poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. MAI infection
 - d. Invasive fungal infection
 - e. TB infection

4. Fundic gland polyps are associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)
 - b. Proton pump inhibitor therapy
 - c. Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene mutations
 - d. Female gender
 - e. H. pylori infection

5. A 60 y/o male presents with a history of chronic diarrhea. Colonoscopy was performed with no significant findings. Random biopsies were obtained, which are shown for this case. Based on these findings, what is the best diagnosis?
 - a. Lymphocytic colitis
 - b. Collagenous colitis
 - c. Brainerd diarrhea
 - d. Ulcerative colitis
 - e. Crohn's disease

6. A patient undergoes an EGD for non-specific abdominal pain. A nodule is found in the duodenum. Based on the histologic images, what is the most important diagnosis to consider?
 - a. Underlying carcinoma
 - b. Familial adenomatous polyposis
 - c. Gardner syndrome
 - d. Neurofibromatosis, type 1

7. All of the following are true about collagenous colitis, EXCEPT:
 - a. Women outnumber men, 2:1
 - b. The collagen often entraps small capillaries
 - c. Distal colon biopsies may appear normal
 - d. Increased intraepithelial lymphocytes should always be present
 - e. Paneth cell metaplasia may indicate treatment resistance

8. Which of the following are true about gastric foveolar polyps?
 - a. Typically occur in the antrum
 - b. Are associated with an increased risk of carcinoma
 - c. Do not have intestinal metaplasia
 - d. Often have chronic inflammation
 - e. Prominent cystic change

9. What is the best diagnosis, based on images for this case?
 - a. MAI infection
 - b. Whipple disease
 - c. Diarrheogenic bacterial colitis
 - d. Metastatic carcinoma
 - e. Cryptosporidiosis

10. All of the following are true with respect to “intramucosal carcinoma” of the colon EXCEPT:
 - a. Is also referred to as high grade dysplasia
 - b. Is equivalent to the term intramucosal neoplasia
 - c. Usually encountered in adenomas
 - d. Has biologic potential for metastasis
 - e. There is no EXCEPT, all of the above are true

Notes for question set:¹

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