1. **The dilated and hemorrhagic fallopian tube seen in this photograph is most consistent with:**
2. acute salpingitis
3. adenocarcinoma
4. ectopic pregnancy
5. it is normal
6. hydrosalpings
7. **Which are the complications produced by the lesion in the image below:**
8. epithelial dysplasia
9. abdominal hemorrhage
10. gangrene
11. rupture of salpinx
12. embrional malformation
13. **Which condition may produce the changes in the picture below:**
14. chronic salpingitis
15. fimbria adhesion
16. ovarian cysts
17. chronic endometritis
18. tubal endometriosis
19. **This large encapsulated myometrial tumor is most consistent with:**
20. leiomyoma
21. endometrial carcinoma
22. a former placental implantation site
23. teratoma
24. disgerminoma
25. **This cystic ovarian tumor:**
26. is malignant
27. could be the source of ectopic thyroid hormone
28. is likely producing beta HCG
29. is an example of endometriosis
30. it may occur from all germ layers
31. **The following images are of a tissue from a curettage of a woman who was thought to be pregnant but had spontaneously aborted. The circled area highlights atypical trophoblastic material. The surgical report described the tissue as looking like a cluster of grapes. Follow up of this woman must include:**
32. serial Beta HCG determinations.
33. since she has aborted, no follow up is needed.
34. a one time serum estrogen level.
35. serial PAP smears at least monthly for the next six months.
36. chemotherapy
37. **The woman diagnosed with a hydatidiform mole continued to experience vaginal bleeding after curettage and was shown to have markedly elevated Beta HCG levels several weeks following the spontaneous abortion. Surgery was needed and the following picture is of her uterus. Given the history, the highlighted area is most consistent with:**
38. a leiomyoma
39. an invasive mole
40. adenocarcinoma of the endometrium
41. metastatic cervical cell carcinoma
42. teratoma
43. **Carcinoma of the cervix usually begins at the junction of the:**
44. ectocervix and endocervix
45. endocervix and endometrium
46. deep and superficial endocervical glands
47. vagina and cervix
48. cervix and paracervical tissue
49. **Which of the following lesions may be a consequence of the pathological process in the image:**
50. adenocarcinoma
51. keratinized squamous cell carcinoma
52. non-keratinized squamous cell carcinoma
53. fibrosarcoma
54. myoma
55. **The pathological process which best characterize these images is:**
56. secretory endometrium
57. hyperplasia of endometrium
58. adenocarcinoma of endometrium
59. products of conception
60. endometriosis
61. **Identify diagnosis based on pathological changes in images:**
62. invasive adenocarcinoma
63. adenomyosis
64. adenosarcoma
65. adenofibroma
66. endometriosis
67. **Which is the complication of the pathological process in the images:**
68. uterine bleeding
69. adenocarcinoma
70. myosarcoma
71. fibrosarcoma
72. infertility
73. **A 32-year-old woman had a firm nodule palpable on her uterus three years ago noted on a routine physical examination. The nodule has slowly increased in size and is now about twice the size it was when first discovered. She is asymptomatic. Which of the following diagnoses correspond to the presented data:**
74. adenocarcinoma
75. leiomyosarcoma
76. rhabdomyosarcoma
77. leiomyoma
78. fibrosarcoma
79. **A 36-year-old woman finds a lump in her right breast. Her physician notes a 4 cm firm, irregular, fixed mass in the upper outer quadrant of her right breast. A fine needle aspiration is performed, and the findings are consistent with infiltrating ductal carcinoma. The mass is removed, and a sentinel lymph node dissection is performed. Which of the following findings will best predict a better prognosis for the patient:**
80. the patient has concurrent ductal carcinoma in situ in the same breast
81. the sentinel lymph node is negative for tumor
82. the patient has a sister who had a similar type of breast cancer
83. the tumor has a high grade
84. the tumor is a low grade
85. **Prognostic factors in invasive breast carcinoma include all of the following, EXCEPT:**
86. tumor size
87. type of carcinoma (ductal, inflammatory, etc.)
88. location of primary tumor within breast
89. lymph node involvement by tumor
90. grade of tumor
91. **All of the following are true regarding fibroadenoma, EXCEPT:**
92. it is the most common benign tumor of the female breast
93. more common in younger women
94. may enlarge late in the menstrual cycle and during pregnancy
95. is an important risk factor for breast carcinoma
96. usually presents as a solitary, moveable mass
97. **Which of the following neoplasms is derived from all three germ layers:**
98. carcinoma
99. teratoma
100. sarcoma
101. apudoma
102. gonadoblastoma
103. **All of the following are true of endometrial carcinoma, EXCEPT:**
104. most cases occur in postmenopausal women
105. it is caused by prolonged stimulation of the endometrium by progesterone
106. it is preceded by endometrial hyperplasia in most cases
107. it can metastasize via lymphatic and/or hematogenous routes
108. the most important prognostic factor is the stage of the tumor
109. **All of the following are true of cervical squamous cell carcinoma, EXCEPT:**
110. it is preceded by squamous cell dysplasia in most cases
111. It is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV)
112. early age at first intercourse is a risk factor
113. most cases occur in women over 65 years old
114. the Pap smear is an important screening test
115. **Which of the following is true regarding ovarian neoplasms:**
116. most are malignant
117. they are symptomatic if even still small (<1 cm)
118. they may interfere with fertility
119. they are very rare
120. most arise from germ cells
121. **Which of the following endometrial lesions is associated with the highest risk of developing of endometrial carcinoma:**
122. chronic endometritis
123. complex hyperplasia with atypia
124. complex hyperplasia without atypia
125. simple hyperplasia
126. squamous metaplasia
127. **A 39 year old woman has cyclical premenstrual pain. Her breasts have a "lumpy bumpy" texture on palpation. A biopsy is performed. The histopathologic features include small cysts lined by epithelial cells with apocrine metaplasia, calcium deposits, areas of fibrosis, increased number of acini (adenosis), and foci of florid hyperplasia of ductal epithelium. Which of these changes increase the risk of breast carcinoma:**
128. adenosis
129. apocrine metaplasia
130. calcium deposits
131. cysts
132. epithelial hyperplasia
**23. What is a dermoid cyst:**
133. teratoma
134. disgerminoma
135. yolk sac tumor
136. mullerian tube tumor
137. myometrial tumor
138. **What does the pathological process in the image may contain:**
139. skin, hair
140. sweat glands, cartilage
141. muscle fibers, bone
142. mucus, blood
143. pus, fibrin
144. **What does adenomyosis mean:**
145. endometrial tissue in the myometrium
146. endometrial tissue in the cervical mucosa
147. endometrial tissue in fallopian tubes
148. endocervical tissue in the myometrium
149. exocervical tissue in the myometrium
150. **What are the risk factors for ovarian carcinoma:**
151. increased age
152. family history of carcinoma
153. early menarche
154. tubal carcinoma
155. mammary carcinoma
156. **A Papanicolaou smear is commonly used for the detection of early cellular dysplasias in tissue scrapings from the:**
157. vagina
158. uterine cervix
159. body of the uterus
160. fallopian tubes
161. ovaries
162. **Malignancy of the breast has all of the following general characteristics except:**
163. peak incidence is at menopause
164. is more common in single women with no children
165. is equally prevalent in all socio-economic groups
166. oftentimes presents as a lump that a woman finds by her own self examination
167. the first metastasis are in axillary lymph nodes
168. **It is true that most masses in the breast are benign. The most common benign tumor of the breast is:**
169. adenocarcinoma
170. lipoma
171. fibrocarcinoma
172. fibroadenoma
173. fibrolipoma
174. **The most common uterine tumor is:**
175. adenocarcinoma
176. leiomyoma (fibroid)
177. in situ carcinoma
178. sarcoma
179. fibrosarcoma
180. **Studies of carcinoma of the cervix strongly indicate sexual transmission of an oncogenic agent as the cause. This agent is:**
181. herpes virus
182. human papilloma virus (HPV)
183. trichomona
184. chlamydia
185. cytomegalovirus
186. **Which is the cause of the pathological process represented in the image:**
187. herpes virus
188. human papilloma virus (HPV)
189. trichomonas
190. chlamydia
191. cytomegalovirus
192. **By which hormone may be caused endometrial carcinoma:**
193. estrogen
194. progesterone
195. human chorionic gonadotropin
196. luteinizing hormone
197. testosterone
198. **The hormone that is directly responsible for production of secretory changes in endometrial glands is:**
199. progesterone
200. estrogen
201. FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)
202. LH (luteinizing hormone)
203. testosterone
204. **The most common malignant tumor of the ovary is derived from the ovarian:**
205. stromal cells
206. connective tissue
207. surface (covering) epithelium
208. germ cells
209. leydig cells
210. **A benign neoplastic grapelike mass of placental villi cells occurring in pregnancy is:**
211. dermoid cyst (cystic teratoma)
212. choriocarcinoma
213. hydatidiform mole
214. teratoma
215. disgerminoma
216. **Malignancy of the endometrium at menopause can be caused by the lack of:**
217. progesterone
218. estrogen
219. aldosterone
220. testosterone
221. interferon
222. **In endometriosis, endometrial cells:**
223. are infected with human papilloma virus
224. are found in a location outside the endometrial cavity
225. predispose to an ectopic pregnancy
226. are detected by a "Pap" smear
227. can produce endomerioid tumors
228. **Which of the following are NOT true about uterine (endometrial) carcinoma:**
229. generally is hormone-dependent
230. peaks at menopause
231. is detected by a "Pap" smear
232. commonly is an adenocarcinoma
233. commonly is a myosarcoma
234. **Which of the following оvarian cells type do NOT produce hormones:**
	1. theca cells
	2. corpus luteal cells
	3. syncytiotrophoblastic cells
	4. ovarian surface epithelium cells
	5. ovarian stromal cells.
235. **Which of the following statement are NOT correct regarding endometrium:**
	1. it is composed of glandular epithelium and underlying stromal tissues
	2. it is designed for implantation
	3. subnuclear vacuolization is a sign of the late menstrual cycle
	4. progesterone is the major hormone responsible for secretory changes in the endometrium
	5. estrogen is the major hormone responsible for secretory changes in the endometrium
236. **Which of following statements are correct:**
	1. fallopian tubes connect uterus and ovary in a continuum
	2. ovaries is the most common site for ectopic pregnancy
	3. endometrial gland is the primary source of mucin in vaginal wall.
	4. corpus luteum is no longer present in postmenopausal ovaries
	5. endocervical gland is the primary source of mucin in vaginal wall
237. **Which of the following risk factors correlates best with the development of CIN** (**cervical intraepithelial neoplasia):**
238. oral contraception
239. HPV (human papillomavirus infection type 16) infection
240. HSV (herpes simplex virus type 2) infection
241. nulliparity
242. presence of intrauterine devices
243. **Which pathological process is represented in the image:**
244. adenomiosis
245. endometriosis
246. leiomioma
247. fibroma
248. adenocarcinoma
249. **Which of the following are complication of pathologic process in the image:**
250. dysfunctional bleeding
251. metastasis
252. hyperestrogenia
253. myosarcoma
254. adenocarcinoma
255. **Chronic inflammation of the uterine tubes may be complicate with:**
256. ectopic pregnancy
257. sterility
258. adenomyosis
259. adenocarcinoma
260. ovarian carcinoma
261. **Which of the following disorders may produce “frozen pelvis”:**
262. tuberculosis
263. metastasis of cancer
264. endometriosis
265. adenomiosis
266. chronic cervicitis
267. **Which of the following structures indicated in the image prove ectopic pregnancy:**
268. decidual tissue
269. fallopian tube wall
270. chorionic villi
271. syncytial atypical cells with hyperchromic nuclei.
272. hemorrhages
273. **Which ovarian structures may give rise to cyst development:**
274. follicles
275. luteal corpus
276. surface epithelium
277. endometrial glands
278. ovarian stroma
279. **Which of the following ovarian tumor may contain thyroid structures:**
280. teratoma
281. disgerminoma
282. leydigoma
283. fibroma
284. thecoma

 **51. What is the structural element of the ovary capable to induce the pathological changes in the image:**

1. follicles
2. yellow body
3. surface epithelium
4. endometrial glands
5. ovarian stroma