**1. Which of the following cellular changes is considered to be pre-cancerous:**

1. apoptosis
2. dysplasia
3. metaplasia
4. hyperplasia
5. hypertrophy

**4. Which of the following diseases is characterized by proteinuria:**

1. multiple myeloma
2. liver cirrhosis
3. urinary bladder stone
4. glioblastoma
5. melanoma

**6. Which of the following statements is true about endometrial hyperplasia:**

1. it is the most common in females using contraceptive pills
2. the type known as cystic hyperplasia is strongly precancerous
3. the condition predisposes to endometriosis
4. the condition predisposes to endometritis
5. can be caused by ovarian tumors

**8. Which of the following tumors may contain a cartilaginous component:**

1. nephroblastoma
2. hepatoblastoma
3. osteosarcoma
4. teratoma
5. adenocarcinoma

**13. Which of the following viruses is related to carcinoma of cervix:**

1. Ebstein-Barr virus
2. cytomegalovirus
3. human papilloma virus
4. herpes virus
5. all of the listed

**15. Choose the types of tumor growth with respect to the lumen:**

1. expansive growth
2. exophytic growth
3. endophytic growth
4. unicentrical growth
5. multicentric growth
6. **Which of the following neoplasms are undifferentiated:**
7. glandular neoplasm
8. mucinous neoplasm
9. medular neoplasm
10. nephrocelular neoplasm
11. colloidal neoplasm
12. **The features of fibrous tissue neoplasm:**
13. expansive growth manly
14. has only tissue atypia
15. early metastasizes
16. it is undifferentiated cancer
17. it develops from connective tissue
18. **Which of the following are NOT malignant tumor features:**

**a)** invasive growth

**b)** cellular atypia

**c)** no metastasis

**d)** slow growth

**e)** recurrence

1. **Which of the following are the malignant tumor features:**
2. invasive growth
3. cellular atypia
4. no metastasis
5. slow growth
6. recurrence
7. **Which of the following are the types of adenomas:**
8. cystadenoma
9. glandular adenoma
10. acinar adenoma
11. non keratinized adenoma
12. tubular adenoma
13. **Tick the features of solid carcinoma:**
14. late metastasis
15. expansive grow
16. it is undifferentiated neoplasm
17. tissue atypia
18. cellular atypia
19. **The following changes are often identified due to the general influence of malignant tumor on the body:**
20. change in blood enzyme activity
21. reduced red blood cells sedimentation
22. anemia
23. hyperproteinemia
24. hypolipidemia
25. **Which of the following are the ways of malignant tumors metastasis:**
26. relapsing way
27. hematogenous way
28. localized and way
29. lymphogenous way
30. generalized way
31. **Which of the following tumors are differentiated:**
32. large cell carcinoma
33. adenocarcinoma
34. squamous cell carcinoma
35. colloid carcinoma
36. microcellular carcinoma
37. **Which of the following are colloid cancer features:**
38. develops from epithelial tissue
39. it is undifferentiated tumor
40. keratin pearls are characteristic of colloid cancer
41. it metastazes

e. exophytic growth

1. **Where is adenoma usually localized:**
2. urinary bladder mucosa
3. esophageal mucosa
4. lymph nodes
5. mammary gland
6. adrenal glands
7. **Tick the types of atypia, which are usually distinguished in tumor cells:**
8. antigenic atypia
9. physical atypia
10. morphological atypia
11. clinical atypia
12. dystrophic atypia
13. **Choose the microscopic types of carcinoma:**
14. glandular
15. fibros
16. fibrinous
17. nodular
18. squamous
19. **Which of the following is the feature papilloma:**
20. tissue atypia
21. cellular atypia
22. metastasis
23. invasive grow
24. keratin pearls
25. **Which of the following are malignant tumor secondary changes:**
26. calcification
27. malignization
28. mucilaginization
29. necrosis
30. pinocytosis
31. **Which of the following are malignant tumor features:**
32. exophytic growth
33. tissue atypia only
34. metastasis
35. rapid growth
36. recurrence
37. **Which of the following are the types of adenoma:**
38. alveolar adenoma
39. squamous adenoma
40. tubular adenoma
41. papillary adenoma
42. medullary adenoma

**32. Which are the features of squamous cell carcinoma:**

1. expansive growth
2. predominance of stroma over parenchyma
3. predominance of parenchyma over stroma
4. keratin pearls can occur
5. it is differentiated cancer

**33. Which of the following are adenoma types:**

1. adenomatous polyp
2. teratoma
3. fibroadenoma
4. papillary
5. adenocarcinoma

**34. Papilloma can be complicated by:**

1. hemorrhage
2. inflammation
3. resorbtion
4. malignancy with the development of squamous cell carcinoma
5. malignancy with the development of adenocarcinoma

**35. Which types of tumor growth are distinguished in relation to the lumen of the hollow organ:**

1. expansive growth
2. exophytic growth
3. endophytic growth
4. diffuse growth
5. appositional growth

**36. Which of the following are microscopic types of carcinoma:**

1. mesenchymal
2. fibrinous
3. squamous
4. glandular
5. medullar

**37. Choose the characteristics of adenoma:**

1. tissue atypia
2. cellular atypia
3. ultrastructural atypia
4. exophytic growth
5. infiltrative growth

**38. Which organs and tissues may develop carcinoma:**

1. lymph nodes
2. stomach
3. pancreas
4. spleen
5. bones

**39. Tick the variety of histological atypia of tumor:**

1. cellular atypia
2. tissular atypia
3. organ atypia
4. biochemical atypia
5. mixed atypia

**40. Choose microscopic forms of carcinoma:**

1. mucinous
2. colloidal
3. fibrous
4. desmoid
5. lymphocytic

**41. Which of the following organs may develop adenoma:**

1. thyroid gland
2. hypophysis
3. white matter of the brain
4. spleen
5. bones

**42. Which of the following tumors originate in the glandular epithelium:**

1. papiloma
2. adenomatous polyp
3. mucinous carcinoma
4. medullary carcinoma
5. squamous carcinoma

**43. Choose the features of mucinous carcinoma:**

1. it originates in glandular epithelium
2. it is a differentiated carcinoma
3. invasive growth
4. stroma prevail over parenchyma
5. cellular atypia

**44. Choose the differentiated forms of carcinoma:**

1. adenocarcinoma
2. leukemia
3. squamous cell carcinoma
4. mucinous carcinoma
5. lymphoma

**45. Which of the following tumors are benign:**

1. adenoma
2. papilloma
3. fibroadenoma
4. lymphoma
5. melanoma

**46. Carcinoma “in situ” is characterized by:**

1. invasive growth
2. exophytic growth
3. cellular atypia
4. infiltrative growth
5. it usually affects bones

**47. Malignant organo-specific tumors are characterized by:**

1. expansive growth
2. slow growth
3. invasive growth
4. cellular atypia
5. they affect any type of epithelium

**48. Which of the following are malignant organo-specific tumors:**

1. nephrocarcinoma
2. seminoma
3. fibroadenoma
4. chorioepithelioma
5. adenocarcinoma

**49. Choose organo-specific malignant tumors:**

1. lymphoma
2. polyp
3. tecoma
4. disgerminoma
5. seminoma

**55. Organo-specific benign tumors are characterized by:**

1. expansive growth
2. rapid growth
3. destructive growth
4. cellular atipya
5. tissular atypia

**61. Which of the following are metastases routes of malignant neoplasms:**

1. invasive route
2. implantation route
3. lymphogenous route
4. morphologic route
5. expansive route

**62. Which of the following tumor are benign:**

1. fibroadenoma
2. papilloma
3. lymphoma
4. disgerminoma
5. seminoma

**63. Tick cutaneous epithelium tumors:**

1. lymphoma
2. mucinous carcinoma
3. basal cell carcinoma
4. papilloma
5. hydatiform mole

**65. Fibroma is characterized by:**

1. invasive growth
2. expansive growth
3. cellular atypia
4. tissue atypia
5. cellular and tissue atypia

**66. Which of the following are malignant muscular tumors:**

1. fibrosarcoma
2. rabdomyoma
3. leiomyosarcoma
4. rhabdomyosarcoma
5. myxoma

**67. The cytoplasm of melanoblasts can accumulate the following pigments:**

1. hemoglobinogenic pigments
2. proteinogenic pigments
3. lipopigments
4. melanin
5. pseudomelanin

**68. Lipoma is characterized by:**

1. hematogenous metastasis
2. lymphogenous metastasis
3. cellular atypia
4. tissue atypia
5. slow growth

**70. Which of the following are benign fibrous tissue neoplasms:**

1. fibroma
2. adenoma
3. lipoma
4. desmoid
5. fibrosarcoma

**71. Tick three most common localization of fibromas:**

1. skin
2. lungs
3. uterus
4. liver
5. mammary gland

**72. Which of the following tumors metastasize:**

1. fibroma
2. osteosarcoma
3. chondroma
4. angiosarcoma
5. melanoma

**73. Serous membranes can be a source of development of:**

1. basal cell carcinoma
2. mesothelioma
3. meningioma
4. osteosarcoma
5. synovioma

**74. Choose malignat tumor of mesenchymal origin:**

1. fibroma
2. sarcoma
3. lipoma
4. leiomyoma
5. carcinoma
6. **Distinctive features of sarcoma are:**
7. prevalence of lymphogenous metastasis
8. prevalence of hematogenous metastasis
9. recurrence
10. epithelial origin
11. mesenchymal origin

**76. The term cancer means:**

1. cell division
2. cell multiplication
3. out of control (autonomy)
4. crab
5. lobster

**77. A malignant epithelial cell neoplasm derived from any of the three germ layers is referred to as:**

1. sarcoma
2. carcinoma
3. teratoma
4. mixed cell tumor
5. adenoma

**78. The study of neoplastic growths is referred to as:**

1. tetralogy
2. anaplasia
3. oncology
4. neoplasia
5. dysplasia

**79. A benign epithelial cell neoplasm derived from non-glandular surfaces is referred to as:**

1. papilloma
2. sarcoma
3. adenoma
4. hamartoma
5. squamous cell carcinoma

**80. Identify premalignant mandatory lesions:**

1. xeroderma pigmentosum
2. familial adenomatous polyposis
3. hyperplasia
4. displasia
5. metaplasia

**81. All of the following are anaplastic changes EXCEPT:**

1. pleomorphism and hyperchromatism
2. increased mitosis and abnormal mitotic figures
3. nuclei that vary in shape and size
4. presence of undifferentiated cells
5. presence of abundant chromatin in cytoplasmic organelles

**82. Identify liver tumors:**

1. hepatoma
2. hepatocellular carcinoma
3. benign sarcomas
4. nodular hyperplasia
5. bile duct anaplasia

**83. Which of the following is least likely to be used as a means of distinguishing a benign neoplasm from a malignant one:**

1. degree of cellular differentiation
2. rate of growth
3. type and amount of necrosis
4. evidence of metastasis
5. mode of spread

**84. Which one of the following neoplasms is highly invasive but is seldom spread by metastasis:**

1. papilloma of the skin
2. squamous cell carcinomas of the skin
3. adenocarcinomas of the lungs
4. basal cell carcinomas of the skin
5. osteogenic sarcomas of the limbs

**85. Which of the following features is more characteristic of a benign neoplasm:**

1. it grows by expansion and implantation occurs frequently
2. it metastasizes if the brain is the site of origin
3. it usually non-encapsulated and necrosis seldom occurs
4. it tend to recurs after surgical removal
5. it usually occurs singly and does not recur after surgical removal

**86. Which of the following is considered to be the hallmark of malignancy:**

1. anaplasia and the rate of growth of neoplastic mass
2. metastasis and the degree of encapsulation of neoplastic mass
3. formation of giant cells and cellular anaplasia within and around the neoplastic mass
4. presence of undifferentiated cells and evidence of metastasis
5. cellular anaplasia and growth by expansion of neoplastic mass

**87. The process of neoplastic cells moving through the circulatory system and obstruction of vessel is referred to as:**

1. anaplasia
2. neoplasia
3. thrombosis
4. transplantation
5. embolism

**88. The process by which glandular epithelium of the prostate is transformed into squamous epithelium under the influence of estrogens is known as:**

1. neoplasia
2. dysplasia
3. hyperplasia
4. metaplasia
5. anaplasia

**89. A neoplasm characterized by the presence of "cancer pearls" and intercellular bridges is most likely:**

1. basal cell epithelioma
2. pheochromocytoma
3. squamous cell carcinoma
4. histocytoma
5. adenoma

**90. What does pleomorphism mean:**

1. uncontrolled mitosis
2. multiple nuclei
3. variability in shape and size
4. the presence of cells of other tissues in the affected tissue
5. all of the listed

**91. The process when cells move from one site to another is called:**

1. transportation
2. biotransformation
3. metastasis
4. stasis

e. flagellation

**92. Metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach that specifically goes to the ovary is called:**

1. metastatic adenocarcinoma
2. melanoma
3. Krukenberg 's tumor
4. Wilson's tumor
5. Richtsler's tumor

**93. If a tumor is benign and of squamous origin, it is called:**

1. malignant tumor
2. Krukenburg tumor
3. adenoma
4. papilloma
5. carcinoma

**94. If a tumor is benign and glandular in origin, it is called:**

1. malignant tumor
2. Krukenburg tumor
3. adenoma
4. carcinoma
5. papilloma

**95. Benign tumor of cartilage is called:**

1. osteoma
2. chondroma
3. leiomyoma
4. lipoma
5. melanoma

**96. Benign tumor in smooth muscle is called:**

1. osteoma
2. leiomyoma
3. lipoma
4. chondroma
5. rhabdomyoma

**97. Movement to the cell periphery of the nucleus as a result of the cytoplasmic mucin abundance, means:**

1. hypertrophy
2. benign tumor
3. Krukenburgs sign
4. signet-ring cell
5. Wilson rings

**98. What does TNM stand for:**

1. tumor size, metastases in the lymph nodes, malignancy
2. tumor size, tumor nodule, malignancy
3. tumor shape, metastases in the lymph nodes, distant metastasis
4. tumor size, metastases in the lymph nodes, distant metastasis
5. this is not a medical grading system