

MCQs on Lymphoma

1. Which type of Hodgkin's disease has the worst prognosis?

- a. lymphocytic predominance
- b. Nodular sclerosing
- c. Mixed cellularity
- d. lymphocytic depletion

2. Lymph node findings that favor nodular (follicular) lymphoma over reactive follicular hyperplasia include all EXCEPT:

- a. Prominent follicles in the cortical area
- b. Similarity of cell types inside and outside the follicles
- c. Monotonous cells in the center of follicles
- d. Cellular infiltration of the capsule

3. Which type of Hodgkin's disease is most likely to be diagnosed at an early stage?

- a. Lymphocyte predominance.
- b. Mixed cellularity
- c. Nodular sclerosis
- d. Lymphocyte depletion

4. The most important difference among those listed between a benign reactive lymph node and lymphoma is:

- a. Interstitial fibrosis.
- b. Follicular hyperplasia
- c. Effacement of normal architecture.
- d. Presence of plasma cells

1	2	3	4
D	A	A	C

5. Lymphomas exhibiting a follicular (nodular) growth pattern are derived from (جمله مش موجوده مباشره)

- a. Germinal center histiocytes
- b. Germinal center lymphocytes
- c. Paracortical histiocytes.
- d. Paracortical lymphocytes

6. Reed-Sternberg cells are characteristic of which disease?

- a. Chronic lymphatic leukemia
- b. Cat scratch disease
- c. Hodgkin's disease
- d. Histiocytic medullary reticulosis
- e. Large cell lymphoma

7. Which of the following histopathologic types of Hodgkin's disease is known to have the best prognosis?

- a. Lymphocyte depletion
- b. Lymphocyte predominance
- c. Mixed cellularity
- d. Nodular sclerosis

8. A worse prognosis can be expected in lymphoma if which one of the following is present?

- a. diffuse growth pattern
- b. A nodular or follicular pattern of growth
- c. Better differentiation
- d. One anatomic region involved

5	6	7	8
B	C	B	A

9. Reactive follicular hyperplasia is characterized by:

- a. B lymphocytes immunoreactivity.
- b. High mitotic rate.
- c. Variable size follicles, mainly in cortex.
- d. All of above

10. Lymphoma is:

- a. Benign tumor of lymph nodes.
- b. Malignant tumor of lymphoid tissue.
- c. A type of granuloma.
- d. Hyperplasia of lymphoid tissue.

11. What is the most common type of Hodgkin Lymphoma?

- a. Lymphocyte rich type.
- b. Nodular sclerosis type.
- c. Mixed cellularity type.
- d. Lymphocyte depleted type.

**12. What is the Least common type of Hodgkin Lymphoma?**

- a. Lymphocyte rich type.
- b. Nodular sclerosis type.
- c. Mixed cellularity type.
- d. Lymphocyte depleted type.

9	10	11	12
D	B	B	D

13. In Hodgkin's lymphoma:

- a. The affected lymph nodes are small and soft.
- b. The affected lymph nodes are caseating.
- c. The affected lymph nodes discharge pus.
- d. The affected lymph nodes are enlarged and matted together.

14. All are types of Reed Sternberg cells EXCEPT:

- a. Langan's giant cells.
- b. Lacunar cells.
- c. Mononuclear variant
- d. Lympho-histiocytic variant.

15. The characteristic cell of nodular sclerosis type of Hodgkin's disease is:

- a. Classic Reed Sternberg cell.
- b. Lacunar cell.
- c. Pop corn cell.
- d. Mononuclear variant.

**16. All of the following are true about paracortical lymphoid hyperplasia EXCEPT:**

- a. Follicles are compressed
- b. Caused by stimuli that trigger B cellular response.
- c. Reactive changes within paracortical region.
- d. Mixed infiltrate of macrophages and eosinophils.

13	14	15	16
D	A	B	B

17. All are features of Follicular lymphoma EXCEPT:

- a. Complete effacement of L.N architecture by follicles,
- b. Distributed throughout the cortex and medulla
- c. Moderate variation in size and shape
- d. Marked variation in the shape and size of lymphoid follicles

18. Type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma which is presented as mediastinal mass?

- a. Burkitt lymphoma
- b. Diffuse large B-Cell Lymphoma
- c. SLL
- d. Lymphoblastic lymphoma

19. Which of the following is true about lymphoma:

- a. Some types are related with leukemia
- b. Hodgkin lymphoma can affect children, young adults, or elderly
- c. Lymphoma may occur in stomach and testis
- d. All of the above

20. In Hodgkin disease, the best favorable prognosis is seen with:

- a. Lymphocyte rich type.
- b. Nodular sclerosis type.
- c. Mixed cellularity type.
- d. Lymphocyte depleted type.

17	18	19	20
D	D	D	A

21. The characteristic features of Reed-Sternberg cells are:

- a. Owl eye appearance of nucleoli.
- b. Bilobed nuclei
- c. Mirror image appearance of nuclei
- d. All of the above

22. All the following are features of Burkitt's lymphoma except:

- a. common mainly in African children
- b. Affect young age.
- c. highly aggressive tumor
- d. it is a distinctive type of T-cell lymphoma
- e. It's associated with EB virus

23) Starry-Sky appearance is characterized to which type:

- a. Burkitt lymphoma
- b. Diffuse large B-Cell Lymphoma
- c. SLL
- d. Lymphoblastic lymphoma

21	22	23
D	D	A

24- The most important difference among those listed between a benign reactive lymph node and lymphoma is:

- a) Interstitial fibrosis.
- b) Follicular hyperplasia
- c) Effacement of normal architecture
- d) Presence of plasma cells

25- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is characterized by all of the following except:

- a) Originates from Monoclonal B-Cell or T- Cell
- b) May have leukemic phase
- c) Follicular has better prognosis than diffuse lymphoma.
- d) Lymphomas can't transform from one type to another type.

26- Burkitt Lymphoma is characterized by following: *

- a) Related to EBV
- b) High mitosis
- c) Produce extranodal tumors
- d) A highly aggressive tumor.
- e) All of the above

24	25	26
C	D	E

27- Reactive follicular hyperplasia is characterized by all of the following

EXCEPT:

- a) Preserved lymph node architecture
- b) Pale germinal centers
- c) Variable size follicles, mainly in cortex
- d) Loss of lymph node architecture

28- Which stage of lymphoma that involve two or more lymph node sites on one side of the diaphragm or limited contiguous extranodal site:

- a) Stage I
- b) Stage II
- c) Stage III
- d) Stage IV

29- Which stage of lymphoma that involve two or more lymph node sites on Both sides of diaphragm with splenic or limited contiguous extranodal site involvement, or both?

- a) Stage I
- b) Stage II
- c) Stage III
- d) Stage IV

27	28	29
D	B	C

MCQs ON REACTIVE LYMPHADENITIS**1) Reactive follicular hyperplasia is characterized by:**

- a) B lymphocytes immunoreactivity.
- b) High mitotic rate.
- c) Variable size follicles, mainly in cortex.
- d) All of above

2) All are examples of chronic non specific lymphadenitis EXCEPT:

- a) Fungal infection
- b) Follicular hyperplasia.
- c) Paracortical hyperplasia
- d) Sinus histiocytosis

3) Reactive follicular hyperplasia is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Preserved lymph node architecture
- b) Pale germinal centers
- c) Variable size follicles, mainly in cortex
- d) Loss of lymph node architecture

4) Hyperplasia of B-lymphocytes is present in

- a) Follicular Hyperplasia
- b) Paracortical Lymphoid Hyperplasia
- c) Sinus Histiocytosis
- d) All of the above

5) Hyperplasia of T-lymphocytes is present in

- a) Follicular Hyperplasia
- b) Paracortical Lymphoid Hyperplasia
- c) Sinus Histocytosis
- d) All of the above

6) Tingible body macrophages are seen IN

- a) Follicular Hyperplasia
- b) Paracortical Lymphoid Hyperplasia
- c) Sinus Histocytosis
- d) All of the above

1	D
2	A
3	D
4	A
5	B
6	A

امتحانات مختلفه من سنوات سابقه

Random night blood specimens were collected from 500 subjects in an area endemic for Lymphatic parasites in India. Some cases were symptomatic, with or without recurrent episodes of fever and various degrees of lymphedema. Elephantiasis is restricted to area below the knee or elbow. The parasite Observed on Giemsa-stained thick blood Films was 220 micrometers in length sheathed with kinky curves and the tail has 2 terminal nuclei.

1) The presentation of these cases is consistent with which type of lymphadenitis:

- a) Acute specific lymphadenitis
- b) Acute non-specific lymphadenitis
- c) Chronic specific lymphadenitis
- d) Chronic non-specific lymphadenitis

2) Sinus histiocytosis is:

- a) Acute non-specific lymphadenitis
- b) Distention lymphatic sinusoids by macrophages
- c) Reactive changes within the T-cell paracortical regions
- d) Increase number & size of lymphoid follicles with prominent pale germinal center

3) In acute non-specific lymphadenitis:

- a) Lymph node can't resolve and healing by fibrosis
- b) It is usually presented by tenderness, pain.
- c) LNs become small and hard.
- d) Microscopically it shows small lymphoid follicles.

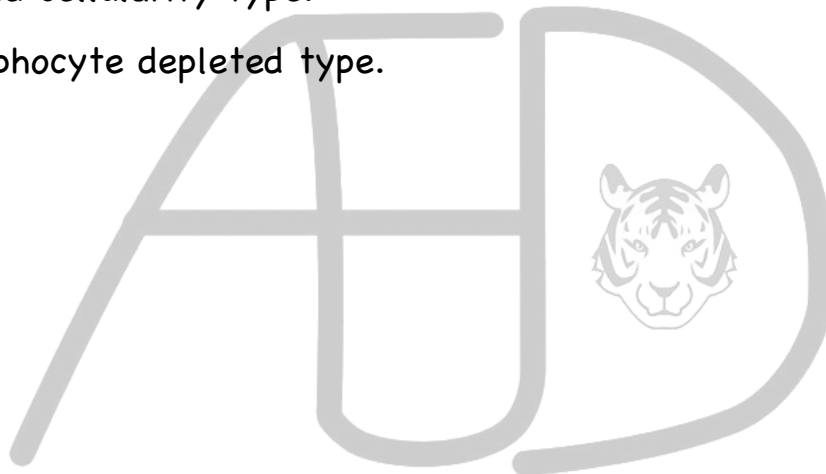
1- C	2- B	3- B
------	------	------

4) One of the general features of non-Hodgkin lymphoma is

- a) Transformation of one type of lymphoma to another never occurs
- b) R-S cells are characteristic
- c) Follicular Lymphoma has better prognosis than diffuse Lymphoma
- d) Rare extra nodal presentation

5) Which Hodgkin lymphoma show bands of fibrosis and lacunar cells on microscopic examination ?

- a) Lymphocyte rich type.
- b) Nodular sclerosis type.
- c) Mixed cellularity type.
- d) Lymphocyte depleted type.



1	C
2	B
3	B
3	C
4	B