

MCQS (Renal Tumors)

1. Gross features of renal cell carcinoma include all EXCEPT:

- a) It is commonly centered in the cortex
- b) It is surrounded by a true capsule
- c) It is commonly well circumscribed
- d) Cut surface is golden yellow
- e) Cut surface shows hemorrhage and necrosis.

2. Histologic features of renal cell carcinoma include all EXCEPT:

- a) It may show tubular or papillary formations
- b) The cells have clear or granular cytoplasm
- c) The cells contain mucin
- d) The cell may show sarcomatoid appearance
- e) The stroma is very vascular.

3. The metaplastic lesions which may occur in the bladder epithelium include:

- a) Squamous metaplasia without keratinization
- b) Squamous metaplasia with keratinization
- c) Glandular metaplasia
- d) Mesonephric metaplasia
- e) All of the above.

4. Nephroblastoma is called:

- a) Warthin's tumor
- b) Wilm's tumor
- c) Benign mixed tumor
- d) Pancoast's tumor
- e) Yolk sac tumor.

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5. Wilm's tumor consists of:

- a) Blastematosus tissue
- b) Mesenchymal tissue
- c) Epithelial tissue
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

6. Out of various histological types of renal cell carcinoma (RCC), the following type has the worst prognosis

- a) Clearcelltype
- b) Granular cell type
- c) Sarcomatoidtype
- d) Papillary type

7. The following are NOT features of oncocytoma EXCEPT

- a) Ill defined tumor mass
- b) Yellow brown in color
- c) Usually associated with hemorrhage & necrosis
- d) Large masses associated with prominent scar
- e) Composed of spindle shaped cells

8. Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) characterized by

- a) Papillary type is hyper vascular
- b) Clear cell variant is the most common
- c) Chromophobe RCC shows perivascular arrangement of malignant cells
- d) All of above
- e) Non of above

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9. All are characters of renal cell carcinoma EXCEPT

- a) Early invades renal vein
- b) More frequent in children than adults
- c) Often composed of large cells with abundant clear cytoplasm
- d) May present with total & profuse hematuria
- e) One of the tumors which often metastasize to bone

10. RCC is NOT associated with the following EXCEPT

- a) Painful hematuria
- b) Polycythemia
- c) Hypotension
- d) Painless loin mass

11. Which cancer tend to spread by blood permeation

- a) Hemangiosarcoma
- b) Renal cell carcinoma
- c) Basal cell carcinoma
- d) Brain glioma
- e) Hepatocellular carcinoma

12. Wilms tumor characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- a) Involves both kidneys in 7% of cases
- b) Usually presents as abdominal mass
- c) Rarely metastasize to lung
- d) Usually affects infants

13. The blastomatous tissue consists of;

- a) Spindle-shaped cells
- b) Small primitive cells
- c) Small muscle cells
- d) Malignant epithelial cells
- e) Neuroendocrine cells.

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14. Schistosomiasis of the bladder predisposes to:

- a) Cystitis
- b) Stone formation
- c) Bladder carcinoma
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

15. Leukoplakia of the urinary bladder means transformation of the bladder epithelium into:

- a) Non-keratinized squamous epithelium
- b) Keratinized epithelium
- c) Glandular epithelium
- d) Atrophic epithelium
- e) Dysplastic epithelium

16. Adenocarcinoma of the urinary bladder may arise from:

- a) Cystitis glandularis
- b) Urachal remnants
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

17. Histologic types of bladder carcinoma include:

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Transitional cell carcinoma
- c) Adenocarcinoma
- d) Sarcomatoid carcinoma
- e) All of the above.

18. Schistosomiasis of the urinary bladder is implicated in the following type of bladder tumor:

- a) Tr. C. C.
- b) Sq.C.C
- c) Adenocarcinoma.
- d) Adenoacanthoma.

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19. Transitional cell papilloma of urinary bladder is:

- a) A premalignant lesion.
- b) Formed of papillae attached to the mucosa by thin pedicle.
- c) Formed of central loose fibro-vascular connective tissue core covered by several layers of transitional epithelium, in each papillary.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

20. Bladder carcinoma characterized by :

- a) May occur below 50 years in Egypt.
- b) Smoking, aniline dye, and cyclophosphamide are known etiologic factors.
- c) Bilharzial type is more common in Egypt.
- d) All of above.
- e) None of above.

21. All are NOT true for bladder carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a) It is common in lateral and posterior wall.
- b) Ulcerative carcinoma is the commonest gross pattern.
- c) Transitional cell carcinoma is common in bilharzial cases.
- d) Spread to hypogastric and iliac lymph node is common in bilharziasis.

22. Transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder characterized by :

- a) Increased incidence among workers in the aniline dye industry.
- b) An increased incidence in Egypt.
- c) Oftenly, have a papillary structure.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

23. Hematuria, characterized by :

- a) Terminal hematuria is due to hemorrhagic blood diseases.
- b) is commonly caused by Bilharzial cystitis in Egypt.
- c) Both.
- d) None

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