

Prostate lecture questions

1. A 65-year-old man presents with difficulty starting urination and a weak stream. Rectal examination reveals a symmetrically enlarged, non-tender prostate. Which of the following zones is most likely affected?

- A. Peripheral zone
- B. Central zone
- C. Transitional zone
- D. Periurethral zone

Answer: C. Transitional zone

2. Which of the following is the most common type of testicular tumor in children under 3 years of age?

- A. Teratoma
- B. Embryonal carcinoma
- C. Yolk sac tumor
- D. Seminoma

Answer: C. Yolk sac tumor

3. All of the following are true about seminomas except:

- A. They have large cells with pale nuclei and prominent nucleoli
- B. They are usually associated with Schiller-Duval bodies
- C. They are rarely seen in prepubertal children
- D. They have a good prognosis

Answer: B. They are usually associated with Schiller-Duval bodies

4. Which genetic abnormality is characteristic of testicular germ cell tumors?

- A. i(12p) isochromosome
- B. Philadelphia chromosome
- C. BRAF mutation
- D. RET mutation

Answer: A. i(12p) isochromosome

5. A 70-year-old man presents with back pain. Bone scan reveals osteoblastic lesions in the spine. PSA is elevated. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. Prostate adenocarcinoma
- C. Multiple myeloma
- D. Bladder carcinoma

Answer: B. Prostate adenocarcinoma

6. Which tumor shows cytotrophoblasts and syncytiotrophoblasts and secretes high levels

of HCG?

- A. Yolk sac tumor
- B. Embryonal carcinoma
- C. Teratoma
- D. Choriocarcinoma

Answer: D. Choriocarcinoma

7. All of the following are risk factors for testicular cancer except:

- A. Cryptorchidism
- B. Gonadal dysgenesis
- C. History of radical orchiectomy
- D. Intersex syndromes

Answer: C. History of radical orchiectomy

8. A male with androgen insensitivity syndrome has increased risk for:

- A. Seminoma
- B. Prostate carcinoma
- C. BPH
- D. Bladder cancer

Answer: A. Seminoma

9. Which prostate zone is most commonly involved in prostate carcinoma?

- A. Central zone
- B. Transitional zone
- C. Peripheral zone
- D. Periurethral zone

Answer: C. Peripheral zone

10. All of the following are typical histological features of prostate adenocarcinoma except:

- A. Presence of a flat basal cell layer
- B. Crowded glands
- C. Absence of branching and papillary infolding
- D. Single layer of cuboidal or columnar epithelium

Answer: A. Presence of a flat basal cell layer

11. Which tumor marker is elevated in yolk sac tumors?

- A. HCG
- B. PSA
- C. CEA
- D. AFP

Answer: D. AFP

12. A 30-year-old man presents with a painless testicular mass. Ultrasound shows a solid, non-translucent lesion. Which step is most appropriate?

A. Fine needle aspiration

B. Radical orchiectomy

C. Watchful waiting

D. Open biopsy

Answer: B. Radical orchiectomy

13. All of the following are characteristics of benign prostatic hyperplasia except:

A. Nodular proliferation of glandular and stromal elements

B. Located primarily in the peripheral zone

C. Associated with increased urinary frequency and nocturia

D. Does not occur in castrated males

Answer: B. Located primarily in the peripheral zone

14. Which prostate pathology typically presents with a symmetrical enlargement on rectal exam and urinary hesitancy?

A. Prostatitis

B. Prostate carcinoma

C. Benign prostatic hyperplasia

D. Bladder cancer

Answer: C. Benign prostatic hyperplasia

15. A 27-year-old man is diagnosed with a testicular tumor containing neural tissue, cartilage, and squamous epithelium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Choriocarcinoma

B. Yolk sac tumor

C. Teratoma

D. Embryonal carcinoma

Answer: C. Teratoma

Urinary tumor lecture :

1. A 62-year-old man presents with painless hematuria. Imaging reveals a large yellow-orange renal mass with areas of hemorrhage. Histology shows clear cytoplasm and small round nuclei. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papillary renal cell carcinoma
 - B. Clear cell renal carcinoma
 - C. Oncocytoma
 - D. Chromophobe renal carcinoma
- B. Clear cell renal carcinoma

2. Which renal tumor is characterized histologically by finely granular eosinophilic cytoplasm and a central stellate scar?

- A. Chromophobe RCC
 - B. Oncocytoma
 - C. Papillary RCC
 - D. Clear cell RCC
- B. Oncocytoma

3. All of the following are risk factors for renal cell carcinoma except:

- A. Smoking
 - B. Obesity
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. Alcohol consumption
- D. Alcohol consumption ما أظن تسأل هيك

4. Which renal carcinoma subtype is associated with MET proto-oncogene mutation?

- A. Chromophobe RCC
 - B. Clear cell RCC
 - C. Papillary RCC
 - D. Urothelial carcinoma
- C. Papillary RCC

5. A 35-year-old man with von Hippel-Lindau disease is found to have bilateral renal cysts and tumors. Which molecular pathway is disrupted?

- A. p53
 - B. Rb
 - C. HIF degradation
 - D. EGFR signaling
- C. HIF degradation

6. Which renal tumor subtype typically appears tan-brown grossly and has cells with clear flocculent cytoplasm surrounded by halos?

- A. Papillary RCC
 - B. Clear cell RCC
 - C. Chromophobe RCC
 - D. Oncocytoma
- C. Chromophobe RCC

7. All of the following are features of clear cell RCC except:

- A. High lipid and glycogen content
- B. Involves MET mutation

- C. Yellow-orange appearance
- D. May extend into renal vein
- B. Involves MET mutation

8. A 68-year-old male smoker presents with intermittent visible hematuria. Cystoscopy suggests bladder cancer. What is the most likely type?

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Urothelial carcinoma
- D. Sarcoma
- C. Urothelial carcinoma

9. Which of the following is associated with squamous cell carcinoma of the bladder?

- A. Cigarette smoking
- B. Radiation therapy
- C. Schistosoma haematobium infection
- D. MET gene mutation
- C. Schistosoma haematobium infection

10. What is the most common presenting symptom of renal tumors?

- A. Flank pain
- B. Hypertension
- C. Hematuria
- D. Fever
- C. Hematuria

11. Renal tumors producing erythropoietin may lead to:

- A. Anemia
- B. Leukopenia
- C. Polycythemia
- D. Thrombocytopenia
- C. Polycythemia

12. All of the following are common paraneoplastic syndromes in RCC except:

- A. Cushing syndrome
- B. Feminization
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Hypercalcemia
- C. Acromegaly. ما أظن تسأل هيك

13. Which bladder lesion carries the highest risk of progression to invasive cancer?

- A. Papilloma
- B. PUNLMP
- C. Carcinoma in situ (CIS)
- D. Low-grade papillary urothelial carcinoma
- C. Carcinoma in situ (CIS)

14. The most important prognostic factor in invasive urothelial carcinoma is:

- A. Tumor grade
- B. Type of mutation
- C. Extent of invasion
- D. Histologic type
- C. Extent of invasion

15. A renal tumor showing vacuolated clear cells, well-defined margins, and invasion into the renal vein most likely originates from which nephron part?

- A. Proximal tubule
 - B. Intercalated cells
 - C. Distal tubule
 - D. Urothelium
- A. Proximal tubule

16. Which of the following tumors is associated with loss of chromosomes 1 and Y and abundant mitochondria?

- A. Clear cell carcinoma
 - B. Papillary RCC
 - C. Chromophobe RCC
 - D. Oncocytoma
- D. Oncocytoma

17. Which renal tumor is most likely to be bilateral and multifocal?

- A. Clear cell RCC
 - B. Papillary RCC
 - C. Chromophobe RCC
 - D. Oncocytoma
- B. Papillary RCC

18. Which gene is commonly deleted in both sporadic and familial clear cell RCC?

- A. MET
 - B. VHL
 - C. TP53
 - D. WT1
- B. VHL

19. What is the typical cytogenetic abnormality in chromophobe RCC?

- A. Gain of chromosome 7
 - B. Loss of multiple chromosomes (hypodiploidy)
 - C. Deletion of chromosome 3p
 - D. BCR-ABL translocation
- B. Loss of multiple chromosomes (hypodiploidy)

20. Which of the following is true regarding carcinoma in situ (CIS) of the bladder?

- A. It presents as a papillary growth
 - B. It is confined to the lamina propria
 - C. It is flat and contains overtly malignant cells
 - D. It is almost always low-grade
- C. It is flat and contains overtly malignant cells

13. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Schistosomiasis:

- A. Is a primarily causes liver cirrhosis without affecting the bladder.
- B. is a predisposing factor for bladder cancer.
- C. does not affect the urinary system.
- D. is only associated with skin conditions.

Answer: B

بأست لدكتورَة نسرین شفته
بالصدفة بس نفس مادتنا

Done by Laith Alkhazaleh