



# Preview Test: Glial Tumor Quiz 2

## Test Information

Description

Instructions

Multiple Attempts This test allows multiple attempts.

Force Completion This test can be saved and resumed later.

⌵ Question Completion Status:

Save All Answers

Save and Submit

### QUESTION 1

1 points

Save Answer

Juvenile pilocytic astrocytomas are most often located in:

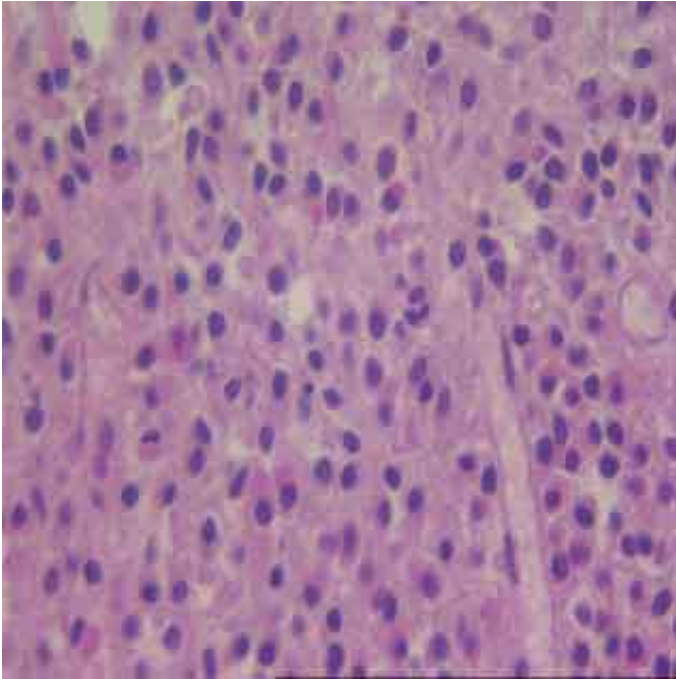
- A. The frontal white matter
- B. The corpus striatum
- C. The pons
- D. The cerebellum

### QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

This lesion is



- A. an astrocytic neoplasm
- B. usually associated with LOH of 1p and 19q
- C. associated with prolonged survival
- D. a, b, and c are correct
- E. b and c are correct

**QUESTION 3****1 points****Save Answer**

Which of the following **is not** a histological criteria used in the St. Anne / Mayo grading system of diffuse astrocytomas:

- A. Hypercellularity
- B. Nuclear atypia
- C. Endothelial proliferation and/or necrosis
- D. Mitotic activity

**QUESTION 4****1 points****Save Answer**

Characteristic histologic features of which tumor include intracortical mucin rich nodules and ganglion cells floating in mucin filled spaces:

- A. Ganglioglioma
- B. Oligodendroglioma
- C. Juvenile pilocytic astrocytoma
- D. Dsymbryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor

**QUESTION 5**

1 points

Save Answer

Rosenthal fibers are typically found in all of the following except:

- A. Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma
- B. Alexander's disease
- C. Craniopharyngioma
- D. Diffuse astrocytoma

**QUESTION 6**

1 points

Save Answer

All of the following histologic features are commonly seen in gangliogliomas except:

- A. An anaplastic glial component
- B. Eosinophilic granular bodies
- C. Perivascular lymphocytic infiltrates
- D. Calcification

**QUESTION 7**

1 points

Save Answer

Optic gliomas are associated with which of the following disorders:

- A. Von Hippel-Lindau disease
- B. Neurofibromatosis type I
- C. Cowden's disease
- D. Neurofibromatosis type II
- E. Tuberous sclerosis
- F. Gorlin's syndrome

**QUESTION 8**

1 points

Save Answer

Which of the following features is useful in distinguishing an ependymoma (WHO grade II) from an anaplastic ependymoma (WHO grade III):

- A. Necrosis
- B. Brisk mitotic activity
- C. Clear cell change
- D. Myxopapillary features

**QUESTION 9**

1 points

Save Answer

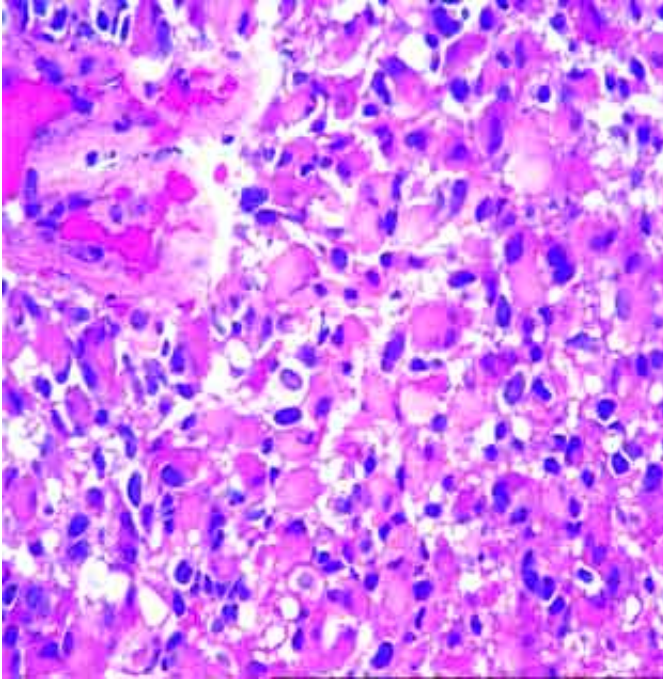
The most common site for oligodendrogliomas is:

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Temporal lobe
- C. Parietal lobe
- D.

3<sup>rd</sup> ventricle

**QUESTION 10****1 points****Save Answer**

The neoplasm shown here



- A. represents an aggressive subtype of astrocytoma
- B. typically presents in a patient with a long standing history of seizures
- C. contains frequent mitoses
- D. is commonly found in children

*Click Save and Submit to save and submit. Click Save All Answers to save all answers.*

**Save All Answers****Save and Submit**