



Preview Test: Glial Tumor Quiz 4 (Unknown Slides)

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

Slide #356.

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- This tumor is a variant of glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)
- This tumor is metastatic from a soft tissue sarcoma
- This patient had a pigmented lesion removed 10 years before
- This represents a gliotic scar in an infarct
- This is a classic example of meningoangiomatosis

QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

Slide #400

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- This tumor can spread throughout the spinal canal and beyond

- MRI usually demonstrates a well-circumscribed enhancing lesion in the conus medullaris region
- WHO classifies this tumor as grade I
- Only A and B are correct
- Only B is correct
- A, B, and C are correct

QUESTION 3**1 points**[Save Answer](#)

Slide #405.

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- These tumors usually grow very fast
- They are more common in middle age and elderly males
- This tumor represents a variant of neurocytoma
- They are strongly positive for synaptophysin (a neuronal marker)
- C and D are correct

QUESTION 4**1 points**[Save Answer](#)

Slide #413.

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- This is a benign, slow growing tumor
- Tumor cells can express GFAP, S-100, and neuronal markers
- This patient could also have cortical dysplasia
- This patient has an autosomal dominant disorder
- A,B,C, and D are correct

QUESTION 5**1 points**[Save Answer](#)

Slide #495A

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- WHO classifies these tumors as grade II
- These tumors are common in the elderly population
- Posterior fossa is a common location
- Neoplastic cells are GFAP negative
- They are never associated with CSF metastases

QUESTION 6**1 points**[Save Answer](#)

Slide #520.

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- This slide represents an example of reactive astrocytosis
- More than 20% of the cells should have this morphology in order to call this lesion gemistocytic astrocytoma
- These cells with eccentric nuclei are part of a neuronal heterotopia
- Whenever we see this morphology in an astrocytoma, we should grade the tumor as WHO grade III (anaplastic)
- B and D are correct

QUESTION 7**1 points**[Save Answer](#)

Slide #502.

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- This patient will benefit from molecular studies searching for the presence of allelic loss on 1p and/or 19q chromosomes
- Some patients may present with long-standing signs, suggesting a pre-existing tumor of lower grade
- Increased cellularity, cellular atypia and high mitotic activity are characteristics of anaplastic oligodendroglioma
- If these tumors also show endothelial proliferation and pseudo-palisading necrosis, we should call them GBM
- Only D is correct
- A, B and C are correct

QUESTION 8**1 points**[Save Answer](#)

Slide #521.

[Click here to view slide\(s\).](#)

- This patient has probably a long history of seizures
- A reticulin stain will probably show a dense intercellular network
- This is a high grade glioma
- A and B are correct
- A,B and C are correct

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

Save All Answers

Save and Submit