



Preview Test: Non-Glial Tumor Quiz 1

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

You are working up a case of a spindle cell lesion of the meninges. Your immunohistochemical stains arrive. When looking at the tray you notice your CD34 stained slide is dark brown. Which of the following diagnoses is **FAVORED** based on your astute low power diagnostic skills:

- A. Metastatic spindle cell carcinoma
- B. Hemangiopericytoma
- C. Fibrous meningioma
- D. Solitary fibrous tumor

QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

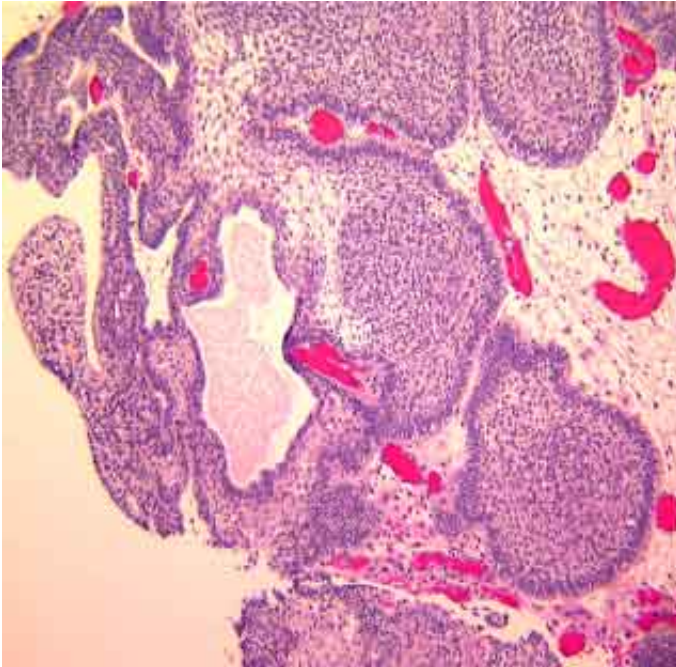
An 8 year-old boy developed difficulty walking and morning headaches associated with vomiting. Imaging studies showed a mass in the cerebellar vermis compressing the fourth ventricle. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Meningioma
- B. Ependymoma

- C. Glioblastoma
- D. Metastatic carcinoma
- E. Medulloblastoma

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

This lesion



- A. usually does not recur when incompletely excised
- B. is rich in cholesterol
- C. frequently arises in the frontal lobe
- D. it represents a metastatic carcinoma from the lung

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

Which of the following are useful in distinguishing chordoma from chondrosarcoma:

- A. S-100 positivity
- B. Cartilaginous differentiation
- C. Vimentin positivity
- D. Cytokeratin positivity

QUESTION 5**1 points****Save Answer**

Hemangioblastomas 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 6**1 points****Save Answer**

Which of the following is typical of a neurocytoma:

- A. Occur in patients with a history of chronic seizure disorder
- B. Superficial temporal lobe is the most common location
- C. Are predominantly a neoplasm of young adults
- D. Present with cerebrospinal dissemination

QUESTION 7**1 points****Save Answer**

An atypical meningioma can be defined as a meningioma having either increased mitotic activity (4 or more mitoses per 10 HPF) or 3 or more certain atypical histologic features. Which of the following is not a histologic criteria for an atypical meningioma:

- A. Prominent nucleoli
- B. Large cell change
- C. Sheetting
- D. Geographic necrosis

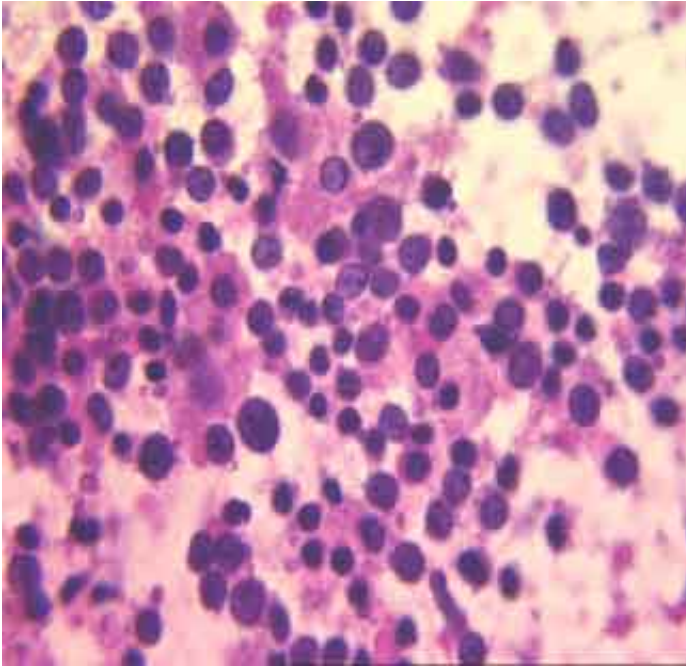
QUESTION 8**1 points****Save Answer**

An 18-month-old boy with nausea and vomiting is found to have a large posterior fossa tumor. Intraoperative smear preparations reveal a heterogeneous smear including abundant necrosis and scattered large cells with eccentric reniform nuclei with prominent nucleoli and eosinophilic spherical cytoplasmic inclusions. Which of the following is incorrect about this tumor:

- A. The majority of patients will die within a year of diagnosis
- B. Associated with mutations in the PTEN gene
- C. Frequently express epithelial membrane antigen (EMA)
- D. May be difficult to differentiate from medulloblastoma

QUESTION 9**1 points****Save Answer**

This smear preparation is from an enhancing supratentorial lesion in an immunosuppressed patient. What is the best diagnosis



- A. lymphoma
- B. metastatic carcinoma
- C. central neurocytoma
- D. glioblastoma multiforme
- E. infectious process

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

Which of the following is the most common tumor of the CNS

- A. Astrocytomas
- B. Metastasis
- C. Medulloblastoma
- D. Meningiomas

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Save All Answers**Save and Submit**