



# Preview Test: Non-Glial Tumor Quiz 3

## 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

Of the neoplasms listed below the most common central nervous system tumor in children is:

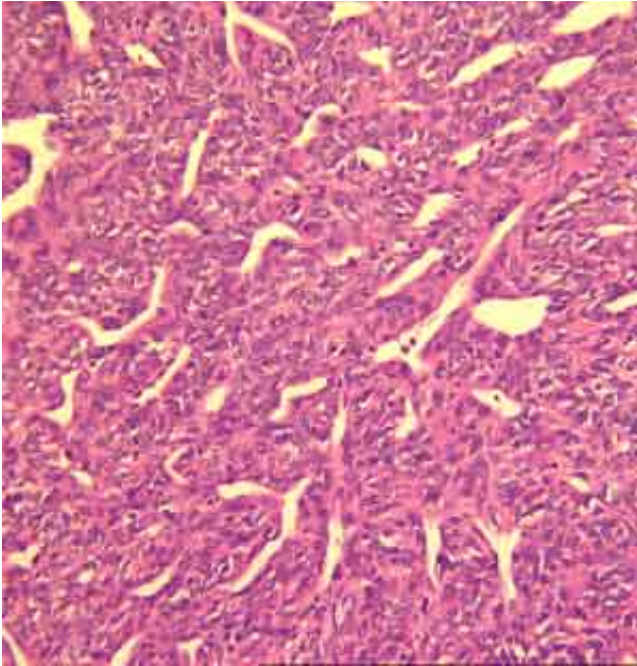
- A. Glioblastoma multiforme
- B. Medulloblastoma
- C. Meningioma
- D. Choroid plexus papilloma
- E. Primary lymphoma

### QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

This tumor is usually positive for:



- A. S-100
- B. EMA
- C. CD-34
- D. CD-20
- E. CD-45

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

A middle-aged male presents with low back pain. Imaging studies reveal a contrast-enhancing lesion of the filum terminale. On frozen section, the specimen contains multiple nests of cells with finely granular chromatin supported by a prominent capillary network as well as scattered clusters of larger cells with prominent central nucleoli. When you go back into the operating room, what will you tell the neurosurgeon:

- A. Defer to permanent sections
- B. Neoplasm, myxopapillary ependymoma
- C. Neoplasm, schwannoma
- D. Neoplasm, paraganglioma

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

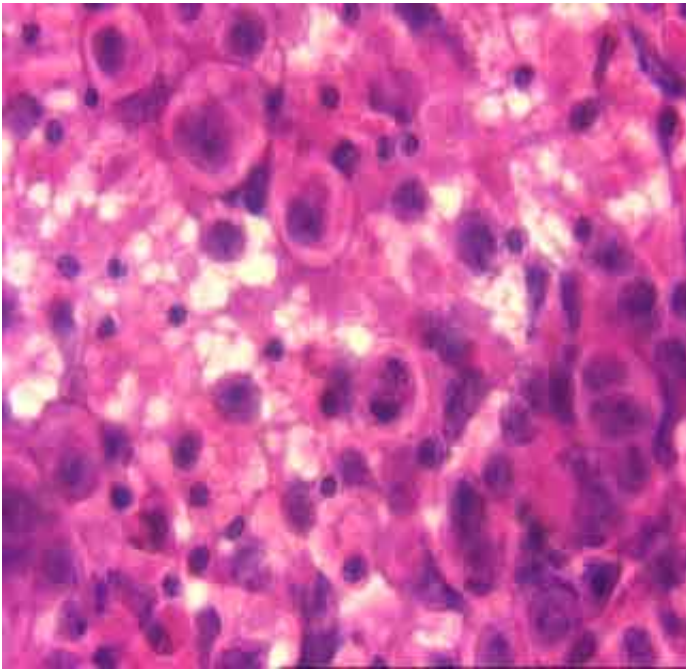
Medulloblastomas are associated with which of the following disorders:

- A. Von Hippel-Landau disease
- B. Neurofibromatosis type I
- C. Cowden's disease
- D. Neurofibromatosis type II
- E. Tuberous sclerosis

F. Gorlin syndrome

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

Which is not true about the cells in this picture:



- A. are rich in glycogen
- B. are normal pineal cells
- C. are part of a tumor that arose in the pineal gland
- D. can be part of a complex tumor with different components

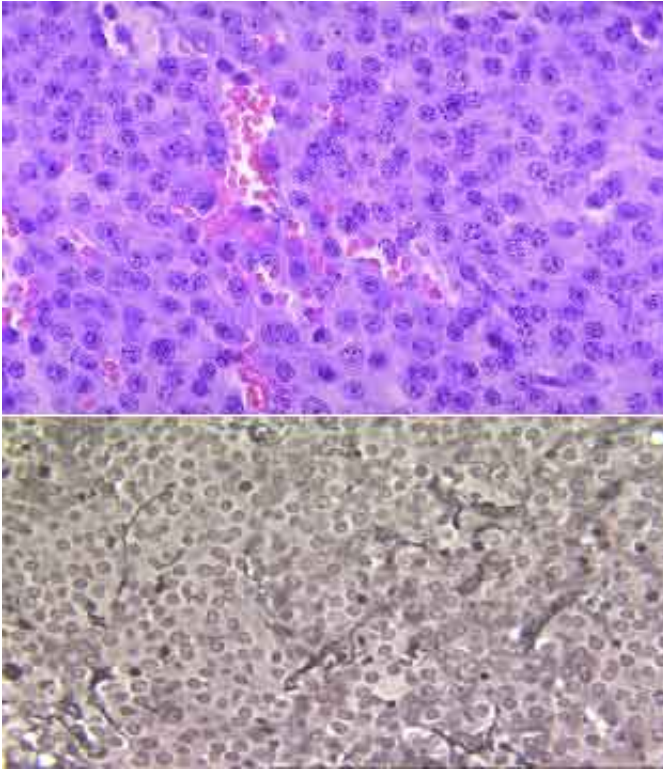
**QUESTION 6****1 points****Save Answer**

Which of the following is not a WHO grade III meningioma:

- A. Chordoid
- B. Anaplastic
- C. Rhabdoid
- D. Papillary

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

This lesion:



- A. can be seen in a patient with acromegaly
- B. can be found incidentally
- C. may require the use of a reticulin stain to differentiate from normal gland
- D. can present as a non-functioning tumor with mass effect.
- E. all are correct

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

A 60 year old woman has a well-circumscribed neoplasm of the falx cerebri which compresses but does not invade the medial frontal lobes. It recurs 3 years after removal. It was most likely a:

- A. Glioblastoma multiforme
- B. Meningioma
- C. Medulloblastoma
- D. Neurilemmoma
- E. Astrocytoma

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

A reticulin stain may be useful in all of the following situations except:

- A. Differentiating between normal pituitary versus pituitary adenoma
- B. Differentiating between hemangiopericytoma versus meningioma
- C. Differentiating between medulloblastoma versus atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor
- D. Demonstrating infiltration of blood vessel walls in cases of primary CNS lymphoma

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

Which of the following is useful in differentiating choroid plexus papillomas for normal choroid plexus:

- A. Calcification
- B. Necrosis
- C. Nuclear crowding
- D. Numerous mitotic figures

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

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