

Case #1 A 65-year-old female was noted to have an endometrial mass. Representative sections of the biopsy are shown in the images for this case. At hysterectomy, the lesion was noted to be noninvasive, confined to the endometrium, and had 1 mitotic figure per 10 hpf. Based on these findings, which of the following is the best diagnosis?

- A. Atypical Polypoid Adenomyoma
- B. Adenofibroma
- C. Adenosarcoma
- D. Carcinosarcoma
- E. Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma

Case #2 A female patient who is 32 years old presents with intermittent vaginal bleeding. An endometrial biopsy is performed, and representative images are shown for this case. Which of the following is the best diagnosis?

- A. Endometrial Adenocarcinoma
- B. Placental Site Trophoblastic Tumor
- C. Epithelioid Trophoblastic Tumor
- D. Choriocarcinoma
- E. Carcinosarcoma

Case #3 A 55-year-old female presents with intermittent vaginal bleeding. A Pap smear was performed, and a representative image is shown. Clinically, the uterus is slightly enlarged, and the cervix is grossly unremarkable. Based on these findings, what is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. CIN I
- B. CIN II
- C. CIN III
- D. AGUS
- E. Endometrial Adenocarcinoma

Case #4 A 65-year-old female presents with an ovarian mass. An oophorectomy is performed, and representative images are shown for this case. Based on the histologic findings, what is the best diagnosis?

- A. Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma
- B. Yolk Sac Tumor
- C. Brenner Tumor
- D. Dysgerminoma
- E. Clear Cell Carcinoma

Case #5 A 40-year-old female presents with an ovarian mass. An oophorectomy is performed, and representative images are shown. Based on the findings, what is the best diagnosis?

- A. Serous Cystadenoma
- B. Serous Cystadenoma of Borderline Malignant Potential
- C. Mucinous Cystadenoma
- D. Mucinous Cystadenoma Borderline Malignant Potential
- E. Endometrioid Cystadenoma

**Case #6** A 48-year-old female is found to have a 1.5 cm ovarian mass lesion that is separate from another lesion for which an oophorectomy was being performed. The images for this case show that histology for the 1.5 cm mass lesion. Based on the findings, what is the diagnosis?

- A. Brenner Tumor
- B. Proliferating Brenner Tumor
- C. Malignant Brenner Tumor
- D. Transitional Cell Carcinoma
- E. Squamous Cell Carcinoma

**Question #1** Brenner tumors associated with what type and frequency of a lesion?

- A. Serous lesions, 30%
- B. Serous lesions, 70%
- C. Mucinous lesions, 30%
- D. Mucinous lesions, 70%
- E. Endometriosis of the ovary, 50%

**Question #2** In a patient with choriocarcinoma, which is a fall Lab abnormalities do you expect to find elevated, which may be helpful diagnostically?

- A. Beta hCG
- B. Alpha-fetoprotein
- C. LDH
- D. CEA
- E. CD19-9

**Question #3** An endometrial adenocarcinoma that invades two thirds of the depth of the myometrium would be classified as which of the following according to the AJCC cancer staging manual, sixth edition?

- A. T1a
- B. T1b
- C. T1c
- D. T2a
- E. T2b

**Question #4** When staging a primary ovarian tumor, according to the AJCC staging manual, which of the following categories would represent tumor limited to the ovary but having positive peritoneal washings?

- A. T1a
- B. T1b
- C. T1c
- D. T2c
- E. T3c

**Notes for question set:**<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> PathMD strives for the highest quality and accuracy. However, the *PathMD: Board Review Letter* is for review purposes and not meant for clinical decision making. It should not be used in place of review of primary reference texts and the current medical literature. If inaccuracies are identified, please notify us so that a correction may be published. (info@PathMD.com)