

- All of the following are true about granular cell tumors EXCEPT:
 - Neural crest origin
 - S-100 positive
 - Numerous lysosomes on EM
 - Overlying pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia
 - Commonly malignant
- EM of a tumor shows long intertwining processes between cells with abundant external lamina (excessive with redundant folds), and long spacing abnormal collagen fibers. These findings are most suggestive of:
 - Carcinoma
 - Ependymoma
 - Schwannoma
 - Meningioma
 - None of the above
- Based on the findings in the images for Case #1, which of the following is the best diagnosis?
 - Squamous Cell Carcinoma
 - Melanoma
 - Mesothelioma
 - Schwannoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
- For a conventional cervical cytology smear, there should be at least _____ well-visualized cells.
 - 1,000
 - 3,000
 - 5,000
 - 8,000
 - 15,000
- All of the following are valid identifiable findings in a pap smear according to the “Bethesda System, 2nd edition” EXCEPT:
 - HSV
 - Trichomonas
 - Actinomyces
 - Leptothrix
 - Chlamydia
- Leptothrix is often seen in association with which of the following:
 - HSV
 - Candida
 - Bacterial vaginosis
 - Trichomonas
 - Actinomyces

7. The findings illustrated in Case #2 from a cervical pap smear are best described as:
 - A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
 - B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
 - C. Condyloma
 - D. Navicular cells
 - E. HSV infection

8. The findings in Case #3 are from a 35 y/o sexually active woman who presents to her PCP office for a routine checkup and pap smear. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
 - A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
 - B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - D. Navicular cells
 - E. HSV infection

9. The images for Case #4 are from a pap smear of a 35 y/o female who has not been to a physician in over 15 years, and has noticed a malodorous discharge for several months. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
 - A. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
 - B. High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
 - D. Bacterial vaginosis
 - E. HSV infection

10. A 50 y/o man presents with a submandibular mass. A FNA was performed, and the results are represented in the images for Case #5. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
 - A. Acinic Cell Carcinoma
 - B. Adenoid cystic Carcioma
 - C. Pleomorphic Adenoma
 - D. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
 - E. Polymorphous Low Grade Adenocarcinoma

11. A 38 y/o male presents with a parotid mass. A FNA was performed and the results are represented in the images for Case #6. Based on the findings, the best diagnosis is:
 - A. Acinic Cell Carcinoma
 - B. Adenoid cystic Carcioma
 - C. Pleomorphic Adenoma
 - D. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
 - E. Polymorphous Low Grade Adenocarcinoma

Notes for question set:¹

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