

UGS-Pathology

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Lecture 2

Pathology of the Cervix

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1- Which of the following HPV types associated with cancer? Select one:

- A- HPV 1/6
- B- HPV 6/11
- C- HPV 16/18
- D- HPV 1/2
- E- HPV 5/7

ANS: C

2- All the following IS correct regarding cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN), except?

- a. The peak incidence at 30s.
- b- HPV (18 subtype) can be detected in CIN.
- c. 10% of the cases of low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) can progress into high grade intraepithelial lesions (HSIL).
- d. High risk subtypes of HPV express large amounts of E6 protein that inhibits tumor suppressor gene RB.
- e. HPV (16 subtype) can be detected in CIN.

ANS : D

3- One of the following facts about cervical squamous intraepithelial lesion is incorrect?

- a. 10% of HSIL, may progress to cervical squamous carcinoma in-situ.
- b. 60% of LSIL will regress.
- c. 30% of LSIL may persist.
- d. 30% of HSIL may regress.
- e. 60% of HSIL may persist.

Ans : A

4- High risk HPV types implicated in cervical intraepithelial lesions are? Select one:

- a. 6 and 11
- b. 5 and 8
- c. 16 and 18
- d. 19 and 22
- e. 6 AND 16

ANS: C