

## **Surgery Breast Questions**

**1- Which of the following risk factors is associated with highest relative risk for breast cancer development?**

- a) Early menarche
- b) The use of oral contraceptive pills for 5 years
- c) Obesity
- d) Family history of breast cancer in one first degree relative
- e) Breast biopsy with atypical hyperplasia changes

Answer: e ( more than 4 times risk)

**69. All the following are risk factors for breast cancer except:**

- a) Low bone mineral density
- b) Nulliparity
- c) Obesity
- d) Smoking
- e) High breast density

Answer: A

**2- Regarding lactational mastitis, all of the following are true except:**

- a) Most commonly is secondary to staph. Aureus
- b) Majority of cases are complicated by development of breast abscess and sepsis
- c) Can occur up to 1 year after delivery
- d) Sleep deprivation in nursing women can be a predisposing factor
- e) Affected women are encouraged to continue breast feeding with no risk on the infant

Answer: B - only 10 % will develop abscess

**50. Which of the following is true regarding periductal mastitis?**

- a) Characterized by accumulation of neutrophilic secretions within the ductal lumen
- b) Associated with high rate of recurrence
- c) Excision of the main duct is considered the main option for the treatment
- d) Associated with increased risk of breast cancer in affected women
- e) It has been poorly linked to smoking

Answer: B

**3-A 35-year-old, non-smoker lady presented with breast induration and pain for 7 days duration. Patient has history of breast abscess and drainage 3 times in the last 2 months. Patient work up was unremarkable. The latest histopathologic report for breast tissue showed epithelioid non-caseating granuloma with multinucleated giant cells. The most likely diagnosis is?**

- a) Tuberculosis of the breast
- b) Invasive breast carcinoma
- c) Acute puerperal mastitis
- d) Idiopathic granulomatous mastitis
- e) Sarcoidosis

Answer: D

**4-Regarding breast cancer screening, which of the following is True?**

- a) All women should start their breast cancer screening at the age of 40
- b) Women younger than 35 years are eligible for breast cancer screening using breast ultrasound
- c) Breast density has no impact on sensitivity of mammographic screening
- d) Breast cancer screening improves breast cancer survival
- e) Women with BRCA-1 mutation should start their screening at the age of 35 years

Answer: d

**5. Regarding breast cancer, all of the following are true except:**

- a) The use of screening mammogram improves breast cancer prognosis
- b) Black women with breast cancer have lower mortality than white women
- c) 5-10% of breast cancer cases are hereditary
- d) The most common type of breast cancer is invasive ductal carcinoma
- e) The approximate life time risk for developing breast cancer among women is 12.3%

b

**7- Which of the following best describes breast density?**

- a) women with breast density between 50 – 75% are considered fibroglandular breast
- b) Women with high breast density are at increased risk for breast carcinoma
- c) Only young women are considered to have dense breast
- d) Women with extremely dense breast are better screened with mammogram
- e) Breast density is not affected by hormonal replacement therapy

Answer: b

**1. Regarding mammographic breast density (MPD), which of the following is correct?**

- a) Women with higher breast density are at lower risk for breast cancer
- b) Mammogram sensitivity to detect pathologic microcalcifications increases with increase in breast density
- c) MRI is the gold standard modality of breast cancer screening in women with high dense breast
- d) In comparison to elderly women, young women have lower breast density
- e) Women with heterogeneous dense breast have glandular density less than 50%

**Answer: C**

**8- Regarding fibroadenoma, which of the following is True?**

- a) Histologically composed of epithelial tissue only
- b) Appear as a regular shaped hypoechoic lesion by ultrasound
- c) Giant fibroadenoma are considered if they are >3 cm in diameter
- d) most commonly presented as painful mass
- e) Should be excised in all women after the age of 35

Answer: b - note , giant fibroadenoma is more than 5 cm

**48. Regarding Fibroadenomas, which of the following is correct?**

- a) Associated with minimal increase in breast cancer risk
- b) usually present as a painful rapid growing mass
- c) Giant fibroadenoma is usually more than 5 cm in diameter
- d) All fibroadenomas require surgical excision
- e) Most commonly seen in women older than 40-year old

**Answer: C**

**24. A 38-year-old female with family history of breast cancer presented with painless breast mass for the last 3 months. Breast ultrasound proved well-defined and mobile 3 cm mass with features suggestive of fibroadenoma. Which of the following regarding management of this patient is best option?**

- a) Perform breast mass ultrasound guided FNA and reassure if pathology is benign
- b) Perform breast mass ultrasound guided core biopsy and proceed for breast mass excision even the pathology report is benign
- c) Reassurance and follow up once she reaches age of 40
- d) Perform breast mass ultrasound guided core biopsy and reassure if pathology is benign
- e) Reassurance and follow up after 6 months with breast ultrasound

**Answer: B**

**10. Regarding axillary sentinel node biopsy (SLNB) in breast cancer patient, which of the following is true ?**

- a) SLNB is indicated in all patients with a diagnosis of breast cancer
- b) SLNB is associated with similar rates of lymphedema in comparison to axillary dissection
- c) In patients with negative SLNB, axillary dissection can be safely avoided
- d) The false negative rate for SLNB is not affected by the number of examined sentinel nodes
- e) SLNB is indicated in patients with inflammatory breast carcinoma

**Answer: C**

**42. Regarding axillary lymph nodes, Which of the following is true?**

- a) Represent only 40% of breast lymphatic drainage pathway
- b) Medial group of axillary lymph nodes is located lateral to pectoralis major muscle
- c) Lateral group of axillary lymph nodes is located medial to pectoralis minor muscle
- d) Axillary lymph nodes are divided into 3 levels in relation to teres minor muscle
- e) Axillary lymph node dissection in breast cancer is the standard treatment in clinically non-palpable lymph nodes

**Answer: B**

**11- Which of the following biological breast cancer subtypes are more likely associated with BRCA gene mutation?**

- a) Luminal A
- b) Luminal B HER2 positive
- c) Luminal B HER2 negative
- d) HER2 positive
- e) Basal type

**Answer : e**

**12- The most aggressive biologic subtype of breast cancer is?**

- a) Luminal A
- b) Luminal B HER2 positive
- c) Luminal B HER2 negative
- d) HER2 positive
- e) Basal type

**Answer : E**

**5- which of the following biological characteristics correspond to Luminal B / HER2 positive breast cancer?**

- a) ER positive, PR positive, Ki67 25%, HER2 1+
- b) ER positive, PR positive, Ki67 25%, HER2 3+
- c) ER positive, PR positive, Ki67 10%, HER2 1+
- d) ER negative, PR negative, Ki67 25%, HER2 3+
- e) ER negative, PR negative, Ki67 25%, HER2 1+

Answer: b

**29. Which of the following molecular subtypes of breast cancer carries the worst prognosis?**

- a) ER+ / HER2- tumors
- b) ER+ / HER2+ tumors
- c) ER- / HER2- tumors
- d) ER- / HER2+ tumors
- e) Tumor Biology has no impact on breast cancer prognosis

**Answer: C**

**14- The most common cause of breast swelling in males is?**

- 1. Fibroadenoma
- 2. Phyllodes tumor
- 3. Gynecomastia
- 4. Lipoma
- 5. Breast carcinoma

Answer : 3

**6-The most common site for breast cancer metastasis is?**

- a) Bone
- b) Liver
- c) Lung
- d) Brain
- e) Skin

Answer: A

**9- Following a modified radical mastectomy a 52-year-old female notices that the medial end of her scapula becomes prominent in protraction movements at the shoulder. What nerve was injured?**

- a) Long thoracic
- b) Thoracodorsal
- c) Ulnar
- d) Median
- e) Intercostobrachial

Answer: A- lateral winging=spinal accessory

**46. All the following can cause bloody nipple discharge except:**

- a) Invasive ductal carcinoma
- b) Intraductal papilloma
- c) Paget's disease of the nipple
- d) Fibroadenoma
- e) Mammary duct ectasia

Answer: D

**23. Which one of the following medications inhibits 5 alpha reductase enzyme?**

- a. Tamsolusin.
- b. Doxazosin.
- c. Finasteride.
- d. Alfuzosin.
- e. Biclutamid

**Answer: C**

**41. Which of the following proliferative lesions carries the highest increase in breast cancer risk?**

- a) Radial scar
- b) Usual ductal hyperplasia
- c) Intraductal papilloma
- d) Atypical ductal hyperplasia
- e) Sclerosing Adenosis

**Answer: D**

**88. According to the TNM staging system for breast cancer, which of the following best describe the "T" stage for a 50-year-old woman who presented with 2.5 cm breast mass with breast skin ulceration?**

- a) T4a
- b) T3
- c) T2a
- d) T2b
- e) T4b

**Answer: E**



## **\*\* Breast:**

- 1. A 17 year old girl presents with a breast lump. She has a strong family history of breast carcinoma. The lump is 2cm in diameter and painless, located in upper outer quadrant of left breast. Which one of the following is the most appropriate diagnostic test for this lump**
- a. Ultrasound
  - b. FNAC
  - c. Mammography
  - d. Excision biopsy
  - e. Incision biopsy

**Answer: A**

- 2. A mobile 1.5cm malignant breast mass with normal overlying skin denotes a**
- a. T1 tumor
  - b. T2 tumor
  - c. T3 tumor
  - d. T4 tumor
  - e. Tis tumor

**Answer: A**

- 3. All of the following about fat necrosis of the breast are true, except**
- a. Often follows trauma
  - b. Is more common in post-menopausal women
  - c. May be associated with skin changes
  - d. Has risk of malignant transformation
  - e. Can present as a lump

**Answer: D**

**4. Galactorrhea, a milky discharge from the nipple in nonpregnant women, is most likely to be associated with which of the following**

- a. Fibroadenoma
- b. Tubular adenoma
- c. Pituitary adenoma
- d. Hyperparathyroidism
- e. Breast abscess

**Answer: C**

**5. 27 years old lady presented with bloody nipple discharge, the most likely diagnosis is**

- a. Invasive intraductal carcinoma
- b. Ductal carcinoma in-situ
- c. Intraductal papilloma\*
- d. Fibroadenoma
- e. Paget's disease

**Answer: C**

**6. Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)**

- a. Shows up as calcification on mammogram
- b. Should be treated primary with chemotherapy
- c. Rarely become invasive if left untreated
- d. Usually bilateral
- e. May occur in association with Mondor disease

**Answer: A**

**7. Which of the following types of breast cancer carry the best prognosis?**

- a. ER+ / HER+
- b. ER+ / HER-
- c. ER- / HER+
- d. ER- / HER-
- e. Triple negative

Answer: B

**8. Which is true about fibroadenoma?**

- a. Mostly occur after 35 years of age
- b. It's a biphasic tumor
- c. It's a premalignant condition

Answer: B

**9. True about breast cancer?**

Answer: Black women have higher mortality than white

**10. True about DCIS?**

Answer: if left untreated, it can lead to carcinoma

**11. True about breast cancer?**

NOT TRUE

Answer: Stage to stage, male breast cancer worse in prognosis than that of female

**12. About gynecomastia, what is true?**

Answer: it is caused by imbalance between estrogen and androgen

**13. Which is true about LCIS?**

- a. Total mastectomy
- b. It can cause invasive ductal carcinoma

**Answer: B**

**14. Which of the following is not an indication for fibroadenoma resection?**

- a. Age >35
- b. Positive family history of breast cancer
- c. Patients desire
- d. Size > 3 cm
- e. Other answer

**Answer: E**

**15. Which of the following is not a risk factors for breast cancer?**

- a. Smoking
- b. Low bone density
- c. Family history of breast cancer

**Answer: B**

**16. Which of the following is true about breast cancer?**

- a. Black patients have worse prognosis than white patients
- b. Breast edema occur only due to cooper's ligament invasion

**Answer:**

**A**

**17. Which is the most common cause of bloody nipple discharge?**

**Answer: Intraductal papilloma**

**18. One of the following has the majority risk for breast cancer :**

- a. Mother with breast cancer
- b. Null parity
- c. Age > 55
- d. Biopsy shows lobular

**Answer : C**

**19. One of the following is correct :**

- a. Patient with BRAC 1 has 40% risk to developing ovarian cancer
- b. BRAC 1 associated with male breast ca
- c. BRAC 1 mutation associated with 90% of breast ca

**Answer : A**

**20. Breast lump with overlying skin ulceration stage :**

- a. C1
- b. C2
- c. C3
- d. C4
- e. C5

**Answer : E**

**21. Most common cause of bloody nipple discharge:**

**Answer : Intraductal papiloma**

**22. Female patient with a lump in her right breast, bone scan reveals vertebral lesions. What's the stage of this cancer?**

**Answer : IV**

**23. FNA done to a breast mass found to be a suspicious follicular neoplasm , risk of malignancy?**

**Answer : 15-30%**



**24. Orange peel appearance + bone lesion , which stage is the cancer?**

**Answer : Stage IV**

**25. True about breast cancer?**

**Answer: Black women have higher mortality than white**

**26. All are indications for surgical resection of fibroadenoma except :**

**Answer: Regression with follow up.**

**27. Which is the most accurate sentence:**

**Answer: Screening for breast ca is individualized according to pt's estimated risk**

**28. True about breast anatomy :**

- a. 15-20 lobe in each breast
- b. From 2nd to 8th rib
- c. Main blood supply by lateral thoracic artery
- d. High % ducts make majority of the breast tissue

**Answer: A**

**29. True about puerperal mastitis:**

**Answer: Decrease breastfeeding increase the risk of breast abscess.**