EYEQUIZ OCULAR ONCOLOGY SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. **Which of the following are risk factors for malignant transformation of a choroidal nevus?**

   orange pigment margin within 3 mm of the fovea
   presence of drusen
   subretinal fluid
   thickness greater than 2mm

2. **Which of the following statements regarding melanocytic tumors of the conjunctiva are true?**

   Racial melanosis (light brown, flat, perilimbal pigmentation) has little or no malignant potential.
   Primary acquired melanosis has a 5%-10% chance of malignant transformation.
   Primary acquired melanosis has a 12-30% chance of malignant transformation.
   The greater the extent of primary acquired melanosis in clock hours, the greater the risk for transformation to melanoma.
   Primary acquired melanosis with nodular thickening should be biopsied.



3. **Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**

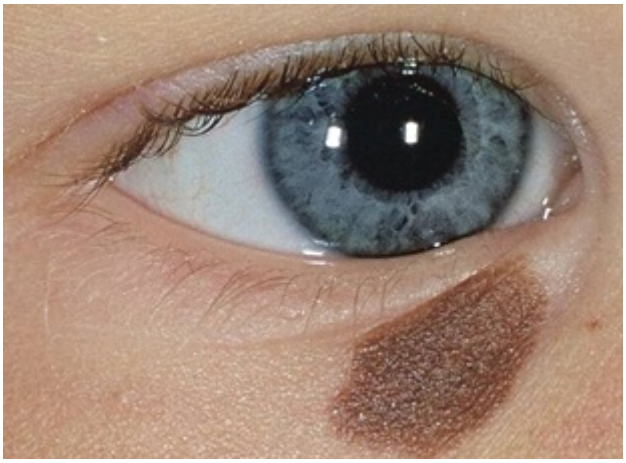
   age related macular degeneration
   choroidal melanoma
   choroidal nevus
   melanocytoma
   peripapillary hemorrhage

4. **Which of the following is the most common secondary tumor in patients with retinoblastoma?**

   fibrosarcoma
   melanoma
   osteosarcoma
   pinealoblastoma

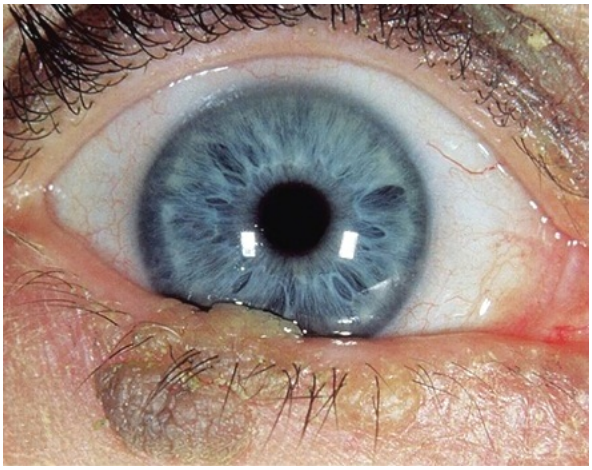
5. **Overall, what percent of patients with choroidal melanoma will die of metastases?**

   10%
   25%
   50%
   75%
   90%



6. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

basal cell carcinoma
melanoma
nevus
seborrheic keratosis
squamous cell carcinoma



7. A patient presents with a growing eyelid lesion as shown in the image. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

basal cell carcinoma
melanoma
sebaceous cell carcinoma
seborrheic keratosis
squamous cell carcinoma



8. A patient presents with a growing eyelid lesion as shown in the image. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

basal cell carcinoma
melanoma
sebaceous cell carcinoma
seborrheic keratosis
squamous cell carcinoma

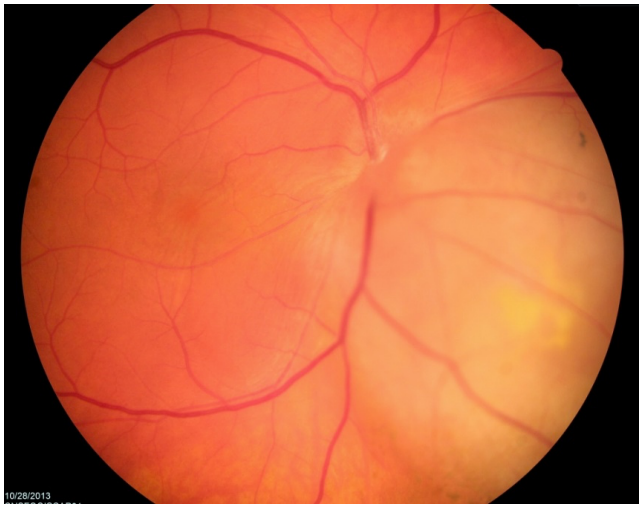
9. What is the most common site for metastasis of choroidal melanoma?

Liver
Lungs
Brain
Skin



10. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Iris melanoma
Iris nevus
Lisch nodules
Nevus of Ota



11. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

amelanotic choroidal melanoma
central serous retinoapthy
retinal detachment
tuberculosis uveitis

12. What is the median overall survival of patients with intraocular lymphoma?

6 months
1 year
2 years
3 years

13. Which of the following tests is most helpful to distinguish between a subretinal hemorrhage and a choroidal melanoma?

Fluorescein angiography
A-scan
B-scan
ERG

14. Approximately what percent of choroidal melanomas have already metastasized prior to the primary diagnosis of the eye tumor?

10%
25%
50%
75%
90%

15. What is the risk of metastasis at 5 years in a patient with a class 1 choroidal melanoma?

< 5%
10%
25%
50%
75%



16. The lesion show in the image is most likely which of the following?

acanthoma
basal cell carcinoma
hemangioma
nevus
squamous cell carcinoma

17. Which of the following are risk factors for the development of choroidal melanoma?

Asian ethnicity
Dark pigmentation
Light pigmentation
Skin nevi and freckles

18. The annual rate of malignant transformation of a choroidal nevus into a melanoma is estimated to be which of the following?

1 in 10
1 in 100
1 in 1,000
1 in 10,000
1 in 100,000

19. Which of the following are risk factors for malignant transformation of a choroidal nevus?

orange pigment
margin within 3 mm of the fovea
presence of drusen
subretinal fluid
thickness greater than 2mm



20. The patient in the image shown is at increased risk for uveal melanoma.

True
False

21. Which of the following are correct regarding Fuchs adenoma?

Is a proliferation of basement membrane material.

It is a proliferation of nonpigmented ciliary body crest epithelial cells.

It occurs in up to 25% of older individuals.

It may cause localized occlusion of the anterior chamber angle.

It makes glaucoma worse



22. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Basal cell carcinoma

Chalazion

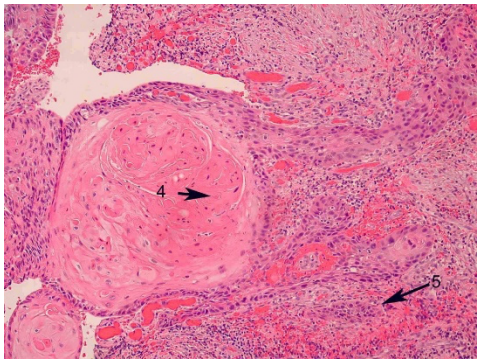
Molluscum contagiosum

Sebaceous cell carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma

23. Which of the following tumors is the most likely to spread into the orbit from the intracranial space?

carniopharyngioma
glioblastoma multiforme
pituitary adenoma
sphenoid wing meningioma



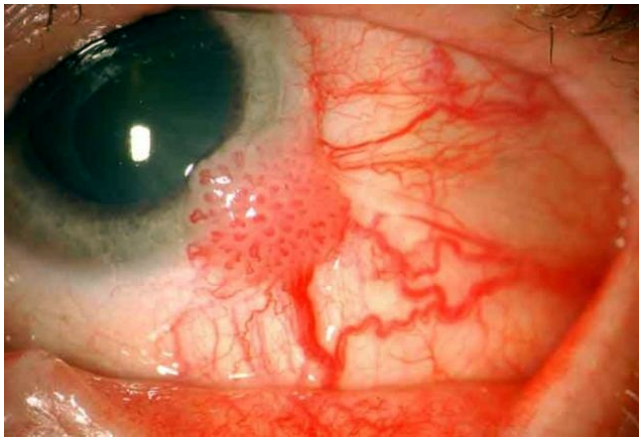
24. The pathology specimen shown was taken from a biopsy of a chronic eyelid lesion. What is the most likely diagnosis?

basal cell carcinoma
conjunctival nevus
conjunctival melanoma
sebaceous gland carcinoma
squamous cell carcinoma



25. A 12 year old boy with a history of mild propotosis for 2 years presented with an acute worsening of symptoms after developing an upper respiratory infection. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

cavernous hemangioma
idiopathic orbital inflammation
lymphangioma
mucocele
rhabdomyoscarcoma



26. A 60 year old man from South American presents with a chronic red eye and lesion in this image. You would advise him that...

he needs a CT scan to rule out orbital extension
he needs topical antibiotic therapy
he has a tumor that commonly invades the eye and orbit
he has a tumor that is likely to metastasize
he has a tumor that has a > 90% cure rate after surgical excision and cryotherapy

27. Which of the following is the most common secondary tumor in patients with retinoblastoma?

fibrosarcoma
melanoma
osteosarcoma
pinealoblastoma

28. In the US, the most common origin of metastatic uveal tumors is which of the following?

breast
colon
kidney
lung
prostate

29. Which of the following are suggestve of an iris melanoma?

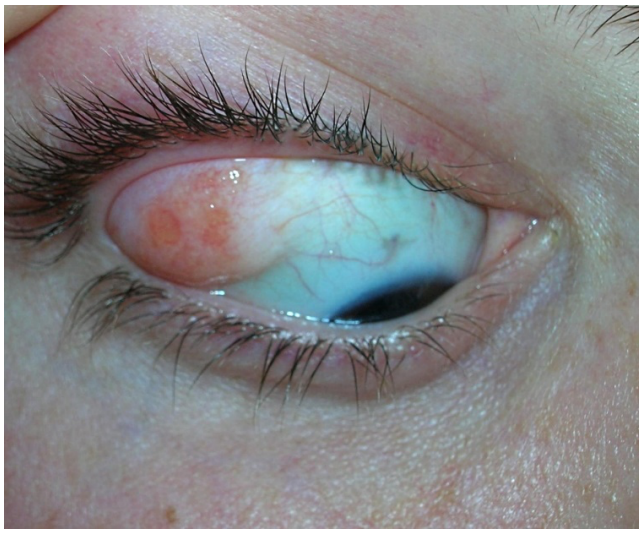
Growth
Spontaneous hyphema
Large size
Iris heterochromia
Sector cataract

30. Which of the following are characteristics of choroidal melanoma?

Choroidal excavation
High internal reflectivity on A-scan ultrasound
Double circulation (both choroidal and retinal) on fluorescein angiography
Orbital shadowing

31. What is the risk of metastasis at 5 years in a patient with a class 2 choroidal melanoma?

< 5%
10%
25%
50%
75%



32. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

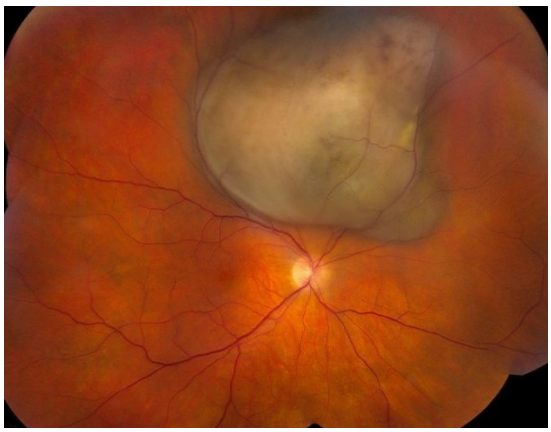
amelanotic choroidal melanoma
chalazion
conjunctival lymphangiectasis
lacrimal gland tumor
lipoma

33. Which of the following is the most common primary intraocular tumor in adults?

adenocarcinoma of the retinal pigment epithelium
medulloepithelioma
melanoma
metastatic carcinoma
retinoblastoma

34. Initial presentation of patients with intraocular lymphoma include which of the following?

chorioretinal infiltrates
metamorphopsia
subconjunctival hemorrhage
vitritis



35. Which of the following is the most accurate prognostic factor in choroidal melanomas?

drusen size
gene expression profiling
orange pigment
size of the mass
thickness of the mass

36. The most common site for metastasis of choroidal melanoma is which of the following:

bone
brain
colon
liver
lung



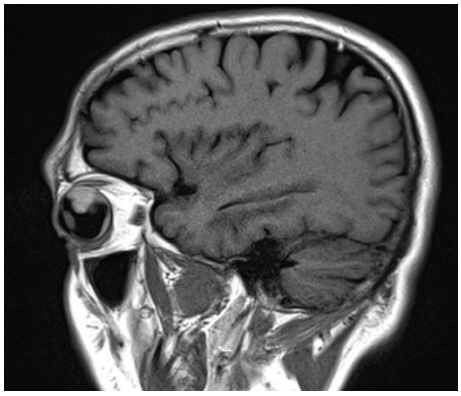
37. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

amyloidosis
chronic chalazia
ligneous conjunctivitis
lymphoma
sebaceous cell carcinoma



38. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

choroidal melanoma
lymphoma
neuroblastoma
retinoblastoma
rhabdomyosarcoma



39. A 57 year old myopic male is referred from the radiology department with the MRI as shown. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

age related macular degeneration
choroidal melanoma
lens subluxation
retinal detachment
vitreous hemorrhage

40. Which of the following are prognostic factors for choroidal melanoma?

Size
Location
Cell type
Pigmentation

41. What percent of patients with intraocular lymphoma present with bilateral findings?

20%
40%
60%
80%

42. If a parent has a history of bilateral retinoblastoma, what is the chance that his child will also develop retinoblastoma?

5%
10%
25%
45%
85%

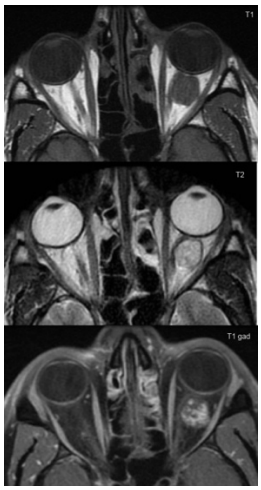
43. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

amelanotic melanocytoma
astrocytoma
cysticercosis
hemangioblastoma
systemic metastasis



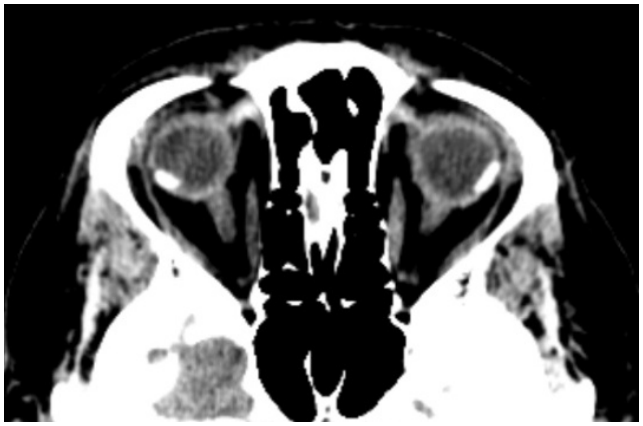
44. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

amelanotic melanocytoma
astrocytoma
cysticercosis
hemangioblastoma
systemic metastasis



45. A 40 year old male with a past history of lung cancer presents with painless proptosis in the left eye. His MRI scan is shown. What is the most likely diagnosis?

cavernous hemangioma
optic nerve glioma
optic nerve meningioma
orbital lymphoma
orbital metastasis



46. A patient is referred to you by a radiologist for bilateral ocular lesions as shown in the image. The most likely diagnosis is which of the following?

choroidal hemangiomas
choroidal melanomas
choroidal metastasis
intraocular foreign bodies
sclerochoroidal calcification

47. A 52 year old presents with a 6 months history of a mass in the upper eyelid. Imaging shows a mass in an enlarged lacrimal gland fossa consistent with benign mixed tumor of the lacrimal gland. All of the following statements about this tumor are true EXCEPT:

it may cause erosion of bone
it is the most common epithelial tumor of the lacrimal gland
it is well encapsulated
the treatment of choice is complete surgical removal
this tumor may sometimes produce bone

48. Which of the following are correct characterizations of rhabdomyosarcoma?

it is the most common primary orbital malignancy of childhood
it is the most common soft tissue malignancy of childhood
it is typically present at birth
it may produce rapid proptosis

49. Which of the following are associated with the term "masquerade syndrome" ?

basal cell carcinoma
conjunctival lymphoma
eyelid sebaceous cell carcinoma
intraocular lymphoma
retinoblastoma

50. What percent of patients with retinoblastoma will have a positive family history?

1%
5%
10%
25%
50%

51. Which of the following statements regarding pleomorphic adenoma of the lacrimal gland is FALSE?

it can recur in a diffuse manner
it can resolve spontaneously
it can transform into a malignant tumor
local recurrences can transform into malignant tumors

52. Which of the following are required to establish the degree of malignancy in orbital lymphoid tumors?

Fixed tissue specimen
Fresh tissue specimen
Immunohistochemical studies
Gallium scan
MRI scan of the chest

53. Which of the following tumors is the most likely to spread into the orbit from the intracranial space?

carniopharyngioma
glioblastoma multiforme
pituitary adenoma
sphenoid wing meningioma

54. Which of the following statements regarding metastasis to the choroid are correct?

The most common sites of origin for choroidal metastases are the breast and lung.
The most commonly ocular location is the anterior choroid.
They are often associated with exudative retinal detachment.
Fluorescein angiography usually demonstrates early hyperfluorescence.

55. Which of the following statements regarding melanocytic tumors of the conjunctiva are true?

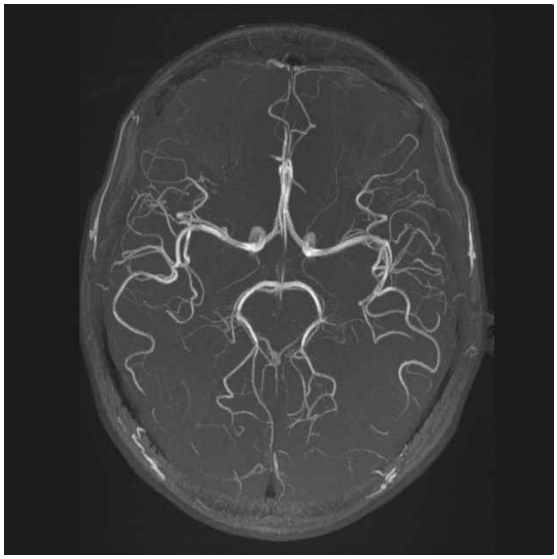
Racial melanosis (light brown, flat, perilimbal pigmentation) has little or no malignant potential.

Primary acquired melanosis has a 5%-10% chance of malignant transformation.

Primary acquired melanosis has a 12-30% chance of malignant transformation.

The greater the extent of primary acquired melanosis in clock hours, the greater the risk for transformation to melanoma.

Primary acquired melanosis with nodular thickening should be biopsied.



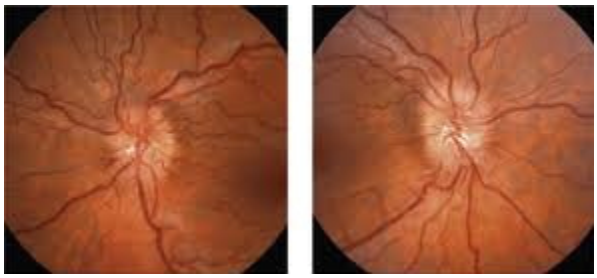
56. What contrast agent is required for magnetic resonance angiography (MRA)?

None

Gadolinium

Cliavist

Perflubron



57. What percent of patients with benign intracranial hypertension will have a long-term result of vision less than 20/200 in the worst eye?

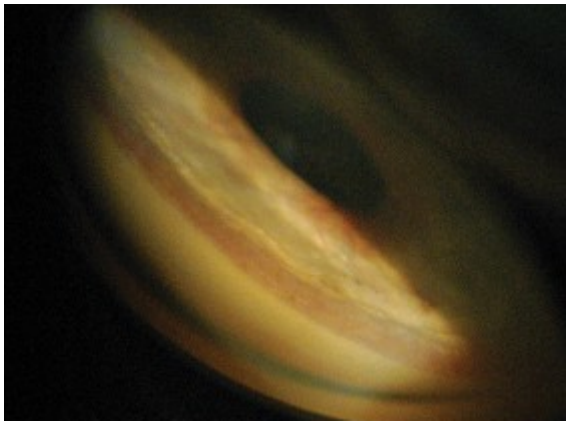
%5

%10

%15

%20

%25



58. Which of the following are in the differential diagnosis of neovascularization of the anterior chamber angle.

Rubiosis iridis
Iris neoplasm
Fuchs' heterochromic iridocyclitis
Primary angle closure glaucoma
Secondary angle closure glaucoma