

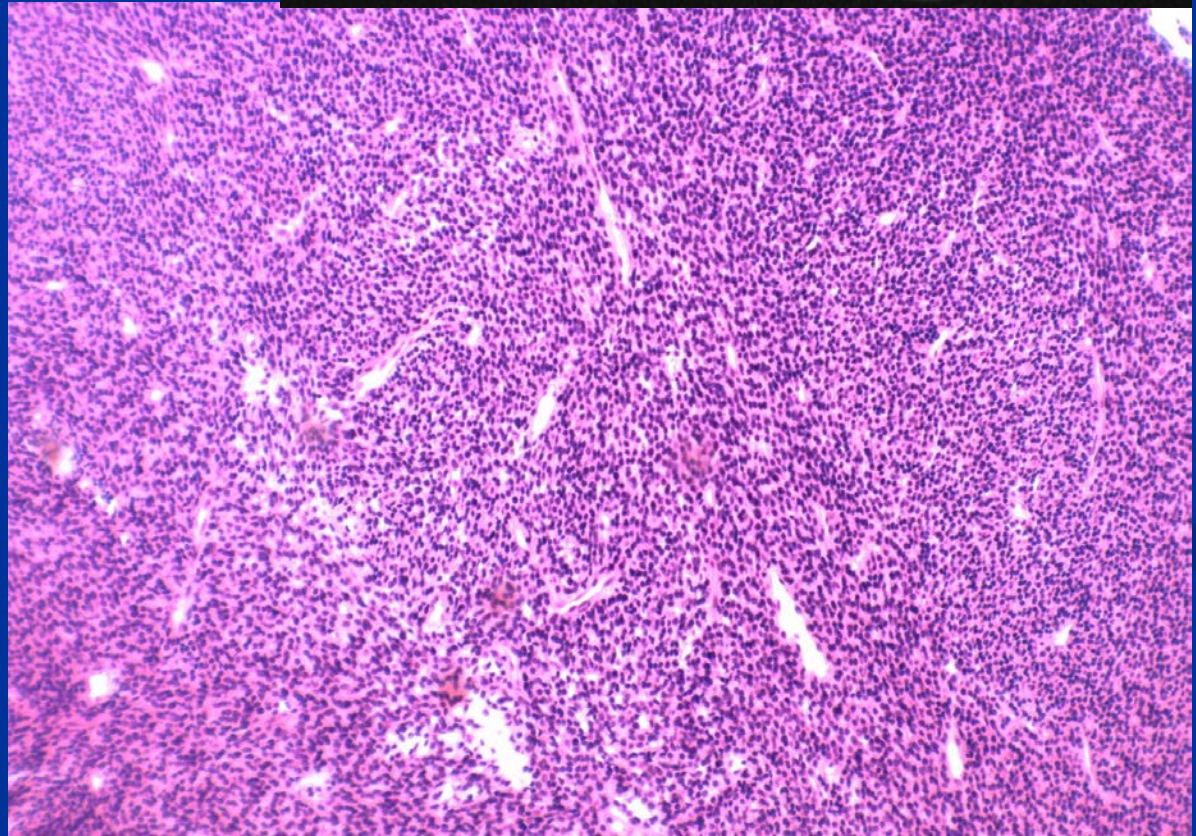
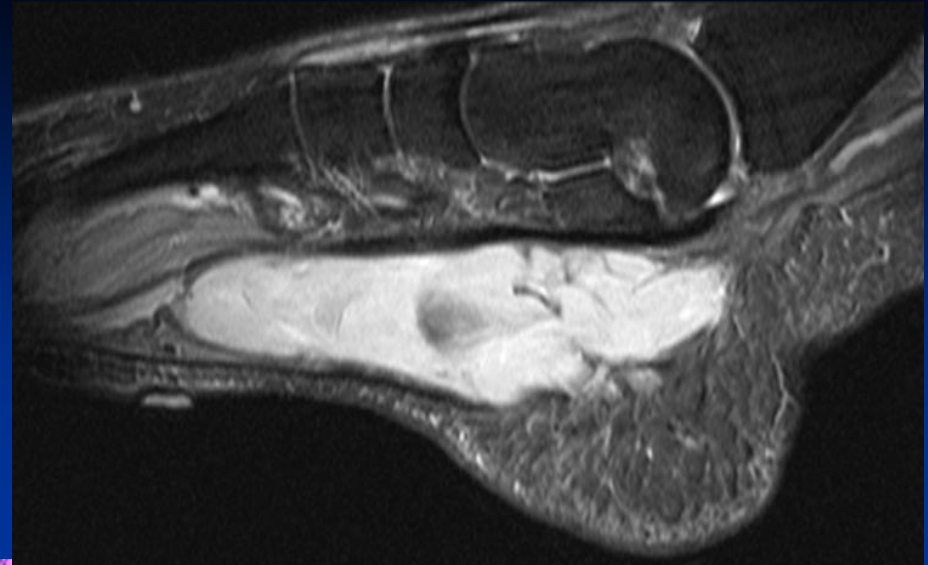
1. 45 yo female with foot pain for 2 years. X-rays show soft tissue calcifications. What is the characteristic translocation associated with this pathology?

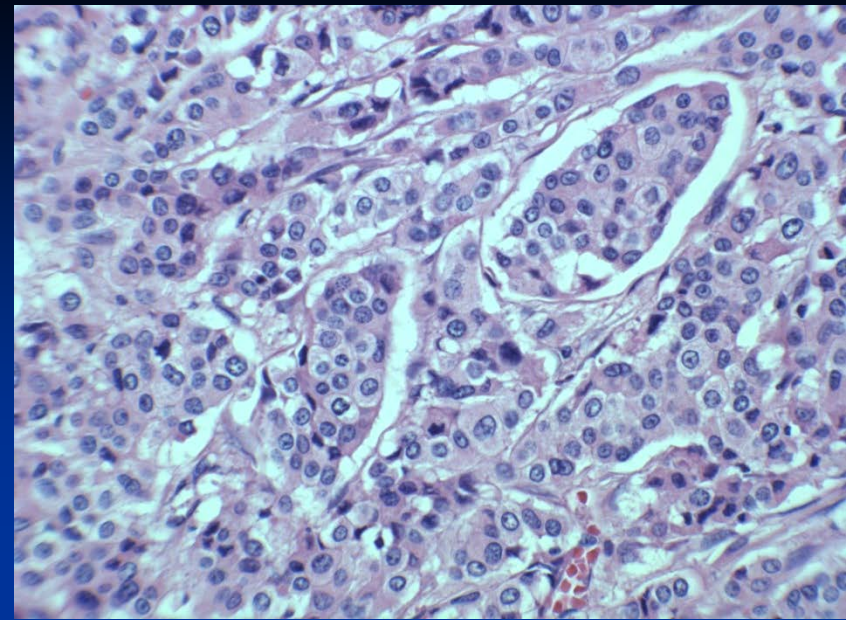
A. t(11:22)

B. t(9:22)

C. t(x:18)

D. t(12:16)

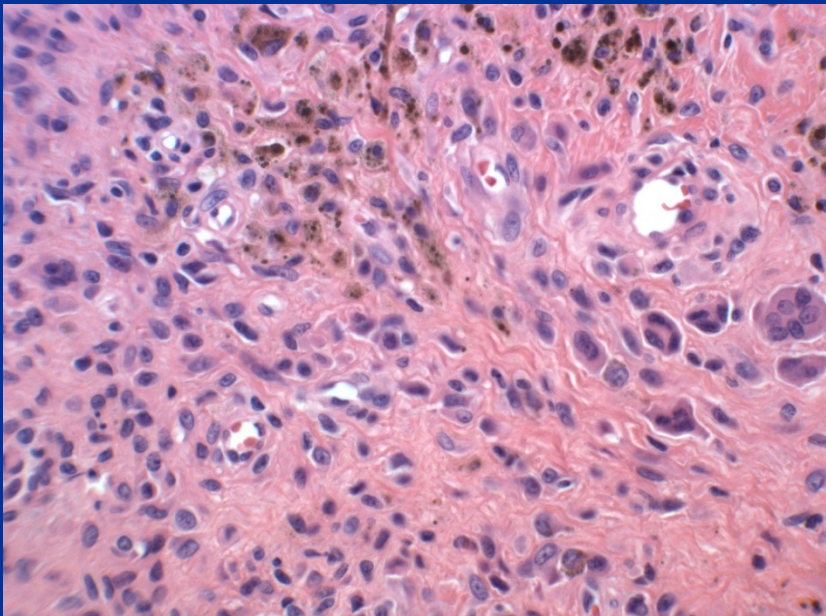
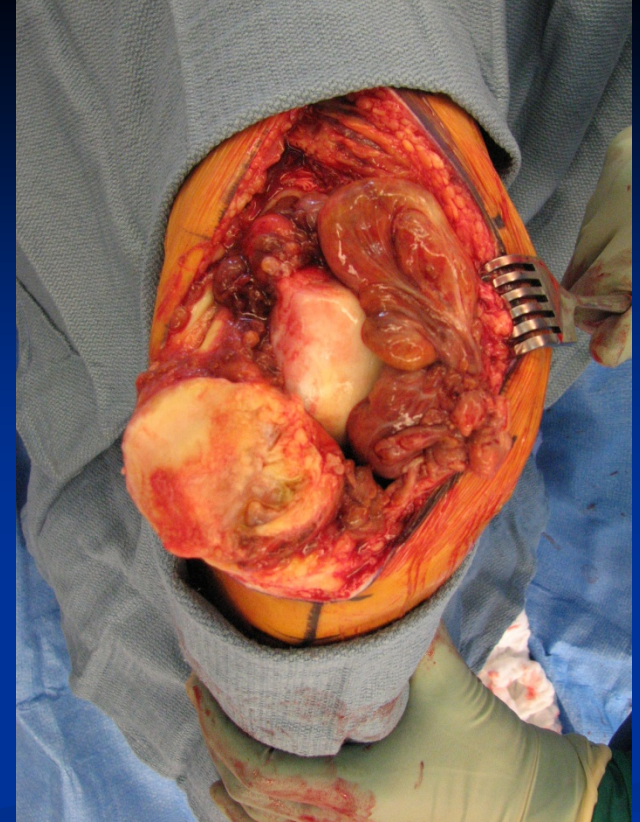
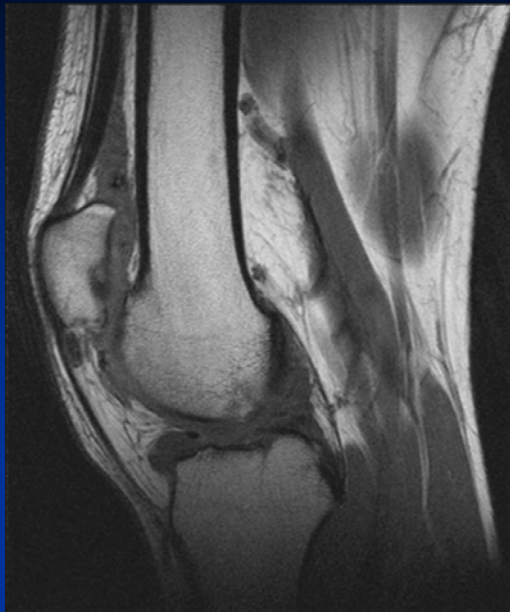




2. What is the most likely diagnosis in a 63 year old patient with the above lesion and histology?

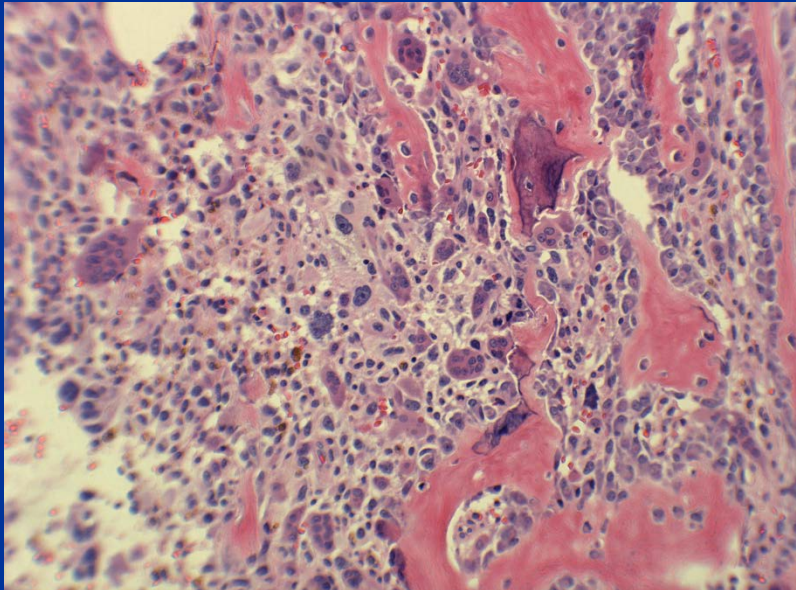
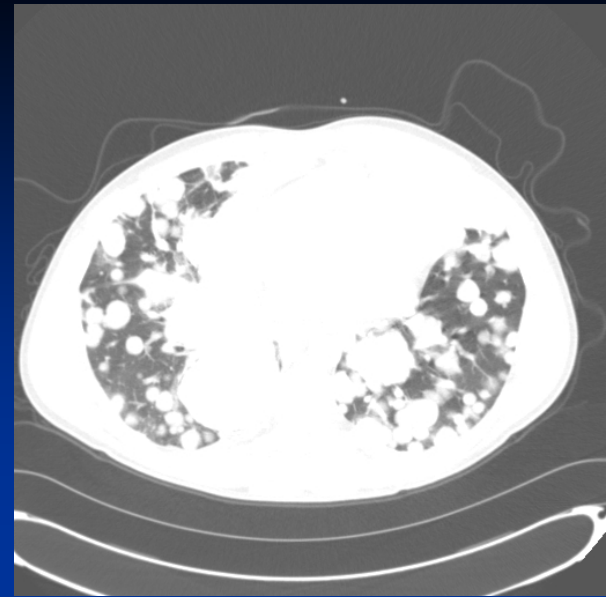
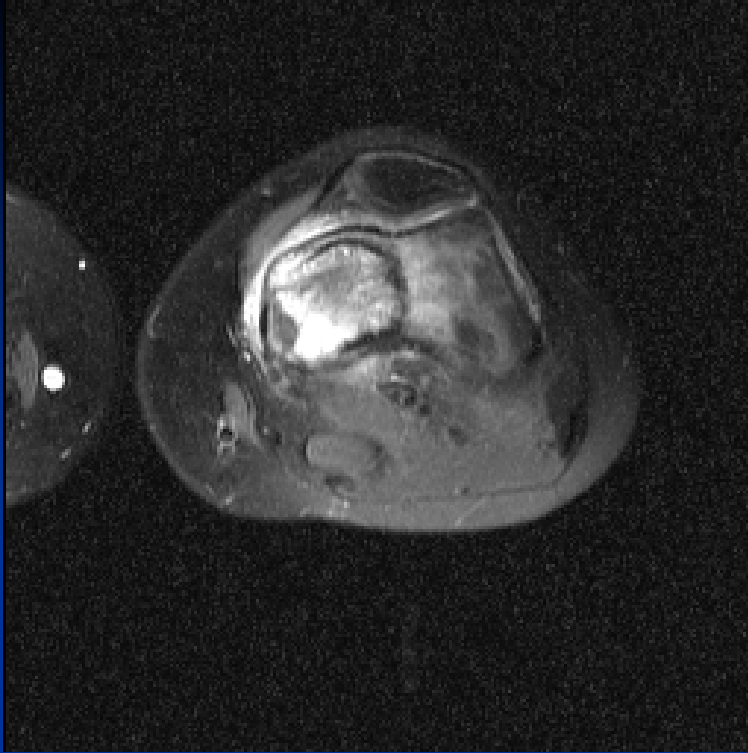
- A. Infection
- B. Chondrosarcoma
- C. Metastatic Disease
- D. Myeloma





3. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Synovial Sarcoma
- B. Pigmented Villonodular Synovitis
- C. Synovial Chondromatosis
- D. Rheumatoid Pannus



4. What is the MSTS Stage of this 16 year old patient with this lesion in the femur?

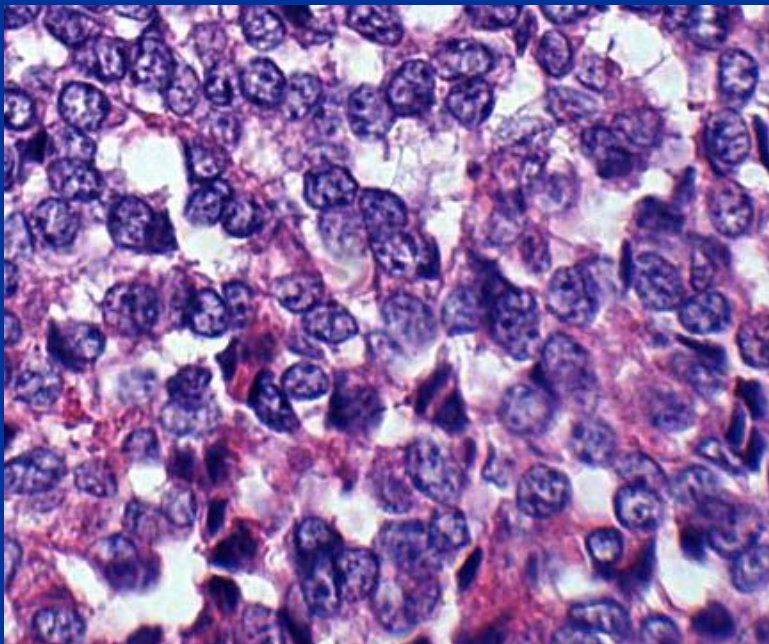
- A. 3
- B. IA
- C. IIB
- D. III



## 5. What would be the most appropriate biopsy for this lesion?



- A. Open biopsy through longitudinal lateral incision
- B. needle biopsy through anterior approach
- C. Open biopsy through transverse anterior incision
- D. proceed with prophylactic stabilization and send reamings for pathology



6. 16 year old male presented with shoulder pain. Biopsy results are shown, what is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Eosinophilic granuloma
- B. Osteosarcoma
- C. Ewing's Sarcoma
- D. Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma

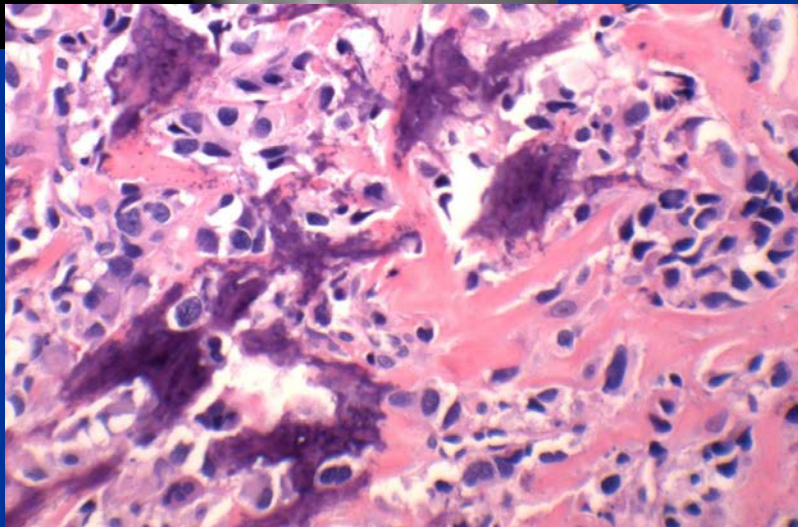
CD 99+, Myogen -, TCell ag -, BCell ag -





7. What is the appropriate treatment for the lesion depicted here?

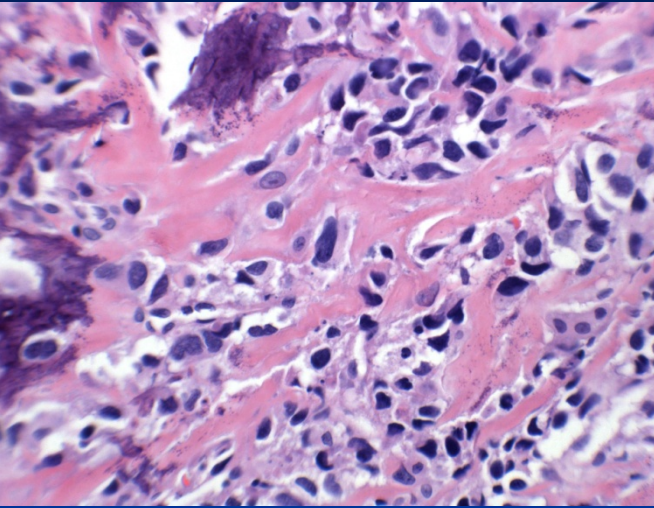
- A. Surgery only
- B. Surgery and radiation
- C. Surgery and chemotherapy
- D. Surgery, radiation and chemotherapy



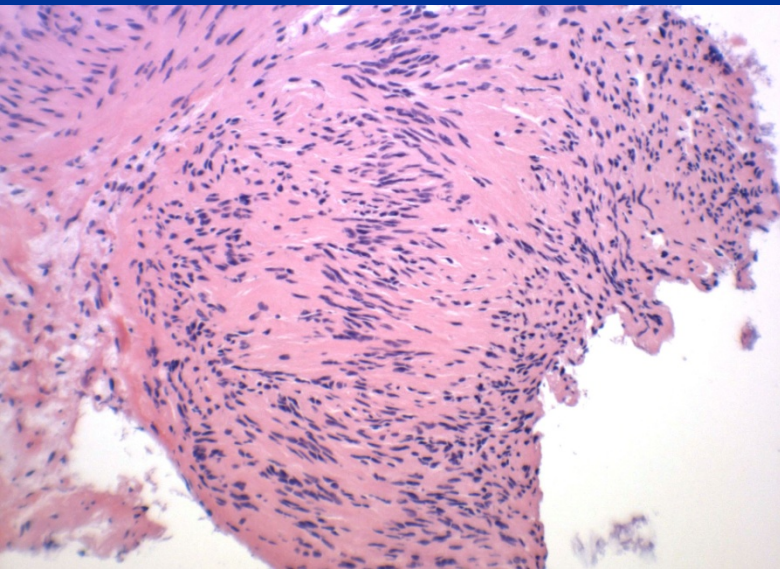
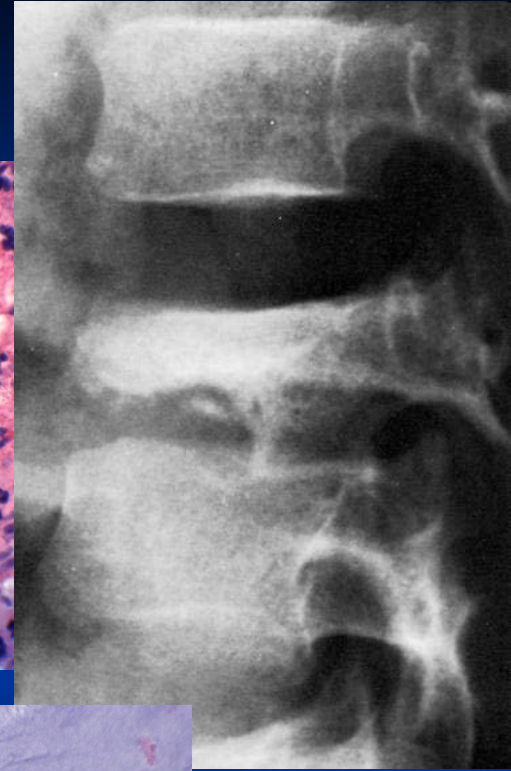
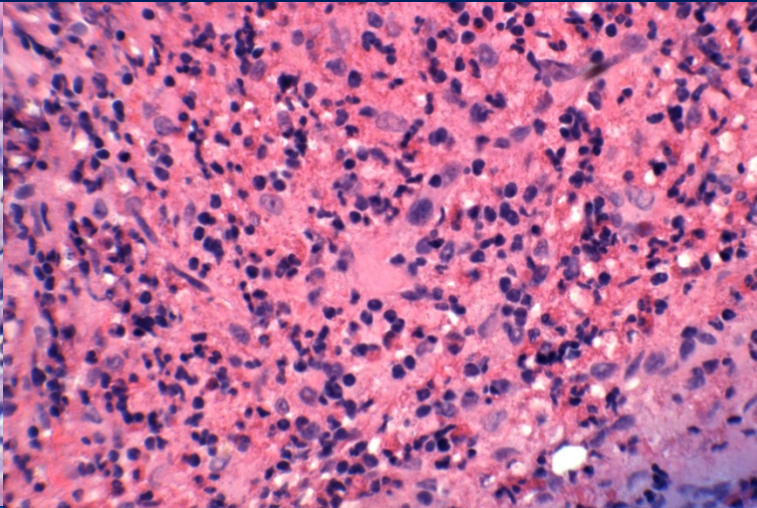


8. What histology slide most closely corresponds to this radiograph in a skeletally immature patient?

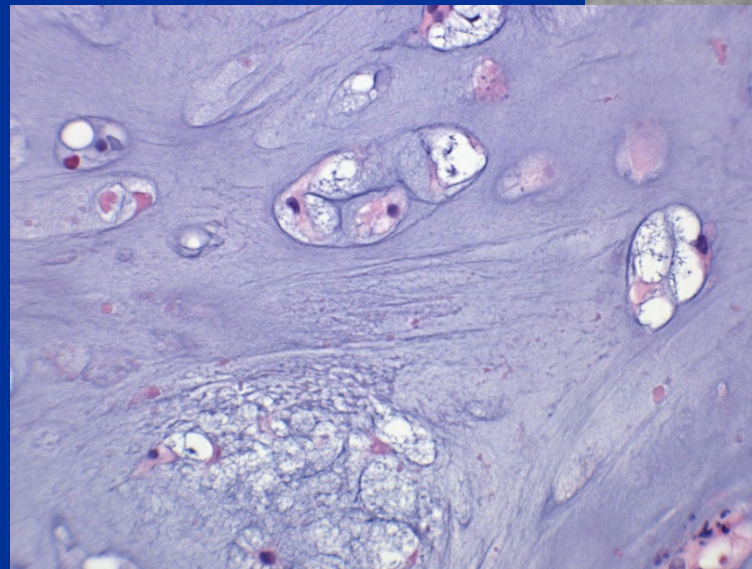
A



B



C



D





9. This 59 year old patient is found to have multiple lesions in the pelvis and left proximal femur. What is the study that is most likely to identify the primary tumor?

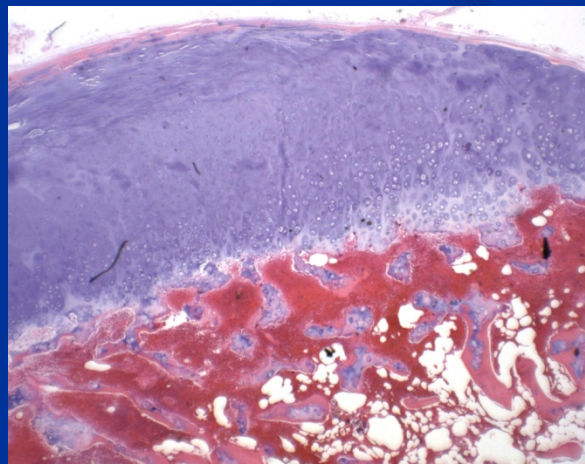
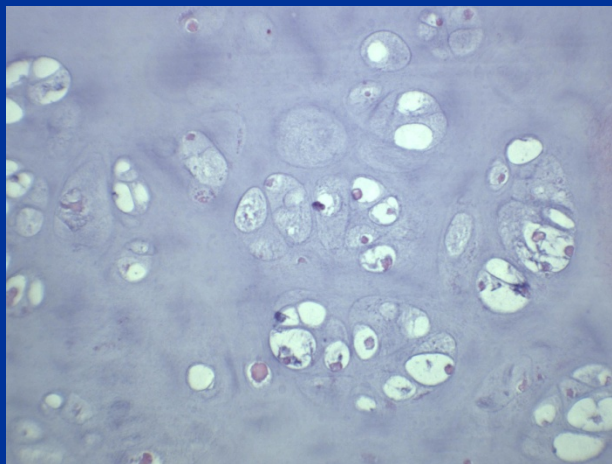
- A. MRI pelvis
- B. Chest X Ray
- C. Bone Scan
- D. CT Chest, abdomen, pelvis



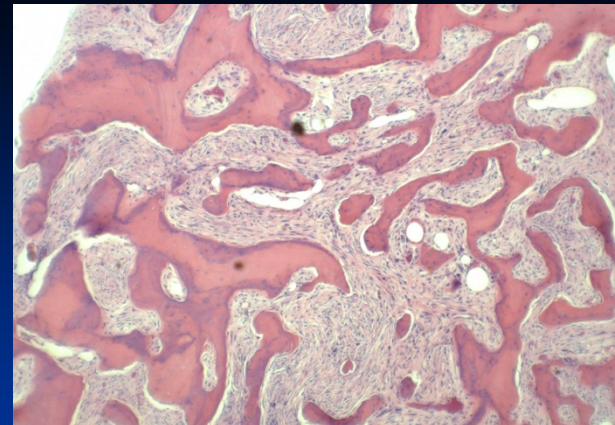
A

10. Which histology best correlates to the XRAY shown?

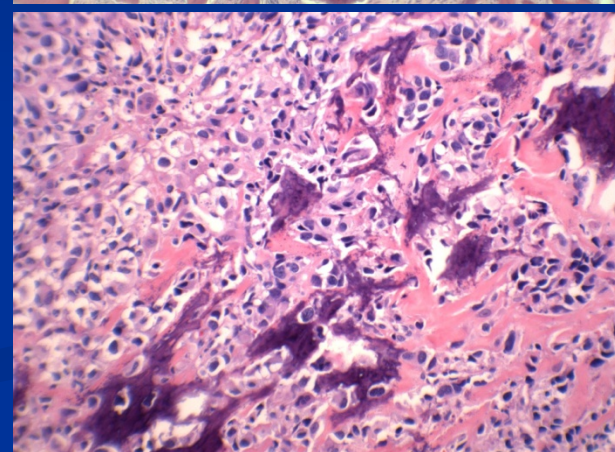
B



D



C

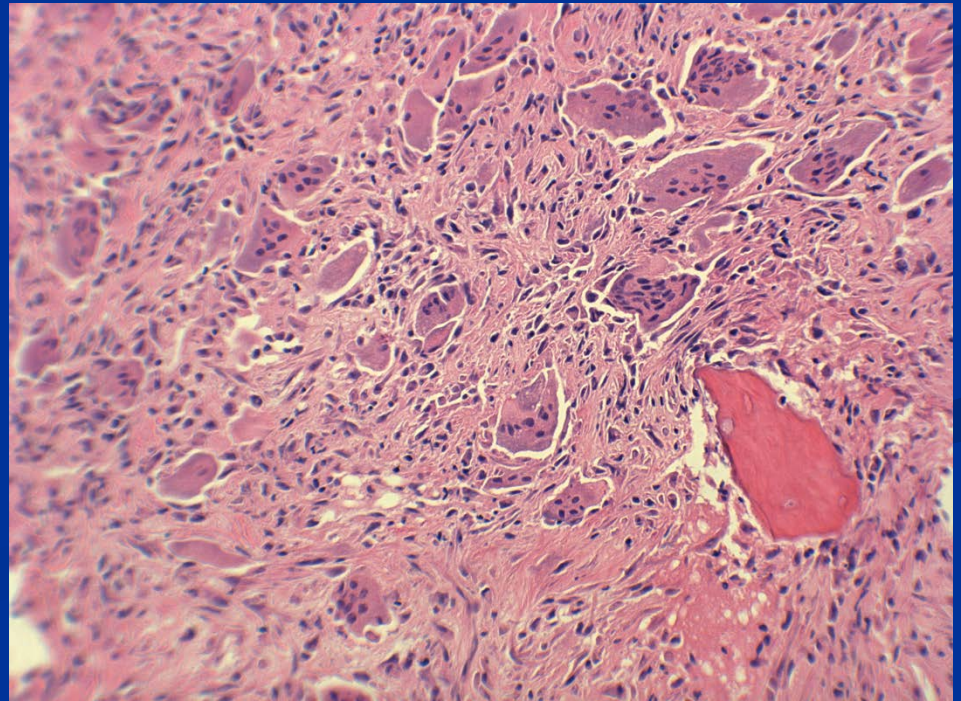






11. What is the most appropriate margin used in treatment of this lesion

- A. Intralesional
- B. Marginal
- C. Wide
- D. Radical

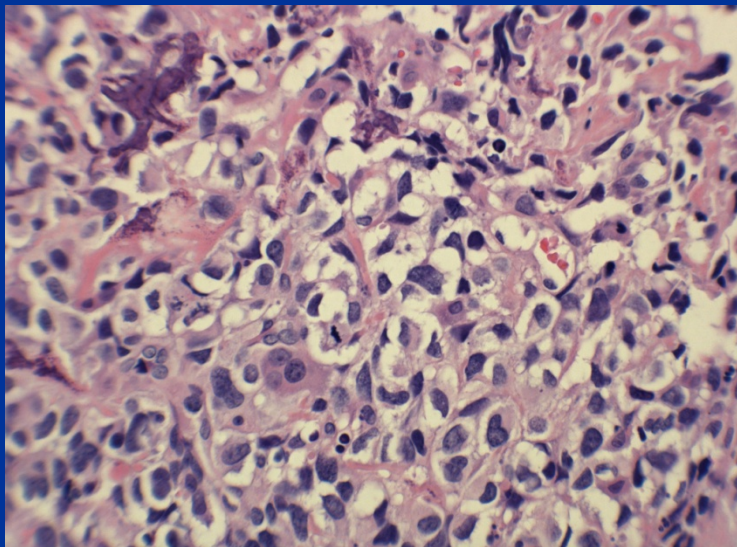
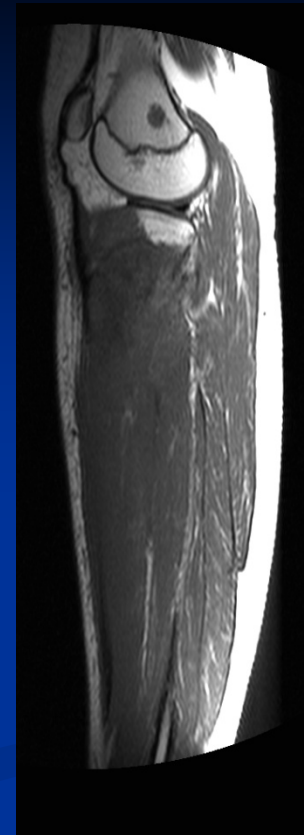
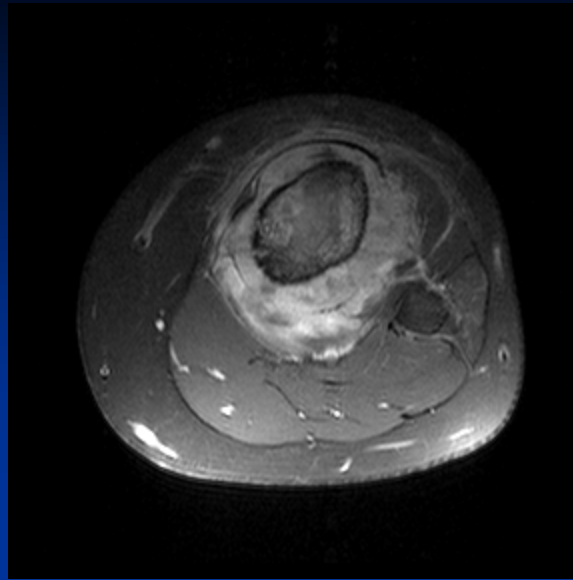


12. What is the mode of inheritance of the bone condition shown?

- A. Spontaneous mutation
- B. Autosomal recessive
- C. Autosomal dominant
- D. Sex-linked dominant



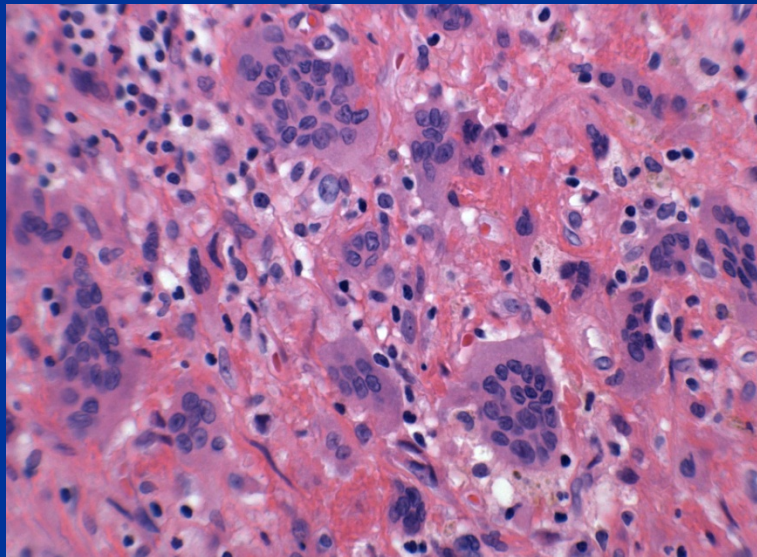




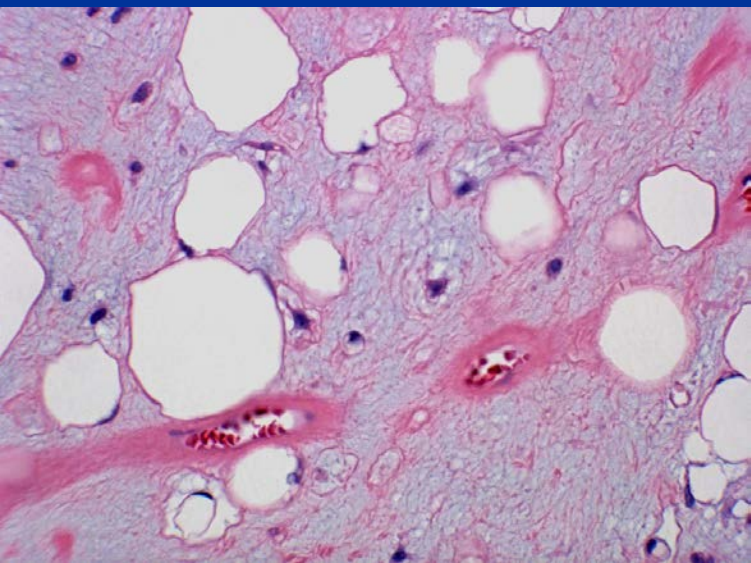
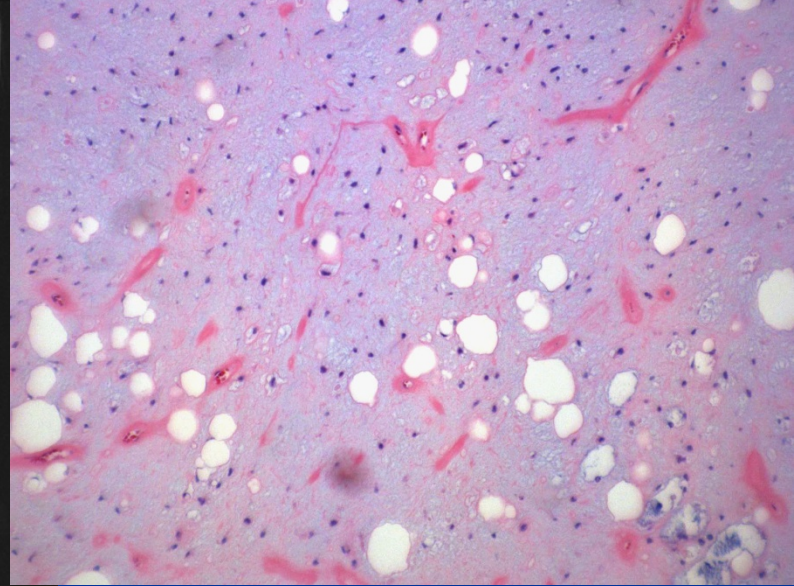
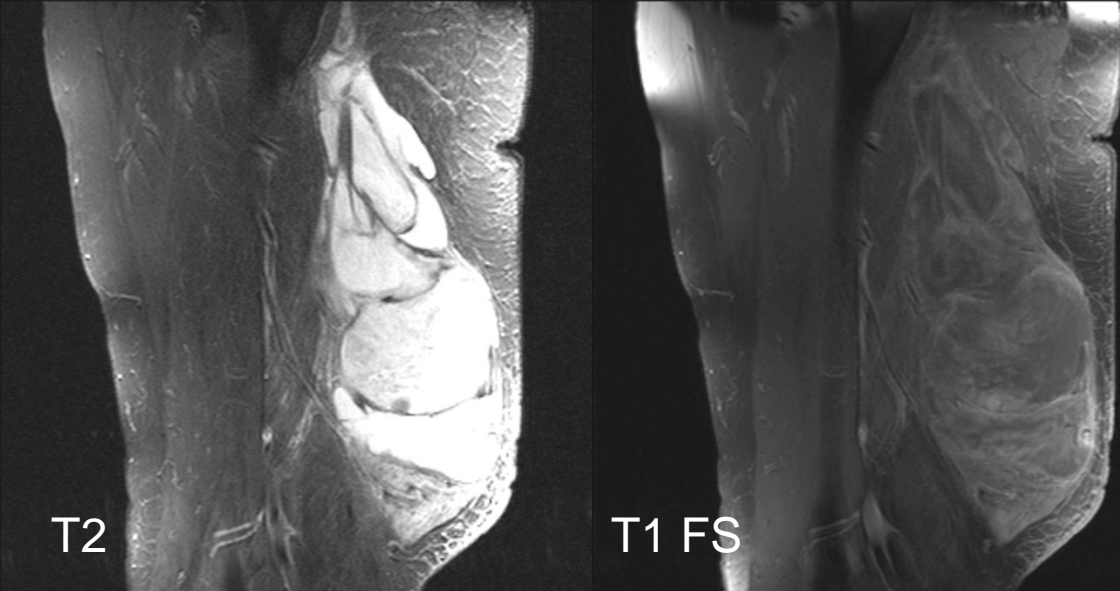
13. What is the timing of chemotherapy for this tumor?
- A. No chemotherapy
  - B. Before and after surgery
  - C. After surgery only
  - D. Before surgery only

14. What is the most likely diagnosis in a 26 year old patient with this xray and pathology?

- A. Metastatic Disease
- B. Chondroblastoma
- C. GCT
- D. ABC



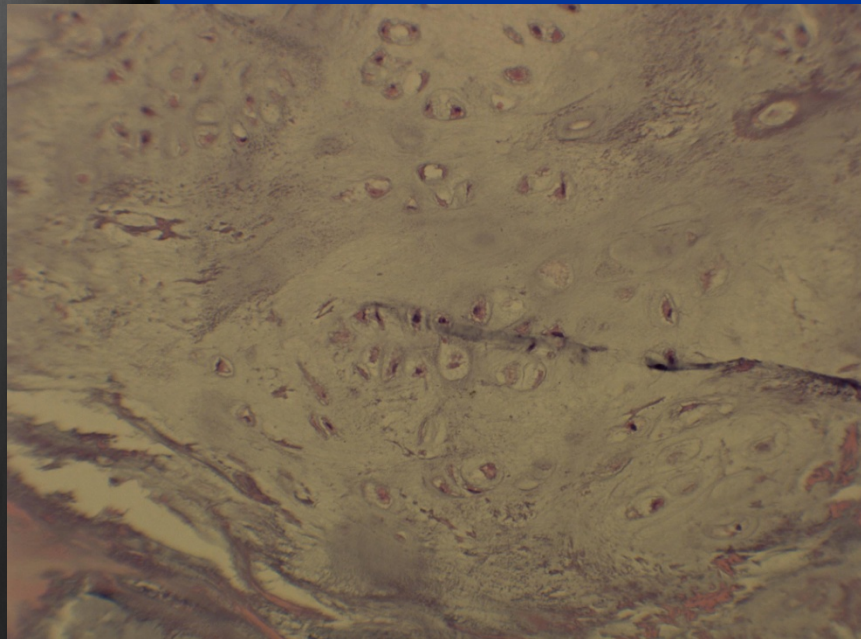
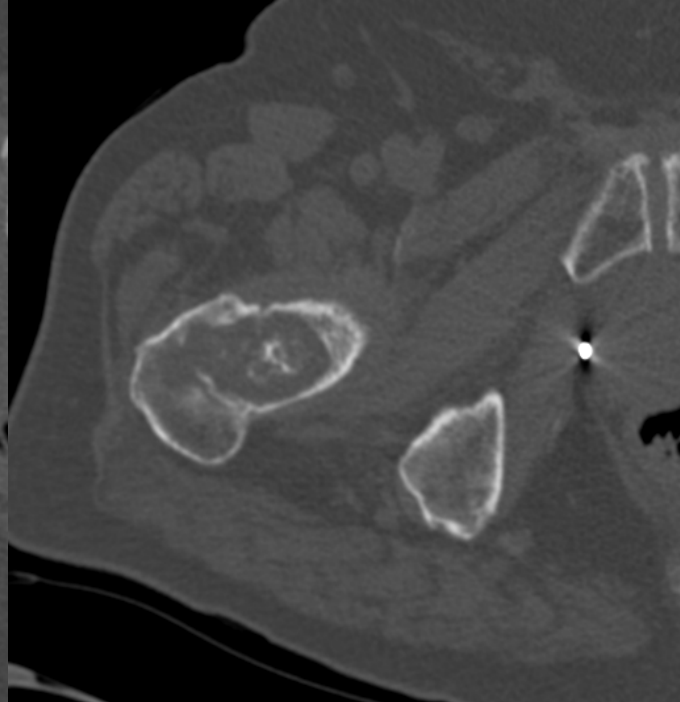
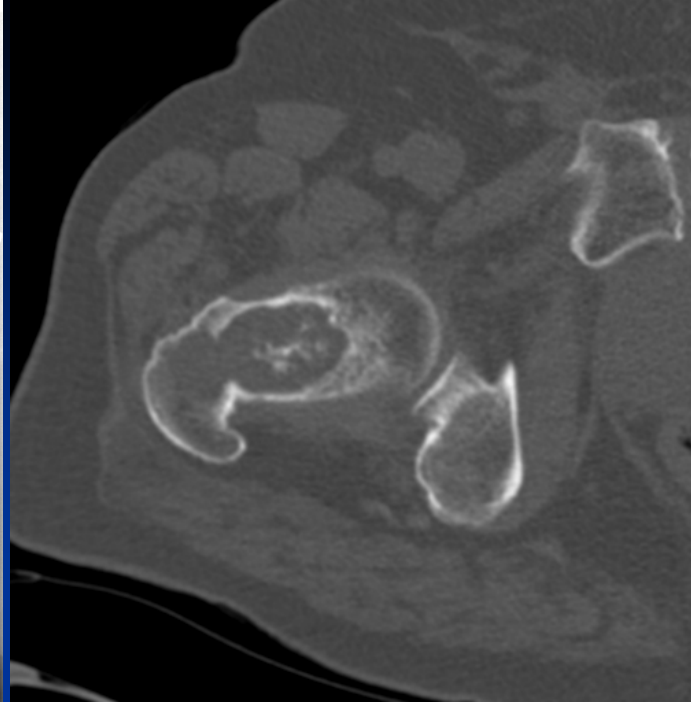
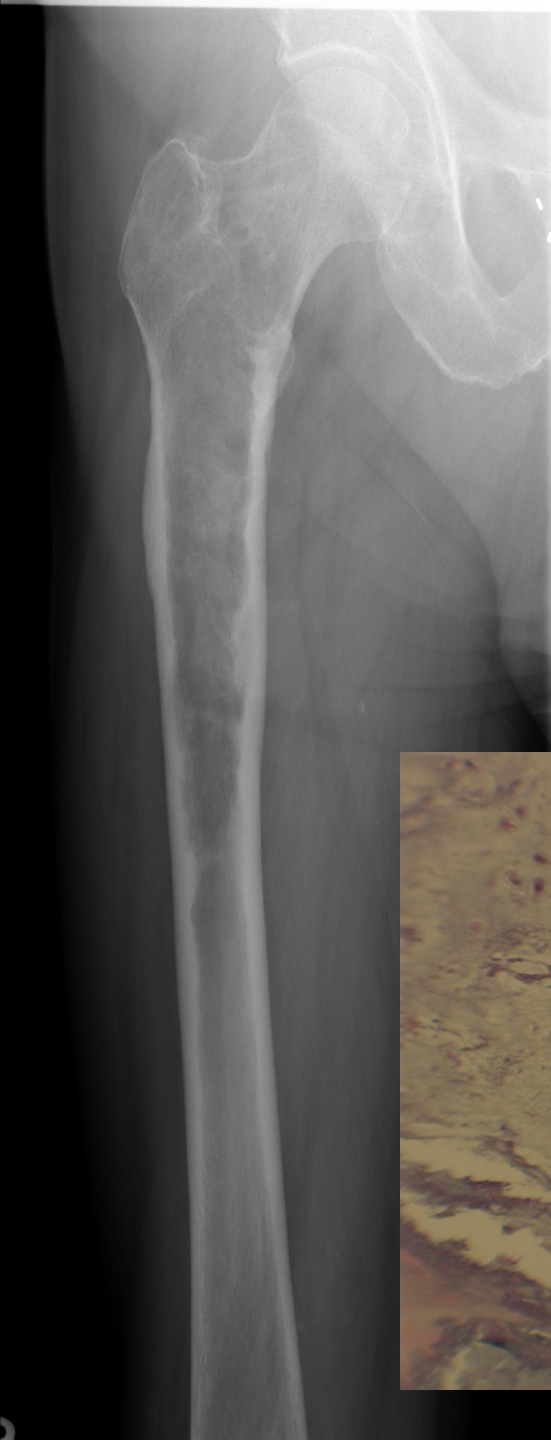




Incisional Biopsy

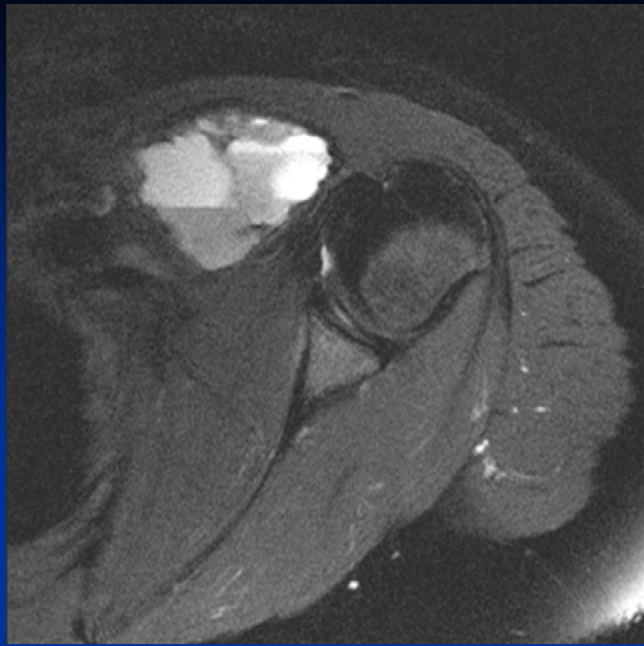
15. 49 year old gentleman with a growing thigh mass. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Malignant Fibrous Histocytoma (UPS)
- B. Extraskkeletal Ewing's Sarcoma
- C. Myxoid Liposarcoma
- D. Rhabdomyosarcoma

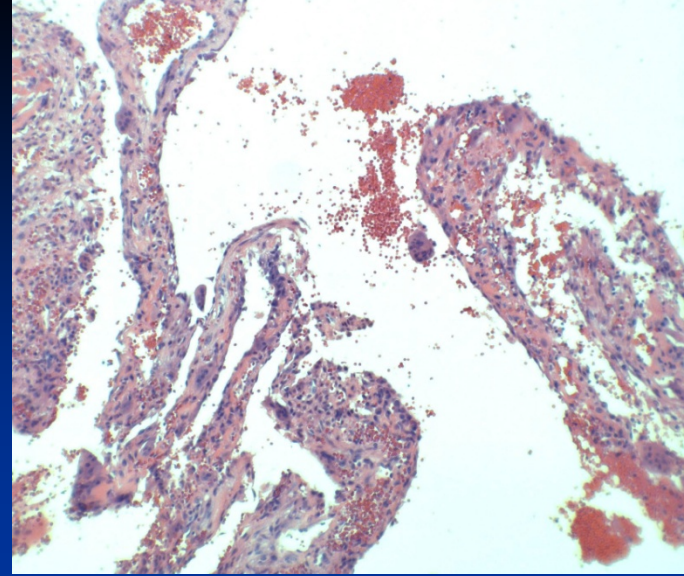


16. What is the most appropriate treatment?
- A. Wide Resection
  - B. Wide resection plus chemotherapy
  - C. Wide resection plus radiation
  - D. Radiation and chemotherapy only

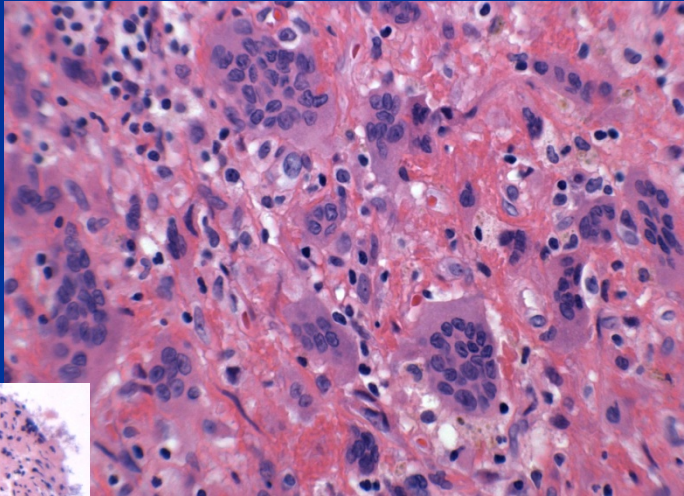




D

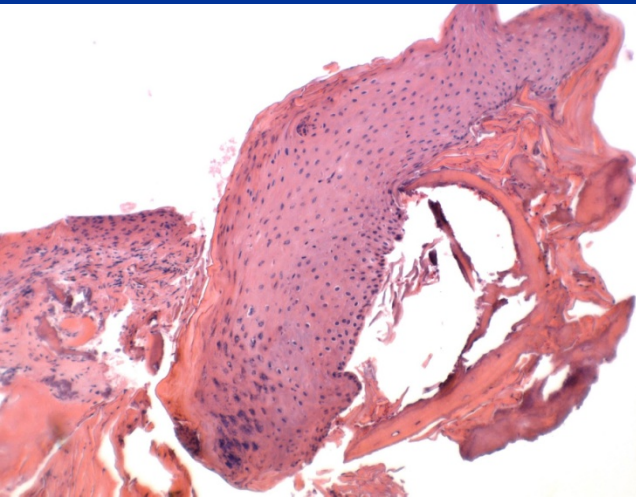


C

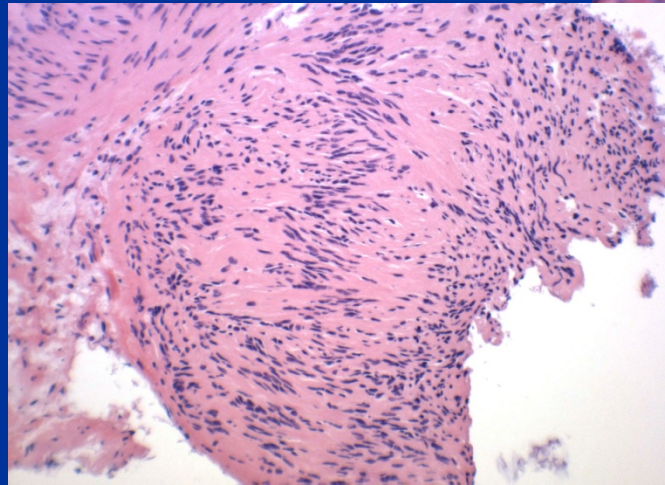


17. Match the MRI finding to the most appropriate histology

A

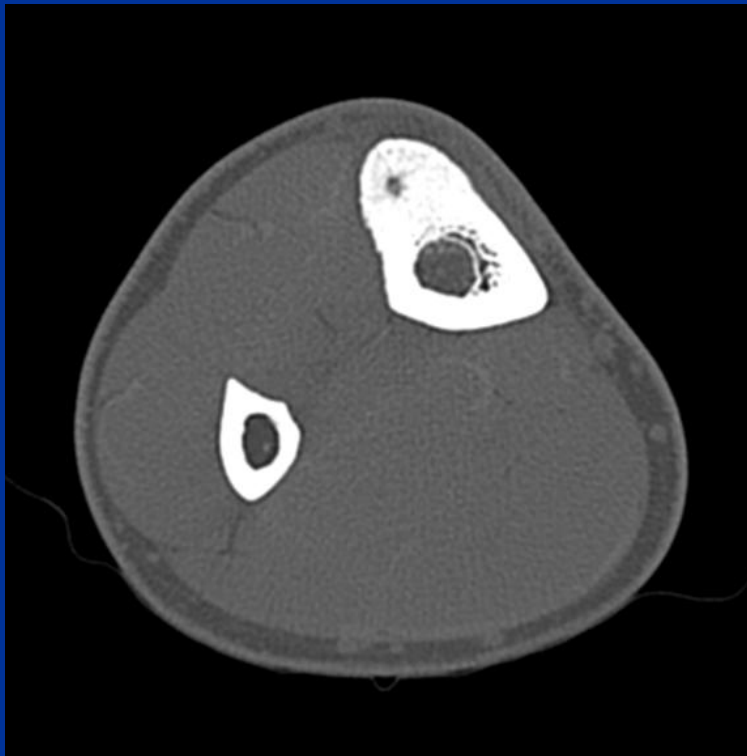


B



18. What is the most appropriate treatment of this lesion?

- A. Wide resection
- B. Radiofrequency ablation
- C. Curettage
- D. Radical Resection

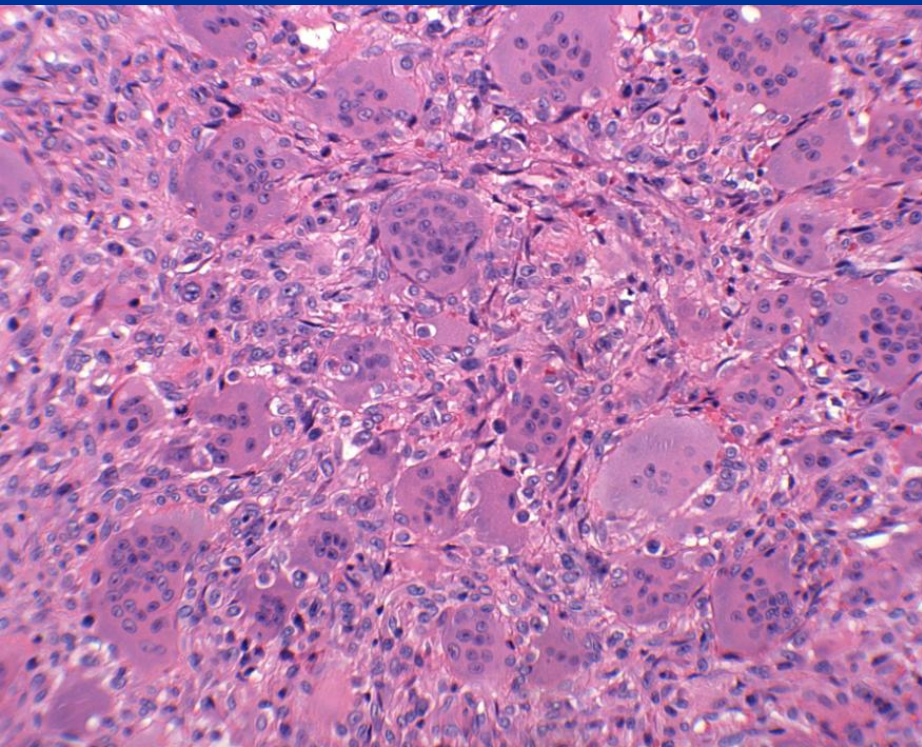






19. What staging studies are indicated for this lesion?

- A. CT Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis
- B. Bone marrow biopsy
- C. PET scan
- D. Bone scan and CXR



20. 45 yo female with multiple fractures with delayed healing and anemia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Osteogenesis Imperfecta
- B. Renal Osteodystrophy
- C. Osteopetrosis
- D. Melorheostosis

