

## Revised 2002

1. This pathologic picture is associated with all of the following **EXCEPT**:
  - a history of headache
  - b fellow eye involvement within 1-4 weeks
  - c "90 day glaucoma" in the nonischemic subtype
  - d infarction of the lamina disc
  - e elevated ESR at time of presentation
2. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:
  - a has a parotid gland component
  - b is histologically benign
  - c is derived from lymphocytes
  - d incomplete excision may result in malignant recurrence
  - e usually presents with inflammation of the orbit
3. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:
  - a prognosis is correlated with cell type
  - b bilaterally is the rule
  - c is common in black patients
  - d abnormal LFT's are commonly found on presentation
  - e most demonstrate negative staining with S-100
4. This conjunctival lesion is most consistent with:
  - a malignant lymphoma
  - b malignant melanoma
  - c subepithelial nevus
  - d rhabdomyosarcoma
  - e pyogenic granuloma
5. This pathologic picture is associated with all of the following **EXCEPT**:
  - a necrosis and calcification
  - b worse prognosis if located posterior to the lamina cribrosa
  - c more likely a unilateral presentation
  - d may present as cellulitis
  - e usually presents in the 8 – 12 year old age bracket
6. This histopathology is consistent with
  - a need for total excision with negative frozen section margins
  - b lipogranulomatous inflammation
  - c monoclonal kappa positive immunohistochemistry markers
  - d caused by sun exposure over many years
  - e requires treatment with high dose oral steroid therapy
7. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:
  - a represents lipogranulomatous inflammation
  - b treatment by pentagonal lid wedge resection is curative
  - c foreign-body type giant cells are characteristic
  - d is caused by obstruction of gland orifices by bacteria
  - e carries a significant mortality risk
8. All of the following are true of this corneal lesion **EXCEPT**:
  - a its histology stains positively with PAS
  - b results from mitoses of endothelial cells
  - c the corneal edema usually resolves if post traumatic
  - d if horizontal, are associated with congenital glaucoma
  - e follows a rupture of Descemet's membrane
9. The histology demonstrated by this lesion is consistent with:
  - a patient with HIV + history
  - b an orbital sarcoma of childhood
  - c nevus flammeus
  - d short clinical history
  - e an orbital lymphoid lesion
10. This conjunctival lesion is most consistent with:
  - a malignant lymphoma
  - b malignant melanoma
  - c subepithelial nevus
  - d rhabdomyosarcoma
  - e pyogenic granuloma

11. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a it stains positive for B cell markers
- b the sclerosing subtype has a worse prognosis
- c its usual presentation is proptosis
- d it stains positively for S-100
- e bony erosion is common

12. This pathologic picture is associated with all of the following **EXCEPT**:

- a decreased vision
- b clear cornea
- c glaucoma
- d history of trauma
- e painful, red eye

13. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a stains + with Congo Red
- b stains + with Masson Trichrome
- c stains + with Mucicarmine
- d is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern
- e usually becomes clinically apparent only in old age

14. This pathologic picture is associated with all of the following **EXCEPT**:

- a history of hypertension
- b dot and flame hemorrhages
- c "90 day glaucoma" in the nonischemic subtype
- d thrombosis posterior to the lamina cribrosa
- e elevated IOP or POAG at time of presentation

15. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a post-operative corneal infection
- b stain positive for Congo Red
- c is due to poor wound closure
- d is due to prior infection with Herpes virus
- e specular microscopy reveals decreased endothelial cell counts

16. All of the following are true of this histologic picture **EXCEPT**:

- a possible enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes
- b possible lacrimal gland enlargement
- c possible uveitis
- d positive AFB staining of biopsy material
- e possible subcutaneous nodules

17. The corneal cytology specimen shown should be treated with:

- a bromine
- b amphotericin B
- c 5-FU
- d viroptic
- e ciloxan

18. All of the following are true of this histologic picture **EXCEPT**:

- a slow indolent course
- b positive lymphocyte staining of biopsy
- c treatment with steroids is indicated
- d may lead to mechanical ophthalmoplegia
- e may mimic thyroid ophthalmopathy

19. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a is caused by a member of the papilloma virus family
- b causes a secondary papillary conjunctivitis
- c requires pentagonal lid wedge resection with frozen sections to cure
- d is often found in multiply or in crops in the HIV + population
- e intranuclear inclusion are known as bodies of Hoyt

20. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a stains + with Congo Red
- b stains + with Masson Trichrome
- c stains + with Mucicarmine
- d has very steep "K's"
- e presents in infancy

21. This lesion predisposes the patient to:

- a malignant melanoma
- b hemangioma
- c subretinal neovascularization
- d vitreous hemorrhage
- e asteroid hyalosis

22. The histology demonstrated here is diagnostic of:

- a trabecular rupture
- b angle recession
- c cyclodialysis
- d iridodialysis
- e sphincter tear

23. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a represents a choristoma
- b may be associated with a syndrome that includes cervical vertebral malformations
- c should be excised if it produces significant visual disturbance
- d should be excised due to its malignant potential
- e is secondary to viral infection

24 Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a. size waxes and wanes with URI
- b. responds to oral steroid therapy
- c. excision is essentially curative
- d. will cause bone destruction
- e. is caused by a parasitic infection

25. Which of the following is true of this histologic picture:

- a keratoconus related corneal edema
- b stain positive for Congo Red
- c likely due to perforating corneal trauma
- d is due to prior infection with Herpes virus
- e specular microscopy reveals decreased stromal counts

26. The lid lesion demonstrated here:

- a is the most common malignancy of the eyelid
- b stains positively for S-100
- c is common under the age of 20 years old
- d has seborrheic keratosis as its precursor
- e is a pre-malignant lesion

27. The histology demonstrated here is diagnostic of:

- a. Coat's disease
- b. Retinoblastoma
- c. PHPV
- d. Toxocara canis
- e. Malignant melanoma

28. All of the following are true of this histologic picture **EXCEPT**:

- a is related to UV exposure
- b may contribute to dellen formation
- c represents a change in substantia propria collagen
- d has malignant potential
- e cosmesis is an indication for excision

29. The corneal specimen shown should be treated with:

- a brolene
- b amphotericin B
- c 5-FU
- d viroptic
- e ciloxan

30. This trypsin digest preparation is most likely associated with which of the following diagnoses?

- a hypertension
- b diabetes
- c choroidal melanoma
- d scleroderma
- e multiple sclerosis