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 laminar 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 usually 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. brolene
   b. amphotericine 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 substanca 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