Listed below are questions based on articles that appeared in last month’s issue of the Archives. Registered continuing medical education participants should use the January 2002 answer sheet to answer these questions.

1. In young adults, angiosarcoma should be included in the differential diagnosis of diffuse pulmonary hemorrhage (Figure).
   True or False?
   (from Metastatic Angiosarcoma Masquerading as Diffuse Pulmonary Hemorrhage—Adem et al)

2. The most common subtype of malignant mesothelioma is:
   a. adenomatoid
   b. deciduoid
   c. small cell
   d. epithelioid
   (from Unusual Clear Cell Variant of Epithelioid Mesothelioma—Dessy et al)

3. The overall survival rate for patients with epithelioid hemangioendotheliomas is 50% for those patients with unicentric tumor and 89% for those patients with multicentric tumor.
   True or False?
   (from Pathologic Quiz Case: Lytic Lesion in the Vertebra of a 17-Year-Old Adolescent Girl—Chau et al)

4. Odontogenic clear cell neoplasms should be classified as carcinomas.
   True or False?
   (from Clear Cell Odontogenic Carcinoma—Li et al)

5. Hirudin and its analogs are new synthetic antithrombin agents that:
   a. are derived from the saliva of leeches
   b. are high molecular weight agents
   c. are excreted predominately by the lungs
   d. are potent inhibitors of only venous thrombosis
   (from Delayed Cutaneous Hypersensitivity Reactions to Hirudin—Smith et al)

6. Solitary papillary hyperplastic thyroid nodules:
   a. occur in children and teenagers
   b. are clinically solitary
   c. may be warm or hot on radionuclide scan
   d. often show central cystic change
   e. all of the above
   (from Aspiration Cytology of Pediatric Solitary Papillary Hyperplastic Thyroid Nodule—Khurana et al)

(Answers to questions from December 2001 issue: 1, True. 2, True. 3, e. 4, e. 5, e. 6, True.)