Test Your Memory

A Review of Articles From Last Month’s Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine

Listed below are questions based on articles that appeared in last month’s edition of the ARCHIVES. Registered continuing medical education participants should answer these questions either online or use the December 2007 answer sheet.

1. A retrospective review of 136 extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphomas (EMZLs) determined which of the following statements to be **false**?
   a. lymphoepithelial lesions (LELs) were present in 100% of all lung and thyroid gland EMZL cases
   b. 94% of all salivary gland EMZLs contained LELs
   c. the frequency of LELs was lowest in the breast and skin and soft tissue cases
   d. the frequency of destructive-type LELs tended to be higher in EMZLs with a larger number of total LELs, regardless of anatomic site
   e. monoclonal plasma cells were most commonly found in cases involving the lung and stomach
   (from Site-Specific Morphologic Differences in Extranodal Marginal Zone B-Cell Lymphomas—Rawal et al)

2. A recent study found that the number of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-positive Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) cases with the genotype GG at position −1082 was significantly higher compared with EBV-negative HL cases with the same genotype.
   True or False?
   (from Epstein-Barr Virus Infection and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms in the Promoter Region of Interleukin 10 Gene in Patients With Hodgkin Lymphoma—da Silva et al)

3. When discussing cytologic features of nonneoplastic diseases of the lung and pleura, which of the following statements is **true**?
   a. Charcot-Leyden crystals have been frequently reported in serous fluids from patients with eosinophilic pleural effusions
   b. once inside the alveolar parenchyma, the mechanisms by which inhaled inorganic particles or fibers reach the pleural surface are not well understood
   c. reserve cell hyperplasia is similar to small cell carcinoma with regard to high nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio, extreme hyperchromasia, and nuclear molding
   d. smoker's pigment has a darker and coarser appearance in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) specimens compared with hemosiderin pigment
   e. eosinophils' characteristic red granules are not easily visualized in Diff-Quik preparations
   (from Cytology of Nonneoplastic Occupational and Environmental Diseases of the Lung and Pleura—Laucirica & Ostrowski)

4. Hep Par 1 (hepatocyte antigen) is positive in nearly all adenocarcinomas originating in the pancreas, biliary tree, breast, and colorectum.
   True or False?
   (from Best Practices in Diagnostic Immunohistochemistry—Kakar et al)

5. Upon review of 12 primary cutaneous carcinomas, the authors determined that which of the following findings is **false**?
   a. all tumors involved superficial to deep reticular dermis, with 4 lesions extending into subcutaneous fat
   b. evidence of intracytoplasmic lipid deposition was identified in 5 cases
   c. all cases showed the presence of tumor necrosis forming variably sized “comedones” in the center of large tumor aggregates
   d. neither epithelial membrane antigen nor carcinoembryonic antigen staining identified ductal differentiation in any cases
   e. expression of cytokeratin 7 was identified in 2 cases
   (from Adnexal Clear Cell Carcinoma With Comedonecrosis—Chaudhry & Zembowicz)

6. The $\text{JAK2}^{V617F}$ mutation is seen in only 10% to 15% of cases of polycythemia vera and therefore its detection is not viewed as being useful in a diagnostic workup of patients with erythrocytosis.
   True or False?
   (from Transformation of Polycythemia Vera to Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia—Mirza et al)