

Neoplasia 2020/21

Lecture 2 activities

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Which of the following statements are correct regarding dysplasia.. you can choose more than one

- A colonic adenoma with low grade dysplasia carries a low risk of malignant transformation.
- High grade dysplasia of the cervical epithelium can become neoplastic upon acquiring genetic mutations
- Sun exposure can cause epidermal damage with dysplastic lesions that can progress to squamous cell carcinoma
- Dysplastic lesions in esophageal mucosa can progress to squamous cell carcinoma
- Esophageal metaplastic glandular epithelium is pre-neoplastic and can progress to adenocarcinoma
- Low grade dysplasia of gastric mucosa can regress

These are microscopic descriptions of certain lesions. Decide if they are benign, malignant, dysplastic, in situ or microinvasive:

- 1. A mass composed of squamous epithelial cells with a high mitotic rate and atypical mitoses. There is nuclear pleomorphism, hyperchromasia and prominent nucleoli.
- 2. A well circumscribed lesion composed of proliferation of smooth muscle cells with occasional mitotic figures. There is no cellular atypia or pleomorphism.
- 3. Cervical biopsy showing loss of maturation of the lower two thirds of the epithelium with several basal mitoses. There is superficial maturation and the basement membrane is intact
- 4. Cervical biopsy showing full thickness atypia and superficial mitoses. Occasional atypical cells are seen within the submucosa.