Benign Breast Disease
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1. Which of the following benign processes is associated with the highest risk of future breast cancer?

   A. Fibroadenoma
   B. Moderate hyperplasia of usual type
   C. Intraductal papilloma
   D. Sclerosing adenosis
   E. Atypical ductal hyperplasia
2. A 25-year-old woman presents for evaluation of a 2 cm palpable breast mass. The mass is firm, well circumscribed, and mobile on clinical breast examination. Ultrasonography indicates that the mass is solid in character. Based on these findings and the prevalence of disease, the most likely diagnosis of this patient’s mass is:

   A. Intraductal papilloma  
   B. Fibroadenoma  
   C. Tubular adenoma  
   D. Lactating adenoma  
   E. Phyllodes tumor

3. A 27-year-old woman presents for the evaluation of a palpable breast mass, on self breast exam, the presence of which is confirmed by clinical breast examination. The most appropriate initial imaging modality for this patient is:

   A. Mammography  
   B. Ultrasonography  
   C. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)  
   D. Computed X-ray tomography (CT scan)  
   E. Positron emission tomography (PET scan)

4. A 42-year-old woman presents for the evaluation of a palpable breast mass, on self breast exam, the presence of which is confirmed by clinical breast examination. The most appropriate initial imaging modality for this patient is:

   A. Mammography  
   B. Ultrasonography  
   C. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)  
   D. Computed X-ray tomography (CT scan)  
   E. Positron emission tomography (PET scan)
5. A 32-year-old woman is referred for the management of a symptomatic and palpable breast mass. The referring physician requested a mammogram and it is reported as being a simple cyst (BI-RADS 2). Clinical breast examination finds a 3 cm smooth, firm, mobile, tender mass in the left breast. The most appropriate next step in the management of this patient is:

A. Needle aspiration  
B. Core needle biopsy  
C. Open biopsy  
D. Excision of the mass  
E. Observation only

6. In the process of performing a needle aspiration of a 2 cm breast cyst in a young patient, greenish fluid is obtained and the mass becomes non-palpable. The most appropriate next step in the management of this patient is:

A. Mammography  
B. Core needle biopsy  
C. Open biopsy  
D. Send fluid for cytology  
E. Observation only

7. A 22-year-old woman presents for the evaluation of a unilateral milky breast discharge. Clinical breast examination reveals a normal nipple-areolar complex and multiductal discharge can be expressed. The examination is otherwise normal. The most appropriate next step in the management of this patient is:

A. Mammography  
B. Guaiac testing of the discharge  
C. Ultrasonography  
D. Cytologic evaluation of the discharge  
E. Observation only
8. The most common etiologic organism in lactational mastitis is:

   A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
   B. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
   C. *Escherichia coli*
   D. Bacteroides sp.
   E. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

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