

COLON-RECTAL CANCER

1. The most consistently established risk factors are

- 1) Hypertension
- 2) Antihypertensive drugs
- 3) Cigarette smoking and obesity
- 4) Renal cystic disease

2. Colon cancer is an increased risk in people with

- 1) Acromegaly
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 2) Barrettes esophagus
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 3) Breast Ca
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 4) Endometrial Ca
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 5) Lung Ca
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

3. The colorectal polyps of malignant degeneration:

- 1) Benign adenomatous polyp
- 2) Benign proliferative polyp
- 3) Precancerous proliferative polyp with dysplasia
- 4) Malignant polyps
- 5) Inflammatory polyp

4. What are the causes of development of colon and rectal cancer

- 1) The action of carcinogens in food
- 2) Tobacco smoking
- 3) Irregular sex
- 4) Profession

5. Familiar polyposis cols (Gardner`s Syndrome). This disease is inherited as an autosomal domination trait. There is an increased risk of colon cancer in this syndrome of epidermal cysts, subcutaneous fibromas, osteomas and adenomas of the gastro-intestinal tract. This is 100% incidence of colorectal cancers in affected family members

- 1) I agree
- 2) I do not agree

6.

- A) The digital imaging of rectal Ca is the most important in diagnosis;
- B) Rigid procto-sigmoidoscopy provides the most accurate assessment of distance, size and position as well as tethering to surrounding structures;
- C) The morphological identification is necessary in all cases of rectal cancer before the operation;

The right answer is:

- 1) All above
- 2) None the right
- 3) Name the right one
- 4) Name the wrong one

7. Explain the meaning of the term:

- 1) Endophytic form of colon cancer
- 2) Exophytic form of colon cancer

8. Colonoscopy or double contrast barium enema is used to assess for synchronous colon tumors.

- 1) I agree
- 2) I do not agree

What is the difference between "synchronous" and "metachronous tumors"?

9. Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome:

There is:

- a) Slight
- b) Often
- c) Constant increase of cancer in this syndrome, which is characterized by intestinal polyp and oral mucosal pigmentation

10. Tumors of malignant histology includes (except one):

- 1) Grawitz- tumor
- 2) Hypernephroma
- 3) RCC (renal cell carcinoma)
- 4) Oncocytoma

11. Colon cancer is an increased risk in people of such profession:

- 1) Asbestos worker
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 2) Shoe workers
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 3) Mechanists
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 4)Peasants
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

12. There are 3 types of polyps:

- 1) Villons
- 2) Adenomatous
- 3) Hyperplastic

Which of them increase the risk of colon cancer mostly 1) 2) 3)?

13. Typically, a patients develops polyps at the age of 15, cancer at the age of 30, and if untreated is dead by the age of 35.

- 1) I agree
- 2) I do not agree

14. What is right:

- 1) All cancerous cells are descendent from exogenous tissues
- 2) From normal cells
- 3) From ill cells
- 4) From dying cells

15.

A . The digital imaging of rectal cancer is the most important in diagnosis

B. Rigid proctosigmoidoscopy provides the most accurate assessment of distance, size and position as well as tethering to surrounding structures

C . The morphological identification is necessary in all cases of rectal cancer before the operation.

The right answer is:

- 1) All above
- 2) None of them
- 3) Name the right one
- 4) Name the wrong one

16. ...% of people elder than 50 years have polyps

- 1) 1% of less
- 2) 10%
- 3) 25%
- 4) 50% and more

17. Beer consumption may be associated with rectal cancer

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

18. Name the countries with the highest incidence of colorectal cancer

- 1) Japan
- 2) India
- 3) West-Europe
- 4) East-Europe

19. What age is colorectal cancer diagnosed more frequently?

- 1) Till 20
- 2) 21-30
- 3) 31-40
- 4) 41-50
- 5) After 50

20. The colorectal polyps have some stages of malignant degeneration:

- 1) Benign adenomatous polyp
 - 2) Benign proliferative polyp
 - 3) Precancerous proliferative polyp with displasia
 - 4) Malignant polyp
 - 5) Inflammetory polyp
- A. Which of them is the most dangerous for CA development?
- B. Which of them do not belong to precancerous disease?