

## GYNECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY

1. Which of the following medical conditions isn't the risk factor for developing of ovary cancer?
  - A. Sterility
  - B. Multiple abortions
  - C. Early or late menopause
  - D. Papilloma virus
  - E. Early menarche
2. What's the relationship between cervical cancer and breast cancer?
  - A. Direct proportional
  - B. Exponential
  - C. Inversely proportional
  - D. Relationship absent
  - E. Geometrical progression
3. Cervical leukoplakia belongs to:
  - A. Background processes
  - B. Precancer
  - C. Dysplasia
  - D. Inflammatory process
  - E. Dishormonal process
4. A man, aged 68, complains of tiredness, sweating, enlargement of cervical, submaxillary and axillary lymph nodes. Blood tests: WBC -  $35 \times 10^9/L$ , lymphocytes - 60%, Botkin and Gumprecht bodies, level of haemoglobin and quantity of thrombocytes is normal. Myelogram showed 40% of lymphocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?
  - A. Lymphogranulomatosis
  - B. Tuberculous lymphadenitis
  - C. Chronic lympholeucosis
  - D. Acute leucosis
  - E. Chronic myeloleucosis
5. Which of the following medical conditions isn't the risk factor for developing of endometrial cancer?
  - A. Obesity
  - B. Vulvar leukoplakia
  - C. Uterine fibromyoma
  - D. Diabetes and hypertension
  - E. Ovary dysfunction
6. What's the relationship between ovarian and breast cancers?
  - A. Inversely proportional
  - B. Exponential
  - C. Direct proportional
  - D. Geometrical progression
  - E. Relationship absent
7. Which of the following tumor markers is more specific for ovaries cancer?
  - A. CA 19-9
  - B.  $\alpha$ -FP
  - C. CA 125
  - D. CEA

- E. PSA
8. Which of the following abnormalities doesn't belong to background cervical processes?
- A. Dysplasia
  - B. Pseudoerosion
  - C. Leukoplakia
  - D. Polyp
  - E. Ectropion
9. A 43 y.o. woman complains of contact hemorrhages during the last 6 months. Bimanual exam: cervix of the uterus is enlarged, restricted in mobility. Mirrors showed the following: cervix of the uterus is in the form of cauliflower. Chrobak and Schiller tests are positive. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Cancer of cervix of the uterus
  - B. Cervical pregnancy
  - C. Nascent fibroid
  - D. Polypus of the cervix of the uterus
  - E. Leukoplakia
10. A 58-year-old female patient came to the antenatal clinic complaining of bloody light-red discharges from the genital tracts. Menopause is 12 years. Gynaecological examination revealed age involution of externalia and vagina; uterine cervix was unchanged, there were scant bloody discharges from uterine cervix, uterus was of normal size; uterine appendages were not palpable; parametria were free. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Atrophic colpitis
  - B. Abnormalities of menstrual cycle of climacteric nature
  - C. Uterine carcinoma
  - D. Cervical carcinoma
  - E. Granulosa cell tumor of ovary
11. A 45 y.o. woman complains of contact bleedings during 5 months. On speculum examination: hyperemia of uterus cervix, looks like cauliflower, bleeds on probing. On bimanual examination: cervix is of denser consistency, uterus body isn't enlarged, mobile, nonpalpable adnexa, parametrium is free, deep fornices. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cancer of cervix of uterus
  - B. Cancer of body of uterus
  - C. Cervical pregnancy
  - D. Fibromatous node which is being born
  - E. Polyposis of cervix of uterus
12. The chorionic gonadotropin is more specific for:
- A. Mammary gland cancer
  - B. Chorioepithelioma
  - C. Testicular cancer
  - D. Endometrial cancer
  - E. Ovaries cancer
13. Which of the following medical conditions is the risk factor for developing of endometrial cancer?
- A. Cachexia
  - B. Obesity
  - C. Uterine prolapse
  - D. Gastric cancer

E. Gastritis

14. A 48-year-old female has been admitted to the gynecology department for pain in the lower right abdomen and low back pain, constipations. Bimanual examination findings: the uterus is immobile, the size of a 10-week pregnancy, has uneven surface. Aspirate from the uterine cavity contains atypical cells. What diagnosis can be made?
- Cervical cancer
  - Hystero carcinoma
  - Metrofibroma
  - Chorionepithelioma
  - Colon cancer
15. A 50-year-old female patient complains of aching pain in the lower abdomen. She has a history of normal menstrual cycle. At the age of 40, the patient underwent a surgery for gastric ulcer. Examination findings: abdomen is soft, in the hypogastrium there is a well defined nodular tumor of limited mobility. Vaginal examination findings: the cervix is clean, of cylindrical shape. Body of the uterus cannot be palpated separately. On both sides of the uterus palpation reveals tight tumors with an uneven surface. The tumors are immobile and fill the whole pelvic cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Ovarian fibroid
  - Krukenberg tumor
  - Bilateral pioovarium
  - Ovarian granulosa cell tumor
  - Subserous metrofibroma
16. A female patient has been diagnosed with cervical erosion, which is a precancerous pathology. What defense mechanism can prevent the development of a tumor?
- Increase in natural killer level (NKcells)
  - High-dose immunological tolerance
  - Simplification of the antigenic structure of tissues
  - Low-dose immunological tolerance
  - Increase in the activity of lysosomal enzymes
17. Which of the following risk factors isn't the cause of cervical cancer?
- Hormonal contraceptive
  - Sperm
  - Papilloma virus
  - Cervical ruptures
  - Herpes virus
18. There are no symptoms in the earliest stages of cervical cancer:
- Yes
  - No
19. 65-95% of new cases of invasive cervical cancer are
- Neuroendocrine tumors of the cervix
  - Squamous cell carcinoma
  - Cervical cancer
20. The infection factor plays a dominant role in etiology of
- Endometrial cancer

- 2) Ovarian cancer
- 3) Cervical cancer

21. Cervical cancer is the most frequent in:

- 1) nulliparous women
- 2) who began sexual intercourse at an early age
- 3) who have a mutually monogamous relationship

22. The cervical cancer is more common

- 1) in Jewish women
- 2) in nuns
- 3) in female sex workers

23. The Pap smear is a simple diagnostic test in which

- 1) US scan are analysed
- 2) Puncture biopsies of lymph nodes are analysed
- 3) Scrapings from the surface of the cervix are analysed
- 4) Incision biopsies are analysed