

LUNG CANCER

1. Exposure to.... has been strongly associated with all lung cancers:
 - 1) Asbestos dust
 - 2) UV radiation
 - 3) Pollution
 - 4) All of the above

2. The most typical symptoms of lung cancer are (expect one):
 - 1) Pain
 - 2) Cough
 - 3) Hemoptysis
 - 4) Stridor
 - 5) Difficult of swallowing
 - 6) Wheeze and pneumonitis

3. Choose a basic cancerogen that is a part of tobacco smoke and causes the lung cancer:
 - 1) nicotine
 - 2) 3-4 bezpirene
 - 3) microparticulales of dust
 - 4) radioactive polonium

4. Biopsy is preferred for tumors located:
 - 1) Periphery of the lungs
 - 2) Central lung cancer
 - 3) Pancoast cancer
 - 4) Mediastinum tumor

5. Bronchial adenoma occurs often:
 - 1) Young people
 - 2) Old people
 - 3) Children

6. What histological form does not occur in lung cancer:
 - 1) Epidermoid cancer
 - 2) Adenocarcinoma
 - 3) Small cell cancer
 - 4) Medullar carcinoma
 - 5) Large cellular carcinoma

7. The predominant cause of NSCLC is:
 - 1) Low vitamin intake
 - 2) Heavy alcohol consumption
 - 3) Ionizing radiation
 - 4) One of the above

8. The origin of lung cancer is usually at the ... of bronchial epithelium:
 - 1) Squamous cells
 - 2) Basal cells
 - 3) Glandular cells
 - 4) Superficial cells

9. Patients with advanced LC-63 small cell lung cancers are treated with:

- 1) Surgery alone
- 2) Radiation therapy
- 3) Cryotherapy and thermo-ablation
- 4) Chemotherapy alone

10. ... belongs to the precancerous process in lung cancer:

- 1) Acute pneumonia
- 2) Season influenza
- 3) Chronic relapse bronchitis
- 4) Season bronchitis

11. How often tobacco is the reason of lung cancer:

- 1) Less than 10%
- 2) 80-90%
- 3) Nearly 100%
- 4) 50%

11. How many segments of the left lung is:

- 1) three
- 2) five
- 3) seven
- 4) ten

12. Small cell cancer account for 70-75% of all lung cancers:

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) May be
- 4) None of above

13. The most common cause of superior vena cava obstruction is:

- 1) AIDS
- 2) Inflammatory bowel disease
- 3) Myocardion infarction
- 4) Lung cancer

14. The exophit forms of lung cancer grows

- 1) into the lumen of brunch
- 2) in direction of parenchima
- 3) invade mediastinum
- 4) invade diaphragma

15. ... is the mostly reason of lung segment or lung lobe atelectasis.

- 1) Infiltrative lung tuberculosis
- 2) Cirrhotic changes in the parenchima after inflamatory proces
- 3) Peribronchial infiltrating cancer
- 4) Endobronchial exofit tumor

16. The predominant LC-64 cause of NSCLC is:

- 1) Low vitamin intone
- 2) Heavy alcohol consumption
- 3) Ionizing radiation

- 4) None of the above
17. Bronchoscopy is mostly indicated, when...is suggested
- 1) Peripheral lung cancer
 - 2) Lung abscess
 - 3) Central lung cancer
 - 4) Pancoast cancer
18. The bronchial adenoma forms... of benign tumors of lung
- 1) 10%
 - 2) 75%
 - 3) 50%
 - 4) 25%
19. What symptom is not typical for central or endobronchial growth of the primary lung tumor
- 1) Cough
 - 2) Pneumonitis from obstruction (fever, productive cough)
 - 3) Phrenic nerve paralysis with hemiparesis of diaphragm elevation
 - 4) Lung abscess syndrome
20. What symptom is not typical for peripheral grows of lung cancer
- 1) Sympathetic nery paralysis with Horner syndrome
 - 2) 8 cervical and first thoracic nerves with ulnar pain and Pancoast syndrome
 - 3) Hemoptysis
 - 4) Superior vena cava syndrome
21. What method of treatment give the possibility of curing a patient with lung cancer
- 1) Surgical
 - 2) Radiologic
 - 3) Cytologic
 - 4) Endocrine
22. Transthoracic bionsy is preferred
- 1) central lung cancer
 - 2) pencosta cancer
 - 3) peripheral lung tumor