

1. What kind of profession discovered the first chemical carcinogen:
 - 1) Physicians (iodine)
 - 2) Sailors (sea water in)
 - 3) Chimney - sweepers
 - 4) Soldiers (powder explosion)

2. What is right:
 - 1) All cancerous cells are descendent from exogenous tissues
 - 2) From normal cells
 - 3) From ill cells
 - 4) From dying cells

3. The critical masse of tumors tissue is:
 - 1) 1ng
 - 2) 1kg
 - 3) 1gm
 - 4) 1mg

4. The mostly hereditary tumors are:
 - 1) Breast cancer
 - 2) Brain cancer
 - 3) Thyroid cancer
 - 4) Retinoblastoma

5. The first step of growth progression of solid carcinoma is ability to:
 - 1) Divide and rule
 - 2) Spread
 - 3) Disseminate
 - 4) Invade into the basement membrane

6. Choose the correct option:
The most common cutaneous malignancy of the face in humans is:
 - 1) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - 2) Mixed carcinoma
 - 3) Metatypic carcinoma
 - 4) Basal cell carcinoma

7. What type of thyroid cancer is not treatmented by radioactive iodine:
 - 1) papillary cancer
 - 2) Fallicular
 - 3) Medullary

8. Cancer results from deregulation function, such as:
 - 1) Proliferation
 - 2) Differentiation
 - 3) Apoptosis
 - 4) All of the above

9. The earliest visible evidence of neoplastictransofrmation is:

- 1) anoplasia
- 2) dysplasia
- 3) metaplasia
- 4) neoplasia

10. What process is more expressed in cancer cells:

- 1) differentiation
- 2) proliferetion

11. A. What does it mean “epidemilogy of cancer”?

B. What localisation of cancer are most common:

- 1) in USA
- 2) in Europe
- 3) in Ukraine
- 4) in your country

12. What kind of hereditary tumors do you now?

13. What means “appoptosis”?

What kind of level of the deregulation of cellular function does the cancer cells occur?

14. What is the difference between cancer and normal cell?

15. What do you know about cancerogenesis?

16. Is it important to know the structure of cancer morbidity and mortality in the country where you will have your medical proxis? Why?

17. Why is TNM system important. Explain the meaning of symbols.

18. What close specialities in oncology do you know?

19. What is the most significant method of cancer diagnosis?

17. What does it mean:

- 1) Early cancer diagnosis
- 2) Late cancer diagnosis

18. Is it possible to cure cancer patien?

19. Tumors of benign histology include (except one):

- 1) oncocytoma
- 2) angiomyolipome
- 3) fibroma
- 4) lipoma
- 5) hemangiolypoma
- 6) Grawitz-tumor

20. A incidence of tongue cancer consistently is found to be higher in black compared to whites

“yes”-a, “no”-b

B Females are affected more frequently than males

“yes”-c

“no”-d

C Oral cancer predominantly is a disease found in older persons

“yes”-e

“no”-f

21. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with endorectal coil is equivalent to US and both are more sensitive and accurate than CT alone:

1) I agree

2) I do not agree

22. The most consistently established risk factors are:

1) Hypertension

2) Antihypertensive drugs

3) Cigarette smoking and obesity

4) Renal cystic disease

23. Irradiation is the local treatment of choice for:

A. osteosarcoma(classic)

B. Paraostal osteosarcoma

C. Myeloma and lymphoma

D. Ewing's sarcoma

24. In which cases doesn't operate bone tumors?

A. initial stage of Ewing's sarcoma

B. many benign unicameral cyst with the bone fractures

C. Benign tumors that don't compromise the strength of the bone

D. High-grade tumors that arise in the metaphysis

25. The treatment of choice for the unicameral bone cyst without the danger of fracture is:

A. Adjuvant chemotherapy

B. Radiation treatment

C. Surgical resection

D. Direct injection of corticosteroids

26. The most malignant bone tumors should be surgically resected the exception are:

A. osteosarcoma

B. Ewing's sarcoma

C. Myeloma and lymphoma

D. Chondrosarcoma

27. Not all bone tumors require surgery. Those bone tumors that spontaneously resolve or don't compromise the strength of the bone can be left alone

A. yes

B. no

C. sometimes

D. its dangerous

28. One of the most important risk factors in development of the soft tissue sarcomas is:

- A. Anemia
- B. Bone infection
- C. Ionizing radiation
- D. Trauma of bone

29. What kind of biopsy is considered to be both diagnostic and therapeutic?

- A. Core needle biopsy
- B. True-cut biopsy
- C. Incisional biopsy
- D. Excisional biopsy

30. Histologically, the mostcommon primary malignant bone tumor of all age groups is:

- A. Osteoid osteoma
- B. Osteosarcoma
- C. Ewing's sarcoma
- D. Chondrosarcoma

31. In what age Ewing sarcoma is one of the most common malignant bone tumors?

- A. early childhood
- B. older age group
- C. the teenage group
- D. all age groups

32. Most primary bone tumors should be surgically resected. The exception is:

- A. Enchondroma
- B. Osteoid osteoma
- C. Osteoblastoma
- D. Myeloma and lymphoma
- E. Fibroma

33. Wich are less common bone tumors?

- A. Osteoblastic tumors
- B. Secondary
- C. Primary
- D. Metastatic

34. The primary role of transabdominal ultrasaund (US) it to defect

- A. CNS metastases
- B. Bone metastases
- C. Liver metastases
- D. Pulmonal metastases

35. What is the most common type of biopsy?

- A. Fine needle biopsy
- B. Incisional biopsy
- C. Excisional biopsy

36. What is the easiest for the patients, but obtains only individual cells, which makes therefore only cytology details available:

- A. Fine needle aspiration
- B. Incisional biopsy
- C. Excisional biopsy

37. What kind of histological form is not typical for primary bone tumors?

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Ewing's sarcoma
- C. Squamous sarcoma
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Chondrosarcoma
- F. Paraostal sarcoma

38. Without a biopsy it is impossible to be absolutely certain of a bone tumor diagnosis:

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Sometimes

39. What benign tumors belong to the epithelial one:

- A. Mixoma
- B. Lipoma
- C. Adenoma
- D. Fibroma

40. Without a biopsy it is impossible to be absolutely certain of a bone tumor diagnosis:

- A. yes
- B. no
- C. sometimes

41. Common site of spread of small cell lung cancer includes all, except:

- 1) Prostate cancer
- 2) Adrenals
- 3) Braine
- 4) Bones

42. The precancerous diseases of the stomach are:

- 1) Acute gastritis
- 2) Acute gastroenteritis
- 3) chronic hyperplastic gastritis
- 4) chronic cholecystitis

43. Most patient are in age:

- 1) > 10 years

- 2) 10-20 years
- 3) 20-30
- 4) 40-70

44. Gastric CA is most common in:

- 1) Germany
- 2) USA
- 3) Japan
- 4) Australia
- 5) GB

45. What is the radical treatment for non-follicular thyroid cancer?

1. Chemotherapy
2. Surgery
3. Radiotherapy
4. Iodine 131

46. At what age the overall incidence of cancer in cold nodule higher?

1. Younger than 40
2. Nearly 50
3. Elder than 40

47. Squamous cell carcinomas metastasize by.....extension:

1. Direct
2. Lymphatic system
3. Blood stream
4. All of the above

48. What stage of thyroid cancer might be diagnosed in a man 30 with follicular cancer T₁N₁M₁ (bone metastases):

1. I st
2. II st
3. III st
4. IV st

49. History of radiation for benign condition or as a result of incident (Chernobyl) plays a significant role in thyroid cancer's etiology:

1. mostly in children
2. adult
3. old-age
4. it doesn't play any role

50. To the skin sarcomas belong the next (except two):

1. fibrosarcoma and dermatosarcoma
2. leukemoid infiltration
3. liposarcoma
4. miosarkoma
5. angiosarcoma
6. Kaposi's sarcoma
7. Undifferentiated sarcoma

8. Malignant melanoma

51. The adverse factors in thyroid cancer prognosis (except one – indicate it)

1. Follicular histology
2. Primary tumor > 4cm
3. Extrathyroid extension
4. Age younger than 45 years

52. What of named thyroids tumors belong to stage II:

1. T₁N₀M₀
2. T₂N₀M₀
3. T₁N₁M₀
4. T₃N₀M₀
5. T₄N₀M₀
6. T₁N₀M₁

53. What kind of tumor must be carefully distinguished from lymphoma:

1. Medullary thyroid cancer
2. Hurtle cell carcinoma
3. Small cell anaplastic thyroid carcinoma
4. Large cell anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

54. Squamous cell carcinoma of skin metastasize by extension

1. Direct
2. Lymphatic system
3. Blood stream
4. All of the above

55. The main routes of lymph node drainage of thyroid cancerbare into the first station nodes (except of one):

1. buccinators
2. jugulogastric
3. sterno-cleido-mastoideus
4. submandibular
5. submental