CANCER QUIZ

1. Which of the following is a risk factor for ovarian cancer?
   a. over the age of 40
   b. nulliparity
   c. family history of ovarian cancer
   d. all of the above

2. Cancer pain:
   a. is a common symptom for cancer patients
   b. always requires large doses of opiates
   c. is usually not present during chemotherapy
   d. is usually over-treated

3. An elevated PSA may indicate:
   a. prostate cancer
   b. BPH
   c. Acute or chronic prostatitis
   d. All of the above

4. Which of these nursing measures would be appropriate for thrombocytopenia?
   a. monitor WBC frequently
   b. observe for signs of bleeding
   c. provide small frequent meals
   d. monitor for dry, hacking cough

5. Please state the major concern related to administering chemotherapy through a peripheral IV.

6. Malignant neoplasms are usually:
   a. encapsulated
   b. well differentiated
   c. moderately to markedly vascular
   d. composed of fairly normal cells, similar to parent cells

7. A carcinogen is:
   a. any agent or condition that can promote the proliferation of altered, mutated cells
   b. any chemical, physical or genetic agent that can irreversibly alter cellular DNA, causing abnormal cells to be produced
   c. any agent or condition that causes chronic irritation and stimulation of tissue, resulting in uncontrolled overgrowth of tissue.
   d. a specific, known chemical or physical agent that can start uncontrolled cellular proliferation by fracturing cellular DNA.
8. An important measure to prevent complications from external beam radiation to the lower abdomen and pelvic area is:
   a. maintain a high-residue, high-fat diet
   b. test all stools for the presence of blood
   c. inspect the mouth and throat daily for the appearance of thrush
   d. perform perianal care with sitz baths and meticulous cleansing

9. The primary use of biologic therapy in cancer treatment is to
   a. Prevent the fatigue associated with chemotherapy and high-dose radiation
   b. Enhance or supplement the effects of the host’s immune responses to tumor cells
   c. Depress the immune system and circulation lymphocytes, as well as increasing a sense of well-being
   d. Protect normal rapidly reproducing cells of the gastrointestinal system from damage during chemotherapy

10. To manage dry desquamation of skin exposed to external radiation treatment, the patient may:
    a. use ice packs to relieve itching and scaling
    b. lubricate the area with a nonmedicated, nonperfumed moisturizing lotion
    c. expose the treatment area to a sun lamp daily to increase blood supply to the area
    d. scrub the area with warm water to remove the scales and apply alcohol to toughen the skin