

## **Washington & Leaver: Principles and Practice of Radiation Therapy, 3rd Edition**

### **Chapter 01: Cancer: An Overview**

#### **Test Questions**

*Consider using these questions to create a quiz or homework assignment.*

#### **Multiple Choice**

1. The modern theory of cancer supports the belief that cancer can be caused by all of the following except:
  - a. viruses
  - b. chemicals
  - c. trauma
  - d. radiation

ANS: c

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

2. Known chemical carcinogens include all of the following *except*:
  - a. betel nut
  - b. iodine
  - c. dioxin
  - d. asbestos

ANS: b

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

3. Forms of alternative and complementary medicine include aromatherapy, herbal supplements, and music therapy.
  - a. true
  - b. false

ANS: a

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

4. The classification of tumors by observation was started by:
  - a. Hippocrates
  - b. Leeuwenhoek
  - c. Papanicolaou
  - d. Roentgen

ANS: a

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

5. Abnormal cellular differentiation occurs when:
  - a. a stem cell divides into daughter cells through mitosis
  - b. daughter cells divide and mature to cells with specific functions

- c. a stem cell fails to divide
- d. daughter cells divide and fail to mature but rather continue to divide

ANS: d

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

6. Malignant tumors demonstrate which of the following characteristics?
- i. They are infiltrative and invasive.
  - ii. The chances for distant spread are rare.
  - iii. Their mitotic rate may be increased.
- a. I and II
  - b. I and III
  - c. II and III
  - d. I, II, and III

ANS: b

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

7. To be effective, screening examinations must be:
- a. sensitive for the tumor
  - b. specific for the tumor
  - c. both a and b
  - d. neither a nor b

ANS: c

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

8. Tumor size and extension at the time of diagnosis define:
- a. grade
  - b. classification
  - c. stage
  - d. none of the above

ANS: c

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

9. The purpose of surgical palliation is to:
- a. relieve signs the patient may be experiencing
  - b. relieve symptoms the patient may be experiencing
  - c. totally remove a tumor bulk and cure the patient
  - d. determine treatment outcome and successfulness

ANS: b

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

10. Radiation therapy provides which type of treatment opportunities?
- a. systemic
  - b. local
  - c. holistic
  - d. chemical

ANS: b

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

11. An estimation of the life expectancy of a cancer patient based on all information obtained about the tumor defines:
- diagnosis
  - prognosis
  - survival
  - all of the above

ANS: b

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

12. Clinical trials that review information from a group of patients treated in the past are referred to as:
- prospective studies
  - randomized studies
  - retrospective studies

ANS: c

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

13. The purpose of randomization in some studies that assess several treatment methods is to:
- eliminate unintentional bias of using one treatment method over another
  - increase the accuracy of results and conclusions
  - both a and b
  - neither a nor b

ANS: c

REF: Chapter 1, Cancer: An Overview

### Short Answer

- What are the typical clinical presentations of cancer?
- Define sequelae.
- What are the characteristics of benign and malignant cells?
- What would a primary tumor of the bone be called?
- What would a tumor arising from cells lining the oral cavity be called?
- What are the roles surgery plays in the overall management and treatment of cancer?
- What is the role of radiation therapy in the treatment of cancer?
- What is the role of chemotherapy in the treatment of cancer?

9. What is the difference between etiology and epidemiology?
10. What roles does the radiation therapist play in patient care and treatment?