AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2023 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DOP 118 CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

DATE: 11ᵗʰ August 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS   Start: 11:00 AM   Finish: 1:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS
1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS   (20 MARKS)

1. A breast tumor size is up to 5 cm with axillary and neck lymph node involvement is stage :

    A. Stage I

    B. Stage II

    C. Stage III

    D. Stage IV

2. The review of the laboratory results for a patient with multiple myeloma is likely to indicate :-

    A. Hypermagnesemia

    B. Hyperkalemia

    C. Hypernatremia

    D. Hypercalcemia

3. A warning signs and symptoms of lung cancer is:-

    A. Generalized weakness

    B. Recurrent pleural effusion

    C. Dizziness

    D. Hypotension

4. One of the following interventions is the key to increasing the survival rates of clients with lung cancer:

    A. High-dose chemotherapy

    B. Early bronchoscopy

    C. Smoking cessation

    D. Early detection

5. The best treatment modality for a benign lung tumor is:-

    A. The tumor is removed, involving the least possible amount of tissue

    B. The tumor is left alone unless symptoms are present

    C. The tumor is treated with radiation only

    D. The tumor is treated with chemotherapy only

6. The following are three main complications of leukemia:
    A. Anemia, infection, and bleeding tendencies
    B. Bone deformities, spherocytosis, and infection
    C. Polycythemia, decreased clotting time, and infection
    D. Lymphocytopoiesis, growth delays, and hirsutism

7. In staging and grading neoplasm TNM systems is used. TNM stands for:
    A. Tumor, neoplasm, mode of growth
    B. Time, node, metastasis
    C. Tumor, node, metastasis
    D. Time, neoplasm, mode of growth

8. Spinal tap is performed to a newly diagnosed patient with leukemia to:-
    A. Assess for central nervous system infiltration
    B. Aid in classification of the leukemia
    C. Rule out meningitis
    D. Decrease intracranial pressure

9. A testicular self-examination is performed:-
    A. At least every 6 months
    B. By gently feel the testicle with one finger to feel for a growth
    C. To examine the testicles while lying down
    D. After a shower

10. The following are characteristics of malignant tumour **EXCEPT**:
    A. Encapsulated
    B. Infiltrates surrounding tissues
    C. Metastasis
    D. Poorly differentiated cells

11. One of the following is a descriptions of a multiple myeloma :-

    A. Altered red blood cell production

    B. Malignant proliferation of plasma cells and tumours within the bone

    C. Altered production of lymph

    D. Malignant exacerbation in the number of leukocytes

12. Bone cancer is classified as: -

    A. Carcinoma

    B. Lymphoma

    C. Melanoma

    D. Sarcoma

13. One of the following is not a characteristic of Hodgkin's disease: -

    A. Prognosis depends on the stage of the disease

    B. Occurs most often in the older client

    C. Presence of Reed-Sternberg cells

    D. Involvement of lymph nodes, spleen, and liver

14. A diagnosis of breast cancer is confirmed by: -

    A. Breast self-examination

    B. Mammography

    C. Fine needle aspiration

    D. Chest X-ray

15. In cervical cancer screening Tis, N0, M0 is interpreted as:-

    A. The cancer cells are well-differentiated

    B. It is difficult to determine the original site of cervical cancer

    C. The cancer is localized to the cervix

    D. Further testing is needed to determine the spread of the cancer

16. A patient with brain tumour in the parietal lobe is most likely to present with:-
    A. Seizures
    B. Tactile agnosia
    C. Short-term memory impairment
    D. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia

17. For early identification of prostate cancer, elder males clients should:-
    A. Have a transrectal ultrasound every 5 years
    B. Perform monthly testicular self-examinations, especially after age 50
    C. Have a digital rectal examination and prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test done yearly
    D. Have a complete blood count (CBC) and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine levels checked yearly

18. One of the following is the most common metastasis sites for cancer cells:-
    A. Colon
    B. Liver
    C. Reproductive tract
    D. White blood cells (WBCs)

19. Self breast-examination is best performed :
    A. At the onset of menstruation
    B. Every month during ovulation
    C. Weekly at the same time of day
    D. 1 week after menstruation begins

20. The diagnostic test that will confirm a malignant bowel tumour is:-
    A. Magnetic resonance imaging
    B. Computerized tomography scan
    C. Abdominal ultrasound
    D. Biopsy of the tumor

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS   (30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) characteristics of cancer cells.   (5marks)
2. List ten (10) warning Signs of Cancer.   (5marks)
3. Outline five (5) nurses role in primary prevention of Cancer.   (5marks)
1. Highlight cancers that occur exclusively in children.   (5marks)
2. State the difference between astrocytoma and meduloblastoma.   (5marks)
3. List 5 types of soft tissue sarcomas.   (5marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION –   (20 MARKS)

1. Lung cancer is a disease that is on the rise and poses a high disease burden world wide as per WHO documented reports.
   a) Define lung cancer   (1 mark)
   b) List out the causes and risk factors of lung cancer   (3marks)
   c) Explain the TNM classification of lung cancer   (6 marks)
   d) Discuss the collaborative management of patient with lung cancer   (10marks)