



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DOP 118-CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

DATE: Friday 9th August 2024

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

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.

1. Primary brain tumors that originate from the brain tissue are known as:
 - A. Meningioma's
 - B. Gliomas
 - C. Neuromas
 - D. Adenomas
2. A characteristic of the stage of progression in the development of cancer is:
 - A. Oncogenic viral transformation of target cells.
 - B. A reversible steady growth facilitated by carcinogens.
 - C. A period of latency before clinical detection of cancer.
 - D. Proliferation of cancer cells in spite of host control mechanisms.
3. The nurse is caring for a 59-year-old woman who had surgery one day ago for removal of a suspected malignant abdominal mass. The patient is awaiting the pathology report. She is tearful and says that she is scared to die. The most effective nursing intervention at this point is to use this opportunity to:
 - A. Motivate change in an unhealthy lifestyle.
 - B. Allow her to communicate about the meaning of this experience.
 - C. Teach her about the seven warning signs of cancer.
 - D. Instruct her about healthy stress relief and coping practices.
4. When assessing a patient with pheochromocytoma, a tumor of the adrenal medulla that secretes excessive catecholamine, the nurse is most likely to detect:
 - A. Blood pressure of 130/70 mm Hg.
 - B. A blood glucose level of 130 mg/dl.
 - C. Bradycardia.
 - D. A blood pressure of 176/88 mm Hg
5. Which of the following nursing interventions is appropriate for a patient admitted with the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH)?
 - A. Infusing I.V. fluids rapidly as ordered.
 - B. Encouraging increased oral intake.
 - C. Restricting fluids.
 - D. Administering glucose-containing I.V. fluids as ordered.

6. Malignant disorders that arise from granulocytic cells in the bone marrow will have the primary effect of causing:
 - A. Risk for hemorrhage.
 - B. Altered oxygenation.
 - C. Decreased production of antibodies.
 - D. Decreased phagocytosis of bacteria
7. A patient with multiple myeloma becomes confused and lethargic. The nurse would expect that these clinical manifestations may be explained by diagnostic results that indicate:
 - A. Hypercalcemia.
 - B. Hyperkalemia.
 - C. Hyperuricemia.
 - D. CNS myeloma
8. The most common type of leukemia in older adults is:
 - A. Acute myelocytic leukemia.
 - B. Acute lymphocytic leukemia.
 - C. Chronic myelocytic leukemia.
 - D. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
9. Which of the following explanation should be given to a patient with stage I colorectal cancer who is scheduled for surgery?
 - A. Chemotherapy will begin after the patient recovers from the surgery.
 - B. Both chemotherapy and radiation can be used as palliative treatments.
 - C. Follow-up colonoscopies will be needed to ensure that the cancer does not recur.
 - D. A wound, ostomy, and continence nurse will visit the patient to identify an abdominal site for the ostomy.
10. The patient with advanced cirrhosis asks why his abdomen is so swollen. The nurse's response is based on the knowledge that:
 - A. Lack of clotting factors promotes the collection of blood in the abdominal cavity.
 - B. Portal hypertension and hypoalbuminemia cause a fluid shift into the peritoneal space.
 - C. Decreased peristalsis in the GI tract contributes to gas formation and distention of the bowel.
 - D. Bile salts in the blood irritate the peritoneal membranes, causing edema and pocketing of fluid.

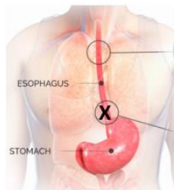
11. A patient with breast cancer has a lumpectomy with sentinel lymph node dissection that is positive for cancer. The nurse explains to the patient that, of the other tests done to determine the risk for cancer recurrence or spread, the results that support the more favorable prognosis is:
- A. Aneuploidy status from cell proliferation studies
 - B. Estrogen receptor–positive tumor.
 - C. Overexpression of HER-2 cell marker.
 - D. Involvement of two to four axillary nodes.
12. In assessing a patient for testicular cancer, the nurse understands that the manifestations of this disease often include:
- A. Acute back spasms and testicular pain.
 - B. Rapid onset of scrotal swelling and fever.
 - C. Fertility problems and bilateral scrotal tenderness.
 - D. Painless mass and heaviness sensation in the scrotal area
13. In regards to prostate specific antigen (PSA):
- A. PSA is a protein produced by the prostate of which the function is unknown
 - B. PSA is prostate cancer specific, produced only by malignant epithelial cells
 - C. PSA is mostly bound to albumin in serum
 - D. Diseases such as prostatitis and benign prostatic hypertrophy are a cause of increased PSA values
14. A patient presented with dysphagia. Endoscopy showed a 6cm adenocarcinoma at the lower third of the esophagus. Endoscopic ultrasound showed a 2cm Para esophageal node. The PET scan showed no evidence of metastasis. The most appropriate treatment is:
- A. Surgery
 - B. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery
 - C. Radical chemoradiotherapy
 - D. Palliative chemotherapy

For questions 16,17 and 18, choose the most appropriate answer from column A, B and C (Each answer is 1 mark).

		A	B	C
15.	Malignant proliferation arising from the epidermis. Its precursor is typically actinic keratosis.	Basal Cell Carcinoma	Squamous cell carcinoma	Melanoma

16.	Genetic alterations that caused by mutations of tumor suppressor gene WT1.	Neuroblastoma	Retinoblastoma	Wilm's tumor
17.	Germ cell tumor that may contain immature or fully formed tissues, such as hair, muscle and bone.	Teratoma	Germinoma	Choriocarcinoma

18. The following type of cancer are typically found at the part marked X on the diagram:



- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Small cell carcinoma
- D. Lymphoma

19. The illustration is of painless proptosis of one eye followed by lid swelling, conjunctival chemosis, and impairment of ocular motility. This is one of the clinical manifestations of:



- A. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- B. Meningiomas
- C. Teratoma
- D. Retinoblastoma

20. A patient presented with history of anemia, weightloss, nausea and abdominal pain. Physical exam revealed a mass in his upper abdomen. CT scan of the abdomen revealed a necrotic retrogastric mass displacing the stomach forward. No other abnormalities were seen. The diagnosis is:

- A. Carcinoma of the stomach
- B. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
- C. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- D. Metastatic carcinoma of the pancreas

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**(30 MARKS)**

1. Define:
 - a) Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma (2 marks)
 - b) Functional pituitary adenomas (2 marks)
2. State the two (2) major classifications of lung cancers. (2 marks)
3. Oncologic emergencies are life-threatening emergencies that can occur as a result of cancer or cancer treatment. Explain the three classifications according to the etiology. (6 marks)
4. Briefly describe the TNM staging for cancers. (6 marks)
5. Outline six (6) etiology for hepatocellular carcinoma (3 marks)
6. Briefly describe the management of endometrial cancer. (5 marks)
7. Classify and briefly describe cholangiocarcinomas according to anatomical sites (4 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. A 70-year-old man is admitted in the oncology ward with a diagnosis of invasive cancer of the urinary bladder (ie, \geq stage T2). He is scheduled for operative management.
 - a) Explain the known risk factors for cancer of the urinary bladder (4 marks)
 - b) Describe the clinical manifestations of the cancer of the urinary bladder (4 marks)
 - c) Discuss the management of this patient. (12 marks)