



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
End of Semester December 2024 Examinations**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DOP 123: Principles of Cancer Care Prevention and Control

DATE: 2-12-2024

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2:00 PM

Finish: 4:00 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 ANSWER QUESTION (20marks)

1. Most prevalent cancer among women in Kenya;
 - A. Prostate cancer
 - B. Breast
 - C. Lung
 - D. cervical
2. Chlamydia pneumoniae infection is associated with;
 - A. colorectal cancer
 - B. breast cancer
 - C. gall bladder cancer
 - D. lung cancer
3. gives people the best possible chances of survival from cancer;
 - A. Chemotherapy
 - B. Radiotherapy
 - C. Early detection
 - D. Healthy lifestyle
4. Three modifiable risk factors for developing cancer;
 - A. Tobacco use, excess body weight, alcohol consumption
 - B. Tobacco use, sun/UV exposure, alcohol consumption
 - C. Tobacco use, cancer-causing pathogens, physical inactivity
 - D. Tobacco use, sun/UV exposure, excess body weight
5. Most common cervical cancer causing pathogen;
 - A. Helicobacter pylori
 - B. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
 - C. Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
 - D. Human papillomavirus (HPV)
6. Most prevalent risk factor for esophageal cancer;
 - A. Processed meat
 - B. Fruits
 - C. Salt
 - D. alcohol
7. Appropriate actions when a patient has a positive HPV test and Negative Pap smear results
 - A. Repeat test after 12 month
 - B. Send to colonoscopy
 - C. Repeat after 6month
 - D. Repeat after 3 years
8. Single most non modifiable risk factor that increase the chances of getting breast cancer;
 - A. Age
 - B. Alcohol use
 - C. Tobacco smoking
 - D. Radiation exposure

9. Recommended method of breast cancer screening for women in low risk population;
 - A. Mammogram
 - B. Breast ultrasound
 - C. Clinical breast examination
 - D. Self-breast examination
10. Preferred method of breast cancer screening in high risk population;
 - A. SBE
 - B. CBE
 - C. Ultrasound
 - D. MRI
11. Primary cervical cancer screening method for women above 30 years of age;
 - A. VIA
 - B. VILI
 - C. HPV testing
 - D. Pap smear
12. For a HIV positive woman, if the HR-HPV test is negative;
 - A. Rescreen after 5 years
 - B. Rescreen after 1 year
 - C. Do a colonoscopy
 - D. Rescreen after 2 years
13. For opportunistic screening of colorectal cancer;
 - A. Colonoscopy should be offered first followed by FOBT
 - B. FOBT should be offered first followed by colonoscopy
 - C. Sigmoidoscopy should be offered first followed by colonoscopy
 - D. FOBT should be offered first followed by ultrasound
14. The following is not a recommendation for esophageal cancer screening;
 - A. Individuals with first degree relatives with biopsy proven esophageal cancer
 - B. Asymptomatic individuals living in low risk areas
 - C. Patients treated for squamous head and neck cancers
 - D. Patients who have had caustic acid ingestion previously
15. Non modifiable risk factor for oral cancer is;
 - A. Tobacco use
 - B. Alcohol use
 - C. Vitamin A, C and E deficiency
 - D. Genetics
16. Role of community health care workers in oral cancer prevention;
 - A. Visual screening
 - B. Sample collection
 - C. Oral health awareness
 - D. Sample analysis

17. Gold standard test for oral cancer;
- A. Incisional biopsy
 - B. Exfoliative biopsy
 - C. Visual screening
 - D. imaging
18. Recommended time interval PSA testing for asymptomatic patients aged 55-69 years, with a PSA of less than 1ng/ml;
- A. Annually
 - B. Every 2 years
 - C. Every 5 years
 - D. Every 6 month
19. Risk factor for thyroid cancer
- A. Radiation exposure
 - B. Recurrent strep throat infections
 - C. Exposure to pesticides
 - D. None of the above
20. A technique or strategy that is thought to improve the interpretation of pap tests is;
- A. Immediate refrigeration of slides
 - B. Air-drying the slide before transport
 - C. Liquid-based thin-layer slide preparation
 - D. Combing the smear with betadine

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 marks)

1. Outline five (5) exclusion criteria for Visual Inspection under Acetic acid (VIA) (5marks)
2. Outline five (5) recommendation to be considered before utilizing VIA as a screening tool (5marks)
3. Briefly describe five (5) activities that would help reduce exposure to known cancer causing infectious agents as a prevention strategy (5marks)
4. Outline the roles of the civil society and other voluntary organizations in cancer prevention (5marks)
5. Outline five (5) sources of cancer prevention financing in Kenya (5marks)
6. State five (5) role of an oncology trained Nurse in cancer prevention (5marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20mks)

1. Cervical cancer is the second most cause of cancer mortality in Kenya as of the 2020 report. Multysectoral efforts have been put in place to help in managing this disease.
 - a. Discuss five (5) measures that the Kenyan government has put in place to manage the rising incidents of cervical cancer in the country (10marks).
 - b. Discuss the three (3) reasons as to why we still need secondary prevention despite the presence and implementation of HPV vaccination (6marks)
 - c. Outline four (4) cervical cancer screening tests available in Kenya today (4marks)