



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY APRIL 2025 EXAMINATIONS**

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

DATE: 15 APRIL 2025

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. The most common preventable cause of cancer worldwide is;-
 - A. Alcohol consumption
 - B. Smoking
 - C. Poor diet
 - D. Lack of exercise
2. The best recommended method for early detection of breast cancer is;-
 - A. Colonoscopy
 - B. Mammography
 - C. Pap smear
 - D. Skin biopsy
3. A diet associated with a decreased risk of developing cancer is;-
 - A. Red meat
 - B. Processed foods
 - C. Fruits and vegetables
 - D. Alcohol
4. The substance use most strongly associated with an increased risk of lung cancer is;-
 - A. Tobacco
 - B. Air pollution
 - C. Radon
 - D. Asbestos
5. The major risk factor for cervical cancer is;-
 - A. Obesity
 - B. Lack of exercise
 - C. High fat diet
 - D. HPV infection
6. The lifestyle changes that can help reduce the risk of colorectal cancer is;-
 - A. Increased physical activity
 - B. Reduced dairy intake
 - C. Eating more refined carbohydrates
 - D. Avoiding red meat entirely
7. Main purpose of cancer screening programs is: -
 - A. To cure cancer
 - B. To diagnose cancer at an early stage
 - C. To prevent the spread of cancer
 - D. To treat cancer
8. Risk factor for thyroid cancer is;-
 - A. Radiation exposure
 - B. Recurrent strep throat infections
 - C. Exposure to pesticides
 - D. Exposure to excess salt
9. 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
10. Gold standard test for oral cancer is;
- A. Incisional biopsy
 - B. Exfoliative biopsy
 - C. Visual screening
 - D. Imaging
11. 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
12. The following are recommendation for esophageal cancer screening, EXCEPT;
- 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
13. In regard to 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
14. Primary cervical cancer screening method for women above 30 years of age;
- A. VIA
 - B. VILI
 - C. HPV testing
 - D. Pap smear
15. Preferred method of breast cancer screening in high risk population is;
- A. SBE
 - B. CBE
 - C. Ultrasound
 - D. MRI
16. Recommended method of breast cancer screening for women in low risk population is;
- A. Mammogram
 - B. Breast ultrasound
 - C. Clinical breast examination
 - D. Self-breast examination
17. Appropriate actions when a patient has a positive HPV test and Negative Pap smear results is;-
- A. Repeat test after 12 month

- B. Send to colonoscopy
 - C. Repeat after 6month
 - D. Repeat after 3 years
18. The treatment modality that gives best chances of survival from cancer;
- A. Chemotherapy
 - B. Radiotherapy
 - C. Early detection
 - D. Healthy lifestyle
19. Chlamydia pneumoniae infection is associated with;
- A. Colorectal cancer
 - B. Breast cancer
 - C. Gall bladder cancer
 - D. Lung cancer
20. Clients should perform self-skin checks to identify early signs of melanoma;-
- A. Once a month
 - B. Once a year
 - C. Twice a year
 - D. Every two weeks

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

30Marks

1. Outline four (4) major principles of cancer screening (4marks)
2. State four (4) disadvantages of Pap smear as a screening tool (4marks)
3. Explain four (4) challenges facing cancer control in Kenya (8marks)
4. Outline six(6) roles of oncology nurses in cancer control in Kenya (6marks)
5. Explain four (4) known risk factors for the development of breast cancer (8marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(20 Marks)

1. Globally, cancer has become one of the major cause of morbidity and mortality, calling for public health interventions
 - a) Discuss the four (4) major components of cancer prevention (12marks)
 - b) Explain four (4) screening methods for cervical cancer (8 marks)