

PROSTATE CANCER TEST

1. Which of the following patients would not have an increased risk of prostate cancer?
 - a. 47-year-old African American male whose grandfather had prostate cancer at 75.
 - b. Japanese male, new to the US
 - c. 56-year-old Caucasian male whose father had prostate cancer at age 60
 - d. 65-year-old male who worked with cadmium for 30 years

2. The prostate can be a metastatic site for bladder, colon, or lung cancer.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Joe, a 65-year-old Caucasian male was diagnosed with a low-grade prostate cancer. Which of the following is accurate?
 - a. Joe needs radiation and adjuvant chemotherapy for his cancer.
 - b. Joe should have a radical retropubic prostatectomy if he hopes for a cure
 - c. Low grade tumors may remain localized for long periods of time. Watchful waiting is an appropriate option in Joe's case.

4. Two years later Joe comes to the clinic with a new complaint of hesitancy, dribbling and nocturia. These are symptoms indicative of:
 - a. Bladder infection
 - b. Spinal cord compression
 - c. Advanced disease
 - d. Unable to determine

5. Which of these symptoms would be the most common in the development of bony metastasis?
 - a. New urinary incontinence
 - b. Pain in back and/or pelvis
 - c. New hematuria
 - d. Elevation of PSA

6. PSA (prostatic specific antigen) may have a false positive if drawn after a digital rectal exam.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Which of the following statements is inaccurate?
 - a. Impotence is more common with XRT than RRP
 - b. Incontinence is a major problem in both radical retropubic prostatectomy (RRP) and radiation therapy (XRT)
 - c. Orchiectomy is appropriate for advanced disease to decrease the testosterone levels quickly
 - d. XRT is a good treatment for retroperitoneal lymph nodes causing scrotal pain.

8. Which of the statements below is **false** concerning chemotherapy for prostate cancer?
 - a. Chemotherapy for prostate cancer is best used in combination regimen.
 - b. Chemotherapy for prostate cancer is for symptom management
 - c. Chemotherapy for prostate cancer may start with the taxane drugs
 - d. Chemotherapy for prostate cancer is not curative

9. Most patients with prostate cancer come to oncologists after they have a recurrence or present with advanced disease.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Biphosphonate drugs (e.g. Zometa and Pamidronate) are effective for the following things:
 - a. Cure bony metastasis
 - b. Reduce bone pain and prevent fractures and other complications of bone metastasis
 - c. Not effective with prostate cancer