

Cancer

Multiple-Choice Quiz with Answers and Explanations

Cancer Quiz (First 10 Questions)

1. What is cancer?

- a) A type of infection caused by bacteria
- b) A genetic disorder characterized by uncontrolled cell division
- c) A viral infection that affects the immune system
- d) A type of injury to the skin

Answer: b) A genetic disorder characterized by uncontrolled cell division

Explanation: Cancer is a genetic disorder in which cells begin to grow uncontrollably. This uncontrolled cell division can form masses known as tumors, and it may spread to other parts of the body.

2. Which of the following is the most common type of cancer?

- a) Breast cancer
- b) Lung cancer
- c) Prostate cancer
- d) Skin cancer

Answer: d) Skin cancer

Explanation: Skin cancer, including basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma, is the most common form of cancer worldwide.

3. What is the main cause of lung cancer?

- a) Eating unhealthy foods
- b) Smoking cigarettes
- c) Exposure to sunlight
- d) Genetic mutations

Answer: b) Smoking cigarettes

Explanation: Smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer,

responsible for the majority of cases. The chemicals in tobacco smoke damage lung cells, leading to cancer.

4. Which of the following is a risk factor for breast cancer?

- a) Age
- b) Gender
- c) Family history
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Age (older women), gender (women are more likely than men), and family history (genetic predisposition) are all risk factors for breast cancer.

5. What is the purpose of chemotherapy in cancer treatment?

- a) To cure the cancer without side effects
- b) To shrink or kill cancer cells by using drugs
- c) To boost the immune system
- d) To prevent the formation of tumors

Answer: b) To shrink or kill cancer cells by using drugs

Explanation: Chemotherapy uses powerful drugs to kill or shrink cancer cells. While it can be effective, it also comes with significant side effects due to its impact on healthy cells.

6. Which of the following is a common symptom of cancer?

- a) Unexplained weight loss
- b) Chronic pain
- c) Changes in bowel habits
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Cancer can cause a variety of symptoms depending on the type and location. Unexplained weight loss, chronic pain, and changes in bowel habits are common signs.

7. What is a biopsy used for?

- a) To remove tumors from the body
- b) To examine cells for cancerous changes
- c) To treat cancer cells
- d) To check for heart disease

Answer: b) To examine cells for cancerous changes

Explanation: A biopsy involves removing a small sample of tissue from the body and examining it under a microscope to determine if cancer cells are present.

8. What does the term "metastasis" refer to?

- a) The initial stage of cancer
- b) The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another
- c) The process of chemotherapy treatment
- d) The recovery from cancer

Answer: b) The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another

Explanation: Metastasis is the process by which cancer cells spread to other parts of the body from the original (primary) tumor.

9. Which of the following is considered a carcinogen?

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Alcohol
- c) UV radiation from the sun
- d) All of the above

Answer: c) UV radiation from the sun

Explanation: UV radiation is a known carcinogen and a major cause of skin cancer. While alcohol and some other substances can increase cancer risk, UV radiation is directly linked to cancer development, particularly skin cancer.

10. What is the purpose of a mammogram?

- a) To diagnose lung cancer
- b) To detect breast cancer early

- c) To monitor blood pressure levels
- d) To test for prostate cancer

Answer: b) To detect breast cancer early

Explanation: A mammogram is an X-ray image of the breast used to detect early signs of breast cancer before symptoms appear.

11. What is the most common type of skin cancer?

- a) Melanoma
- b) Basal cell carcinoma
- c) Squamous cell carcinoma
- d) Merkel cell carcinoma

Answer: b) Basal cell carcinoma

Explanation: Basal cell carcinoma is the most common type of skin cancer, typically appearing as a pearly or waxy bump. While it's rarely fatal, it can be invasive and disfiguring if left untreated.

12. Which of the following cancers is most commonly associated with smoking?

- a) Kidney cancer
- b) Bladder cancer
- c) Lung cancer
- d) Pancreatic cancer

Answer: c) Lung cancer

Explanation: Smoking is the leading risk factor for lung cancer, with more than 85% of cases caused by tobacco use. It also increases the risk of other cancers, including bladder and mouth cancer.

13. Which of the following is a genetic mutation commonly linked to breast cancer?

- a) BRCA1
- b) BRCA2
- c) TP53
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: BRCA1 and BRCA2 are genes that, when mutated, significantly increase the risk of breast cancer. TP53 is another gene often mutated in various types of cancers, including breast cancer.

14. What does the "stage" of cancer refer to?

- a) The type of cancer a person has
- b) The size of the tumor and whether cancer has spread
- c) The age of the person with cancer
- d) The response of cancer cells to treatment

Answer: b) The size of the tumor and whether cancer has spread

Explanation: Cancer staging refers to determining the size of the tumor and whether cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes or other parts of the body. It helps guide treatment decisions.

15. What is the role of radiation therapy in cancer treatment?

- a) To kill cancer cells using high-energy radiation
- b) To boost the immune system
- c) To increase blood circulation
- d) To stimulate the growth of healthy cells

Answer: a) To kill cancer cells using high-energy radiation

Explanation: Radiation therapy uses high-energy radiation to kill or damage cancer cells. It can be used to shrink tumors before surgery or to kill any remaining cancer cells afterward.

16. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for colon cancer?

- a) Family history of colon cancer
- b) Diet high in processed meats
- c) Regular physical activity
- d) Age over 50

Answer: c) Regular physical activity

Explanation: Regular physical activity is actually a protective

factor against colon cancer. In contrast, factors like family history, a diet high in processed meats, and being over the age of 50 increase the risk.

17. What is the main difference between benign and malignant tumors?

- a) Malignant tumors grow slower
- b) Benign tumors can spread to other parts of the body
- c) Malignant tumors are cancerous, while benign tumors are not
- d) There is no difference

Answer: c) Malignant tumors are cancerous, while benign tumors are not

Explanation: Malignant tumors are cancerous and can spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body. Benign tumors do not spread and are usually less dangerous, though they can still cause health problems depending on their location.

18. What is the primary purpose of immunotherapy in cancer treatment?

- a) To directly kill cancer cells with chemotherapy
- b) To use the body's immune system to fight cancer
- c) To remove tumors surgically
- d) To reduce inflammation in cancerous areas

Answer: b) To use the body's immune system to fight cancer

Explanation: Immunotherapy works by stimulating the body's immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells. It is becoming a promising treatment for various types of cancer.

19. Which of the following is an example of a viral cause of cancer?

- a) Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- b) Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- c) Hepatitis B and C
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Several viruses are linked to cancer development, including HPV (which can cause cervical cancer), EBV (associated with lymphoma), and hepatitis B and C (which can lead to liver cancer).

20. What is a common side effect of chemotherapy?

- a) Hair loss
- b) Increased energy
- c) Skin rash
- d) Weight gain

Answer: a) Hair loss

Explanation: Hair loss is a common side effect of chemotherapy because the treatment affects rapidly dividing cells, including those in hair follicles. Not all chemotherapy drugs cause hair loss, but many do.

21. Which of the following is the main risk factor for cervical cancer?

- a) Smoking
- b) Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
- c) Family history
- d) Poor diet

Answer: b) Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection

Explanation: HPV infection is the primary cause of cervical cancer. Certain strains of HPV can lead to changes in the cervical cells that, over time, can develop into cancer.

22. What is the purpose of a Pap smear test?

- a) To detect prostate cancer
- b) To check for early signs of cervical cancer
- c) To diagnose lung cancer
- d) To measure blood sugar levels

Answer: b) To check for early signs of cervical cancer

Explanation: A Pap smear is a test where cells are collected

from the cervix and examined for abnormal changes that could indicate early stages of cervical cancer.

23. Which cancer is commonly associated with excessive alcohol consumption?

- a) Liver cancer
- b) Pancreatic cancer
- c) Breast cancer
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Chronic alcohol consumption increases the risk of several types of cancer, including liver, pancreatic, and breast cancer, due to its carcinogenic properties.

24. What is the primary method used to treat early-stage prostate cancer?

- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Radiation therapy
- c) Surgery
- d) Immunotherapy

Answer: c) Surgery

Explanation: For early-stage prostate cancer, surgery is often the primary treatment. A common procedure is a prostatectomy, where the prostate gland is removed. Radiation can also be used, but surgery is the first line of defense.

25. Which of the following is a warning sign of ovarian cancer?

- a) Unexplained weight loss
- b) Abdominal bloating
- c) Persistent cough
- d) Swollen lymph nodes

Answer: b) Abdominal bloating

Explanation: Ovarian cancer often presents with symptoms like abdominal bloating, pelvic discomfort, and changes in appetite.

These symptoms are frequently overlooked, making ovarian cancer harder to detect early.

26. What is the most common type of blood cancer?

- a) Lymphoma
- b) Leukemia
- c) Myeloma
- d) Hodgkin's disease

Answer: b) Leukemia

Explanation: Leukemia is the most common type of blood cancer, characterized by the rapid production of abnormal white blood cells. It affects the bone marrow and blood, making it different from other types of cancer.

27. Which of the following is a known environmental risk factor for cancer?

- a) Radon exposure
- b) Asbestos exposure
- c) Air pollution
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Environmental factors such as radon, asbestos, and air pollution are all linked to an increased risk of cancer. For example, radon exposure is a leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers.

28. What is the significance of the "BRCA" gene mutation?

- a) It is linked to increased risk for thyroid cancer
- b) It is linked to an increased risk for breast and ovarian cancers
- c) It increases the likelihood of developing skin cancer
- d) It has no impact on cancer risk

Answer: b) It is linked to an increased risk for breast and ovarian cancers

Explanation: Mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are associated with a significantly higher risk of developing breast and ovarian cancers. These genetic mutations can be inherited.

29. Which type of cancer is most often associated with a high-fat diet?

- a) Stomach cancer
- b) Colon cancer
- c) Lung cancer
- d) Skin cancer

Answer: b) Colon cancer

Explanation: A diet high in processed meats and fats is a well-established risk factor for colon cancer. The link is believed to be due to the effect of fat on the digestive system and inflammation.

30. Which of the following cancers has a well-established link to sun exposure?

- a) Lung cancer
- b) Skin cancer
- c) Bladder cancer
- d) Liver cancer

Answer: b) Skin cancer

Explanation: Prolonged sun exposure, especially without proper protection, increases the risk of skin cancer, including basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma. UV radiation is a known carcinogen for skin cells.

31. What is the primary treatment for leukemia?

- a) Radiation therapy
- b) Bone marrow transplant
- c) Chemotherapy
- d) Surgery

Answer: c) Chemotherapy

Explanation: Chemotherapy is the primary treatment for leukemia, as it targets and destroys cancerous blood cells. Bone marrow transplants may be used in certain cases, but chemotherapy remains the main treatment.

32. Which of the following is a major risk factor for pancreatic cancer?

- a) High fiber diet
- b) Family history
- c) High physical activity levels
- d) Low-fat diet

Answer: b) Family history

Explanation: A family history of pancreatic cancer increases the risk of developing the disease. Other factors include smoking, obesity, and chronic pancreatitis.

33. What is the common feature of all cancers?

- a) They spread quickly throughout the body
- b) They are caused by environmental toxins
- c) They result from uncontrolled cell growth
- d) They always involve external tumors

Answer: c) They result from uncontrolled cell growth

Explanation: All cancers are characterized by uncontrolled cell growth and division. This uncontrolled growth can result in tumors, but not all cancers form solid tumors (e.g., leukemia).

34. What is the role of lymph nodes in cancer?

- a) Lymph nodes fight cancer directly
- b) Cancer cells often spread to lymph nodes
- c) Lymph nodes prevent cancer from spreading
- d) Lymph nodes are unaffected by cancer

Answer: b) Cancer cells often spread to lymph nodes

Explanation: Lymph nodes are a common pathway for cancer cells to spread (metastasize). They are part of the lymphatic system and can be used to help stage the cancer.

35. Which of the following cancers is known to have a strong association with HPV infection?

- a) Cervical cancer
- b) Ovarian cancer
- c) Colorectal cancer
- d) Breast cancer

Answer: a) Cervical cancer

Explanation: Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the primary cause of cervical cancer. Certain strains of HPV can cause changes in cervical cells that lead to cancer.

36. What does "remission" mean in the context of cancer treatment?

- a) Cancer has been completely eradicated
- b) Cancer symptoms have disappeared, but cancer is still present
- c) Cancer has spread to other organs
- d) Cancer treatment is no longer needed

Answer: b) Cancer symptoms have disappeared, but cancer is still present

Explanation: Remission means that the signs and symptoms of cancer have decreased or disappeared, but it does not necessarily mean that cancer is completely gone. It could still be present in small amounts.

37. Which of the following is a typical side effect of radiation therapy?

- a) Severe weight gain
- b) Hair loss in the treated area
- c) Increased bone density
- d) High blood pressure

Answer: b) Hair loss in the treated area

Explanation: Radiation therapy can cause hair loss in the area being treated, as it damages the hair follicles. However, this effect is usually temporary and hair may grow back after treatment ends.

38. Which of the following types of cancer is most common among men?

- a) Skin cancer
- b) Prostate cancer
- c) Leukemia
- d) Colon cancer

Answer: b) Prostate cancer

Explanation: Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men. It typically occurs in older men and has a high survival rate when detected early.

39. Which of the following is a common early warning sign of leukemia?

- a) Unexplained weight gain
- b) Abdominal pain
- c) Unexplained bruising or bleeding
- d) Vision problems

Answer: c) Unexplained bruising or bleeding

Explanation: Unexplained bruising or bleeding is a common early symptom of leukemia due to abnormal blood cell production. Leukemia often affects the production of platelets, leading to clotting issues.

40. What does a "CT scan" (computed tomography) do in cancer diagnosis?

- a) It uses X-rays to create detailed images of internal organs and tissues
- b) It is a blood test used to identify cancer markers
- c) It provides an electrical reading of tumor activity
- d) It extracts tissue for a biopsy

Answer: a) It uses X-rays to create detailed images of internal organs and tissues

Explanation: A CT scan is a non-invasive imaging technique that

uses X-rays to produce detailed cross-sectional images of internal organs, which can help in diagnosing and staging cancer.

41. Which of the following is NOT a common treatment for cancer?

- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Radiation therapy
- c) Electrotherapy
- d) Surgery

Answer: c) Electrotherapy

Explanation: Electrotherapy is not a standard cancer treatment. Chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery are the most commonly used treatments to fight cancer.

42. Which type of cancer is linked to excessive sun exposure and tanning bed use?

- a) Melanoma
- b) Lung cancer
- c) Brain cancer
- d) Leukemia

Answer: a) Melanoma

Explanation: Melanoma is the deadliest form of skin cancer and is strongly linked to excessive sun exposure and tanning bed use, both of which increase the risk of UV damage to the skin.

43. What is a common risk factor for liver cancer?

- a) Smoking
- b) Chronic hepatitis B or C infection
- c) Obesity
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Chronic hepatitis B or C infections, obesity, and smoking are all risk factors for liver cancer. Chronic liver inflammation from these causes can lead to cirrhosis and eventually liver cancer.

44. What is the purpose of a colonoscopy?

- a) To detect ovarian cancer
- b) To check for colon polyps and colon cancer
- c) To measure blood glucose levels
- d) To monitor bone density

Answer: b) To check for colon polyps and colon cancer

Explanation: A colonoscopy is a screening procedure used to detect abnormal growths (polyps) in the colon or rectum, which can develop into colon cancer over time.

45. Which of the following cancers is often referred to as "silent cancer" because its symptoms can go unnoticed until it is advanced?

- a) Ovarian cancer
- b) Prostate cancer
- c) Breast cancer
- d) Brain cancer

Answer: a) Ovarian cancer

Explanation: Ovarian cancer is often referred to as "silent cancer" because its early symptoms are subtle and often overlooked, leading to diagnosis at an advanced stage when it's harder to treat.

46. Which of the following is an important screening method for breast cancer?

- a) Colonoscopy
- b) Mammogram
- c) Pap smear
- d) CT scan

Answer: b) Mammogram

Explanation: A mammogram is an X-ray used to detect early signs of breast cancer, particularly in women over the age of 40. It is one of the most effective tools for early detection.

47. What is a common symptom of brain cancer?

- a) Headaches
- b) Chest pain
- c) Swollen lymph nodes
- d) Abdominal bloating

Answer: a) Headaches

Explanation: Headaches, especially those that worsen over time or are accompanied by nausea, can be a symptom of brain cancer. Other symptoms can include seizures, vision problems, and changes in personality.

48. What is the main cause of esophageal cancer?

- a) Chronic acid reflux (GERD)
- b) Excessive alcohol consumption
- c) Smoking
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Chronic acid reflux (GERD), excessive alcohol consumption, and smoking are all risk factors for esophageal cancer. These factors can lead to long-term irritation and damage to the esophagus, increasing cancer risk.

49. Which cancer is associated with the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)?

- a) Stomach cancer
- b) Hodgkin lymphoma
- c) Lung cancer
- d) Skin cancer

Answer: b) Hodgkin lymphoma

Explanation: Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) has been linked to the development of Hodgkin lymphoma, a type of blood cancer. It is

also associated with other cancers, such as nasopharyngeal cancer.

50. What is the main function of the lymphatic system in relation to cancer?

- a) It produces hormones that fight cancer
- b) It circulates blood throughout the body
- c) It filters waste from the body
- d) It helps to fight infection and is a pathway for cancer to spread

Answer: d) It helps to fight infection and is a pathway for cancer to spread

Explanation: The lymphatic system is a key part of the immune system and helps fight infections. However, it can also be a pathway for cancer cells to spread to other parts of the body (metastasis).

51. What is the role of a PET scan in cancer diagnosis?

- a) To determine the size of a tumor
- b) To identify the spread of cancer by detecting active cancer cells
- c) To perform a biopsy
- d) To measure blood pressure

Answer: b) To identify the spread of cancer by detecting active cancer cells

Explanation: A PET scan (Positron Emission Tomography) helps doctors observe metabolic activity and is commonly used to identify the spread (metastasis) of cancer by detecting areas of the body with active cancer cells.

52. Which of the following is a lifestyle factor that can reduce the risk of cancer?

- a) Smoking
- b) Consuming excessive alcohol
- c) Maintaining a healthy weight
- d) Eating a high-fat diet

Answer: c) Maintaining a healthy weight

Explanation: Maintaining a healthy weight through a balanced diet and regular physical activity reduces the risk of several types of cancer, including breast, colon, and kidney cancer. Smoking and excessive alcohol increase cancer risk.

53. Which of the following cancers is most commonly diagnosed in women worldwide?

- a) Breast cancer
- b) Lung cancer
- c) Cervical cancer
- d) Ovarian cancer

Answer: a) Breast cancer

Explanation: Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women worldwide, and it is also the leading cause of cancer death in women, though survival rates have improved due to early detection and treatment advances.

54. What is the purpose of a biopsy in cancer diagnosis?

- a) To provide a detailed image of the tumor
- b) To confirm whether a tumor is benign or malignant
- c) To shrink the tumor
- d) To treat cancerous cells

Answer: b) To confirm whether a tumor is benign or malignant

Explanation: A biopsy involves removing a small sample of tissue from a suspected tumor to determine whether the cells are cancerous (malignant) or non-cancerous (benign).

55. Which of the following is a common type of childhood cancer?

- a) Lung cancer
- b) Brain cancer
- c) Prostate cancer
- d) Colon cancer

Answer: b) Brain cancer

Explanation: Brain cancer is one of the most common types of cancer in children. Other common childhood cancers include leukemia and neuroblastoma.

56. What is the term for cancer that has spread from its original site to other parts of the body?

- a) Inflammation
- b) Metastasis
- c) Remission
- d) Regression

Answer: b) Metastasis

Explanation: Metastasis refers to the process by which cancer cells spread from the primary site (where the cancer started) to other parts of the body, often through the bloodstream or lymphatic system.

57. Which of the following cancers is primarily associated with tobacco use?

- a) Skin cancer
- b) Lung cancer
- c) Liver cancer
- d) Colon cancer

Answer: b) Lung cancer

Explanation: Tobacco use, including smoking cigarettes, is the leading cause of lung cancer. Smoking is responsible for more than 85% of all cases of lung cancer.

58. What is the role of targeted therapy in cancer treatment?

- a) To boost the immune system
- b) To destroy cancer cells by attacking specific molecules
- c) To remove tumors surgically
- d) To shrink tumors with radiation

Answer: b) To destroy cancer cells by attacking specific molecules

Explanation: Targeted therapy works by targeting specific molecules or pathways that are involved in cancer cell growth, helping to kill or stop the growth of cancer cells while minimizing damage to normal cells.

59. Which of the following is a sign that a woman should seek medical attention for breast cancer?

- a) A hard lump in the breast
- b) Unexplained weight loss
- c) Extreme fatigue
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d) Both a and b

Explanation: A hard lump in the breast and unexplained weight loss are both potential signs of breast cancer, though weight loss can also be related to many other conditions. Any unusual changes in the breast should be evaluated by a healthcare provider.

60. Which of the following is a factor that can increase the risk of developing colorectal cancer?

- a) Low-fat diet
- b) Family history of colorectal cancer
- c) Regular exercise
- d) High intake of fruits and vegetables

Answer: b) Family history of colorectal cancer

Explanation: A family history of colorectal cancer is a known risk factor. Other factors include a high-fat diet, smoking, and a lack of physical activity, whereas a diet high in fiber and low in fat can reduce risk.

61. What is the purpose of hormone therapy in cancer treatment?

- a) To kill cancer cells using radiation
- b) To block or lower the levels of hormones that fuel certain cancers

- c) To increase the production of red blood cells
- d) To shrink tumors using chemotherapy

Answer: b) To block or lower the levels of hormones that fuel certain cancers

Explanation: Hormone therapy is used to treat cancers that are sensitive to hormones, such as breast and prostate cancer. It works by blocking or lowering the hormones that cancer cells need to grow.

62. Which of the following is the second most common cancer among women worldwide?

- a) Ovarian cancer
- b) Cervical cancer
- c) Lung cancer
- d) Colon cancer

Answer: c) Lung cancer

Explanation: Lung cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide, after breast cancer. It is often diagnosed at an advanced stage due to its subtle early symptoms.

63. What is the main function of the "immune checkpoint inhibitors" in cancer immunotherapy?

- a) They help the immune system recognize and attack cancer cells
- b) They destroy cancer cells directly with radiation
- c) They boost the production of blood cells
- d) They block the spread of cancer

Answer: a) They help the immune system recognize and attack cancer cells

Explanation: Immune checkpoint inhibitors are drugs that help the immune system recognize and attack cancer cells by blocking checkpoint proteins that prevent immune cells from attacking tumors.

64. What is the term for the spread of cancer cells through the blood or lymphatic system?

- a) Metastasis
- b) Recurrence
- c) Progression
- d) Infiltration

Answer: a) Metastasis

Explanation: Metastasis is the term used for cancer cells spreading from the original site to other parts of the body through the blood or lymphatic system.

65. What is the primary reason why cancer cells are able to divide uncontrollably?

- a) They have a higher energy consumption
- b) They have damaged DNA and faulty cell regulation
- c) They consume more nutrients than normal cells
- d) They produce fewer waste products

Answer: b) They have damaged DNA and faulty cell regulation

Explanation: Cancer cells divide uncontrollably because their DNA is damaged, which disrupts the normal regulatory mechanisms that control cell growth and division, allowing the cells to proliferate unchecked.

66. What type of cancer is commonly treated with a procedure called a "radical prostatectomy"?

- a) Testicular cancer
- b) Kidney cancer
- c) Prostate cancer
- d) Pancreatic cancer

Answer: c) Prostate cancer

Explanation: A radical prostatectomy is a surgery used to treat prostate cancer. It involves the removal of the entire prostate gland, usually for localized prostate cancer.

67. What is the role of angiogenesis inhibitors in cancer treatment?

- a) They stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to tumors
- b) They block the formation of blood vessels that supply tumors with nutrients
- c) They increase the spread of cancer cells
- d) They directly destroy cancer cells

Answer: b) They block the formation of blood vessels that supply tumors with nutrients

Explanation: Angiogenesis inhibitors are used to stop tumors from forming new blood vessels (angiogenesis), which tumors need to grow and spread. By blocking this process, these drugs can limit tumor growth.

68. Which of the following cancers is most often diagnosed through a Pap test?

- a) Ovarian cancer
- b) Cervical cancer
- c) Endometrial cancer
- d) Breast cancer

Answer: b) Cervical cancer

Explanation: A Pap test (or Pap smear) is used to screen for cervical cancer by detecting abnormal changes in cervical cells, which could lead to cancer.

69. What type of cancer is most commonly associated with asbestos exposure?

- a) Lung cancer
- b) Mesothelioma
- c) Kidney cancer
- d) Skin cancer

Answer: b) Mesothelioma

Explanation: Mesothelioma is a rare and aggressive cancer that is strongly linked to asbestos exposure, especially in the lining of

the lungs (pleura), although it can also affect the abdomen (peritoneum).

70. What does "remission" mean in the context of cancer treatment?

- a) Cancer is completely cured
- b) Cancer is no longer detectable by imaging tests
- c) Cancer symptoms have improved or disappeared, but the cancer may still be present
- d) Cancer has spread to other organs

Answer: c) Cancer symptoms have improved or disappeared, but the cancer may still be present

Explanation: Remission means that the symptoms of cancer have decreased or disappeared, but it does not necessarily mean that cancer is completely gone. There could still be traces of cancer that are not detectable yet.

71. Which of the following is NOT a common side effect of chemotherapy?

- a) Nausea and vomiting
- b) Hair loss
- c) Skin rashes
- d) Increased bone density

Answer: d) Increased bone density

Explanation: Increased bone density is not a common side effect of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy typically leads to side effects like nausea, hair loss, and skin rashes due to its impact on rapidly dividing cells.

72. Which type of cancer is most closely linked to human papillomavirus (HPV)?

- a) Cervical cancer
- b) Liver cancer
- c) Brain cancer
- d) Pancreatic cancer

Answer: a) Cervical cancer

Explanation: HPV, particularly high-risk strains like HPV-16 and HPV-18, is the primary cause of cervical cancer. Vaccination against HPV can significantly reduce the risk of developing cervical cancer.

73. What does the "TNM" staging system stand for in cancer diagnosis?

- a) Treatment, Node, and Metastasis
- b) Tumor, Node, and Metastasis
- c) Tumor, Nucleus, and Mass
- d) Treatment, Neoplasm, and Metastasis

Answer: b) Tumor, Node, and Metastasis

Explanation: The TNM system is used to stage cancer based on the size and extent of the primary tumor (T), the extent of regional lymph node involvement (N), and whether cancer has spread to other parts of the body (M for metastasis).

74. Which of the following is a risk factor for developing endometrial (uterine) cancer?

- a) Use of oral contraceptives
- b) Low estrogen levels
- c) High body weight and obesity
- d) Early menopause

Answer: c) High body weight and obesity

Explanation: Obesity increases the risk of endometrial cancer, possibly due to the higher levels of estrogen in obese individuals, which can promote the growth of cancer cells in the uterus.

75. What type of cancer is commonly associated with the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)?

- a) Liver cancer
- b) Hodgkin lymphoma
- c) Skin cancer
- d) Lung cancer

Answer: b) Hodgkin lymphoma

Explanation: Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is associated with several cancers, including Hodgkin lymphoma, a type of blood cancer that affects lymphatic tissue.

76. What is the common term used to describe a group of cancers that begin in the bone marrow and affect the production of blood cells?

- a) Leukemia
- b) Myeloma
- c) Lymphoma
- d) Sarcoma

Answer: a) Leukemia

Explanation: Leukemia is a group of cancers that start in the bone marrow and result in the production of abnormal white blood cells. These cancers can affect the blood and lymphatic system.

77. Which of the following cancers is often associated with chronic inflammation of the liver?

- a) Pancreatic cancer
- b) Liver cancer
- c) Skin cancer
- d) Ovarian cancer

Answer: b) Liver cancer

Explanation: Chronic inflammation of the liver, often caused by hepatitis B or C infections, alcohol use, or fatty liver disease, can lead to liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma).

78. What is the most common method for diagnosing breast cancer?

- a) Ultrasound
- b) Biopsy
- c) Mammogram
- d) MRI

Answer: c) Mammogram

Explanation: A mammogram, an X-ray of the breast, is the most common method used to detect breast cancer, especially in women over 40. It can identify tumors that may not yet be felt during a physical exam.

79. What is a key symptom of lung cancer?

- a) Persistent cough or coughing up blood
- b) Abdominal bloating
- c) Swollen lymph nodes in the neck
- d) Skin rash

Answer: a) Persistent cough or coughing up blood

Explanation: A persistent cough or coughing up blood is a common symptom of lung cancer, especially in smokers. Other symptoms can include chest pain, shortness of breath, and weight loss.

80. Which of the following factors is most strongly associated with the development of colorectal cancer?

- a) High-fiber diet
- b) Sedentary lifestyle
- c) Family history of colorectal cancer
- d) Low intake of red meat

Answer: c) Family history of colorectal cancer

Explanation: A family history of colorectal cancer is a major risk factor for developing the disease. Other factors that increase risk include a sedentary lifestyle, high-fat diet, and smoking.

81. Which of the following is NOT a typical symptom of prostate cancer?

- a) Frequent urination
- b) Pain during urination
- c) Lower back pain
- d) Sudden weight gain

Answer: d) Sudden weight gain

Explanation: Symptoms of prostate cancer often include urinary

problems (frequent urination, difficulty urinating), lower back pain, and pain during urination, but sudden weight gain is not a common symptom of prostate cancer.

82. What is the significance of "HER2-positive" in breast cancer?

- a) The cancer cells produce excess estrogen
- b) The cancer cells have a mutation in the BRCA gene
- c) The cancer cells have more HER2 receptors, which can promote faster growth
- d) The cancer is caused by HPV infection

Answer: c) The cancer cells have more HER2 receptors, which can promote faster growth

Explanation: HER2-positive breast cancer has an excess of HER2 receptors on the surface of cancer cells, which can lead to more aggressive cancer growth. Targeted therapies like trastuzumab (Herceptin) can help treat HER2-positive cancers.

83. What is the role of immunotherapy in treating cancer?

- a) To destroy cancer cells using high-energy radiation
- b) To use the body's immune system to attack cancer cells
- c) To shrink tumors using chemotherapy
- d) To remove the tumor surgically

Answer: b) To use the body's immune system to attack cancer cells

Explanation: Immunotherapy works by boosting or modifying the body's immune system to recognize and destroy cancer cells. It is increasingly used to treat cancers like melanoma, lung cancer, and leukemia.

84. Which of the following is a common cause of pancreatic cancer?

- a) Chronic pancreatitis
- b) High salt intake
- c) Excessive alcohol consumption
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Chronic pancreatitis, excessive alcohol consumption, and a diet high in salt and fat all increase the risk of developing pancreatic cancer. Other factors include smoking and obesity.

85. Which cancer is commonly associated with the use of tanning beds?

- a) Skin cancer
- b) Bladder cancer
- c) Breast cancer
- d) Colon cancer

Answer: a) Skin cancer

Explanation: The use of tanning beds increases the risk of skin cancer, particularly melanoma, which is the most dangerous form of skin cancer. UV radiation from tanning beds damages the skin cells and can cause mutations that lead to cancer.

86. What is the most effective screening tool for detecting colorectal cancer in people over 50?

- a) Colonoscopy
- b) Mammogram
- c) Pap smear
- d) CT scan

Answer: a) Colonoscopy

Explanation: Colonoscopy is the most effective screening tool for colorectal cancer in individuals over 50. It allows doctors to examine the colon for polyps or cancer and remove any abnormal growths before they become cancerous.

87. What is the first line of treatment for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer?

- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Radiation therapy
- c) Surgery
- d) Immunotherapy

Answer: c) Surgery

Explanation: Surgery is often the first-line treatment for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), especially when the tumor is localized and hasn't spread. Other treatments, like chemotherapy and radiation, may be used depending on the stage and type of cancer.

88. What is the purpose of a "biomarker" in cancer diagnosis and treatment?

- a) To measure the tumor's size
- b) To identify genetic mutations in cancer cells
- c) To predict the response to chemotherapy
- d) To determine the spread of cancer

Answer: b) To identify genetic mutations in cancer cells

Explanation: Biomarkers are substances or molecules found in blood, urine, or tissues that can help identify genetic mutations or changes in cancer cells. They can be used to tailor treatments to individual patients, such as targeted therapies.

89. Which of the following cancers is most commonly linked to obesity?

- a) Breast cancer
- b) Pancreatic cancer
- c) Liver cancer
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Obesity is a risk factor for several types of cancer, including breast, pancreatic, and liver cancer. The increased production of certain hormones and inflammation associated with obesity can contribute to cancer development.

90. What is the main benefit of early cancer detection through screening?

- a) It guarantees a cure for cancer
- b) It reduces the chance of cancer spreading to other organs
- c) It minimizes the need for treatment

d) It allows for earlier, more effective treatment and improves survival rates

Answer: d) It allows for earlier, more effective treatment and improves survival rates

Explanation: Early detection through screening increases the chances of successful treatment because cancers that are found early are more likely to be localized and treatable. This can improve survival rates and outcomes.

91. Which of the following is a potential risk factor for developing kidney cancer?

- a) Chronic kidney disease
- b) Smoking
- c) Obesity
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Chronic kidney disease, smoking, and obesity are all risk factors for kidney cancer. Smoking is particularly linked to renal cell carcinoma, the most common form of kidney cancer.

92. What type of cancer is most commonly diagnosed in young adults between the ages of 15-39?

- a) Leukemia
- b) Lymphoma
- c) Testicular cancer
- d) Melanoma

Answer: b) Lymphoma

Explanation: Lymphoma, including both Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, is one of the most common cancers diagnosed in young adults, especially those between 15 and 39 years old.

93. What is the key difference between benign and malignant tumors?

- a) Benign tumors grow uncontrollably, while malignant tumors grow slowly

- b) Benign tumors are non-cancerous, while malignant tumors are cancerous and can spread
- c) Malignant tumors are non-cancerous, while benign tumors are cancerous
- d) Benign tumors always require treatment, while malignant tumors do not

Answer: b) Benign tumors are non-cancerous, while malignant tumors are cancerous and can spread

Explanation: Benign tumors do not spread to other parts of the body and are generally not life-threatening, while malignant tumors are cancerous, can invade nearby tissues, and have the potential to spread (metastasize).

94. Which type of cancer is most strongly associated with a history of tobacco use?

- a) Lung cancer
- b) Bladder cancer
- c) Oral cancer
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Tobacco use is a significant risk factor for several types of cancer, including lung, bladder, and oral cancers. Smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer and is strongly linked to cancers of the mouth, throat, and bladder as well.

95. What is the main goal of palliative care for cancer patients?

- a) To cure the cancer
- b) To reduce cancer symptoms and improve quality of life
- c) To treat the underlying cause of the cancer
- d) To prevent the cancer from spreading

Answer: b) To reduce cancer symptoms and improve quality of life

Explanation: Palliative care focuses on providing relief from the symptoms and pain associated with cancer, improving the quality

of life for patients, especially when the cancer is in its advanced stages.

96. Which of the following cancers is most strongly linked to a history of chronic heartburn or acid reflux?

- a) Esophageal cancer
- b) Stomach cancer
- c) Colorectal cancer
- d) Pancreatic cancer

Answer: a) Esophageal cancer

Explanation: Chronic acid reflux (GERD) can lead to a condition called Barrett's esophagus, which significantly increases the risk of developing esophageal cancer, particularly adenocarcinoma.

97. Which of the following cancers is most commonly diagnosed through a blood test for PSA (prostate-specific antigen)?

- a) Prostate cancer
- b) Leukemia
- c) Lung cancer
- d) Colon cancer

Answer: a) Prostate cancer

Explanation: The PSA blood test is commonly used to screen for prostate cancer by measuring levels of PSA, a protein produced by the prostate. High levels of PSA can be a sign of prostate cancer, though other conditions can also raise PSA levels.

98. What is the most common cancer among children?

- a) Leukemia
- b) Brain tumors
- c) Neuroblastoma
- d) Wilms tumor

Answer: a) Leukemia

Explanation: Leukemia is the most common type of cancer in children, accounting for approximately 30% of all childhood

cancers. It affects the blood and bone marrow, with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) being the most common form.

99. What does "carcinoma in situ" mean?

- a) Cancer that has spread to distant organs
- b) Cancer that has not yet spread beyond its original location
- c) Cancer that has been successfully treated
- d) Cancer that forms from connective tissue

Answer: b) Cancer that has not yet spread beyond its original location

Explanation: Carcinoma in situ refers to early-stage cancer that is confined to the tissue where it originated and has not yet spread to other parts of the body. It is often treatable and may be referred to as "localized cancer."

100. Which of the following cancers is most commonly associated with the human papillomavirus (HPV) infection?

- a) Ovarian cancer
- b) Cervical cancer
- c) Colon cancer
- d) Liver cancer

Answer: b) Cervical cancer

Explanation: Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the leading cause of cervical cancer, particularly strains like HPV-16 and HPV-18. The HPV vaccine can significantly reduce the risk of cervical cancer by preventing these infections.