

Quiz 1-Overview

1. Which of the following histologies has the best prognosis?
 - a. Seminoma, nos
 - b. Yolk sac tumor
 - c. Immature teratoma
 - d. Choriocarcinoma
2. A testicular cancer patient with an elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) level most likely does not have:
 - a. Embryonal carcinoma
 - b. Immature teratoma
 - c. Seminoma
 - d. Mixed germ cell tumor
3. A mature teratoma is reportable if (circle all that apply)...
 - a. Never. The ICD histology code for mature teratoma is 9080/0. The behavior is benign so the histology is not reportable.
 - b. The patient has not yet reached puberty
 - c. The patient is post puberty
 - d. The patient has not reached puberty, but the pathologist refers to the tumor as malignant.
4. An elevated LDH could indicate...
 - a. The patient has advanced disease
 - b. The patient has a pure seminoma
 - c. The patient has non-seminoma
 - d. Can be used to detect certain cell types
5. If a patient has a primary malignancy in the left testicle, lymph node metastasis is most likely to occur first in which lymph nodes?
 - a. Paraaortic
 - b. Interaortocaval
 - c. Retrocaval
 - d. Mediastinal

Quiz 2-Staging

1. In AJCC stage for testis primary, the extent of the primary tumor is usually classified:
 - a. By radical orchiectomy
 - b. Clinically
 - c. Clinically and pathologically
 - d. Radiographically
2. Patient was diagnosed with metastatic non-seminomatous mixed germ cell tumor of the left testis. Patient had liver metastasis at diagnosis and was given neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Serum tumor markers prior to chemotherapy were elevated at S2 level. Post chemotherapy serum markers were within normal limits. Orchiectomy was performed. Serum tumor markers were not obtained after surgery. Can the serum tumor markers obtained post-chemotherapy but prior to orchiectomy be used to assign the yp stage group?
 - a. No
 - b. Yes
3. In AJCC cancer stage for testis, which serum tumor markers are used to assign the S category?
 - a. Pre-orchiectomy
 - b. Post-orchiectomy
 - c. Whichever is elevated
 - d. None of the above
4. Radical orchiectomy: 8 cm left testicular tumor invades tunica albuginea; lymph vascular invasion is present. What is the AJCC T category?
 - a. pTX: Primary tumor cannot be assessed
 - b. pT1: Tumor limited to the testis & epididymis without vascular/lymphatic invasion; tumor may invade into the tunica albuginea but not the tunica vaginalis
 - c. pT2: Tumor limited to the testis & epididymis with vascular/lymphatic invasion, or tumor extending through the tunica albuginea with involvement of the tunica vaginalis
 - d. pT3: Tumor invades the spermatic cord with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion
 - e. pT4: Tumor invades the scrotum with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion
5. In the previous scenario, what is the Summary Stage 2000?
 - a. 1 Localized only
 - b. 2 Regional by direct extension only
 - c. 3 Regional lymph node(s) involved only
 - d. 4 Regional by BOTH direct extension AND regional lymph node(s) involved
 - e. 5 Regional NOS
 - f. 7 Distant site(s)/lymph node(s) involved

6. Radical orchiectomy and lymph node dissection: 8 cm seminoma confined to left testicle without lymph-vascular invasion; 1.5 cm para-aortic lymph node mass, 2 nodes with seminoma and 1 with extranodal extension. What is the code for CS Lymph Nodes?
 - a. N0: No regional lymph node metastasis
 - b. N1: Metastasis with a lymph node mass 2 cm or less in greatest dimension and less than or equal to 5 nodes positive, none more than 2 cm in greatest dimension
 - c. N2: Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension; or more than 5 nodes positive, none more than 5 cm; or evidence of extranodal extension of tumor
 - d. N3: Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 5 cm in greatest dimension
7. Patient with seminoma confined to the testicle had an enlarged (2 cm) regional lymph node on clinical exam. There was no pathologic exam of lymph nodes. Physician staged as cN0. What is the code for SSF5 (Size of Metastasis in Lymph Nodes)?
 - a. 000: No lymph node metastasis
 - b. 010: Lymph node metastasis mass 2 centimeter (cm) or less in greatest dimension WITHOUT pathologic extranodal extension of tumor
 - c. 020: Lymph node metastasis mass more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension OR pathologic extranodal extension of tumor
 - d. 999: Regional lymph nodes involved, size of lymph node mass not stated; unknown if regional nodes involved; not documented in patient record

Patient had malignant adenopathy of precaval nodes, 3 cm mass, and pelvic nodes, 1.5 cm mass, and no other metastases per imaging. Orchiectomy results were 6 cm seminoma of right testicle involving tunica albuginea. Chemotherapy given.

8. What is the AJCC M category?
 - a. cM0: No distant metastasis
 - b. cM1: Distant metastasis
 - c. cM1a: Non-regional nodal or pulmonary metastasis
 - d. cM1b: Distant metastasis other than to non-regional lymph nodes and lung
9. What is the code for CS Mets at DX?
 - a. 00: No distant metastasis
 - b. 11: Distant lymph nodes (pelvic NOS, external iliac) without previous scrotal or inguinal surgery or unknown if previous scrotal or inguinal surgery
 - c. 60: Distant metastasis NOS
 - d. 99: unknown
10. What is the code for Summary Stage 2000?
 - a. 1 Localized only
 - b. 2 Regional by direct extension only
 - c. 3 Regional lymph node(s) involved only
 - d. 4 Regional by BOTH direct extension AND regional lymph node(s) involved
 - e. 5 Regional NOS
 - f. 7 Distant site(s)/lymph node(s) involved

Quiz 3-Treatment

1. Which procedure is NOT a part of a typical work-up for testicular cancer?
 - a. Physical exam
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. Tumor markers
 - d. Biopsy
2. A radical orchiectomy includes removal of (circle all that apply)...
 - a. Partial removal of a testicle
 - b. A full testicle
 - c. Spermatic cord
 - d. Para-aortic lymph nodes
3. Serum markers are evaluated post-orchectomy for which of the following reasons (circle all that apply).
 - a. Assess the effectiveness of treatment
 - b. Evaluate for metastasis
 - c. Evaluate for recurrence
 - d. All of the above
4. Which of the following histologies are the most sensitive to radiation?
 - a. Embryonal carcinoma
 - b. Teratocarcinoma
 - c. Seminoma
 - d. Yolk sac tumor
5. A tumor that includes seminoma and a non-seminoma histology would...
 - a. Be treated as a seminoma
 - b. Be treated as non-seminoma
 - c. Histology does not impact treatment
 - d. None of the above