

Quiz

1. Prostate cancer is
 - a. primarily diagnosed in men under the age of 45.
 - b. the most common non-skin cancer in men in the US and Canada.**
 - c. usually metastatic to the lymph nodes at the time of diagnosis.
 - d. not a disease for which there are effective screening measures.
2. The lobes of the prostate are
 - a. The left lobe and right lobe
 - b. The apex and base lobe
 - c. The left and right lateral lobes, anterior lobe, posterior lobe, and median lobe**
 - d. The transitional lobe and peripheral lobe
3. If the patient is found to have a Gleason's 3+3 adenocarcinoma during a core needle biopsy, then
 - a. The histologic grade should be coded as 2 (moderately differentiated)
 - b. Grade Path Value and Grade Path System should be left blank
 - c. The Gleason's information should be recorded in the appropriate CS site specific factor
 - d. All of the above**
4. According to rule M3 of the Other MP/H rules
 - a. If a patient is diagnosed with a new adenocarcinoma of the prostate more than 5 years after the previous diagnosis of adenocarcinoma of the prostate, it is a new primary.
 - b. If an invasive adenocarcinoma follows a noninvasive adenocarcinoma more than 60 days later, the invasive adenocarcinoma is a second primary.
 - c. If a patient is diagnosed with separate adenocarcinoma of the left lobe and another in the right lobe, the patient has two primaries.
 - d. A patient can have only one adenocarcinoma of the prostate per lifetime.**
5. A nomogram is
 - a. Any predictive instrument that takes a set of input data and makes predictions about an outcome.**
 - b. An imaging technique used to precisely define a radiation field.
 - c. Used to determine PSA doubling time.
 - d. A unit of measurement (i.e. ng/ml)