

**Test questions** (select one correct answer from the proposed answers)

1. Epidemiological characteristics of breast carcinoma in women worldwide are:

- A. Number of newly diseased in the last years is about one million and the number of deceased about 4000 000 per year.
- B. The trend of increase for both incidence and mortality is evident in developed countries and in developing countries
- C. Risk for occurrence of the disease is not related to age

2. The number of newly diseased women with breast carcinoma in Vojvodina, according to the latest data per year is:

- A. 200-400
- B. 500-800
- C. 900-1100

3. Annual percentage of incidence increase in Vojvodina is:

- A. 1%
- B. 3%
- C. 5%

4. Cumulative breast carcinoma incidence rate in women of the age 0-74 in Vojvodina is:

- A.  $\leq 3\%$
- B. 4,0-4,9%
- C. 5,0 $\geq$

5. On the basis of the randomized field research, there is sufficient evidence that screening mammography in women at the age of 50-69 reduces their mortality from breast carcinoma for:

- A. 15%
- B. 25%
- C. 35%

6. Women with severe atypical epithelial hyperplasia have:

- A. 1.5 -3 times higher risk of developing breast cancer;
- B. 4 -5 times higher risk of developing breast cancer;
- C. 4 -7 times higher risk of developing breast cancer;
- D. 5 - 8 times higher risk of developing breast cancer.

7. For which of the given tumors, the existence of hereditary form was confirmed:

- A. Cervical carcinoma
- B. Lung carcinoma
- C. Breast carcinoma
- D. Testicles' carcinoma

8. Out of the total number of breast cancer, the hereditary carcinoma makes:

- A. 0.5%
- B. 5-10%
- C. 15-20%
- D. I do not know

9. The way in which the breast and/or ovarian cancer is inherited is:

- A. Autosomal dominant
- B. Autosomal recessive
- C. Related to the X chromosome

10. The hereditary breast and/or ovarian carcinoma is transmitted to the off spring:

- A. Through one of the parents
- B. Through both of the parents simultaneously
- C. Neither of the above stated

11. If one of the parents is the carrier of BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation, the chances for a child to inherit the mutation are:

- A. 25%
- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. 100%

12. Life risk reduction for development of a breast and/or ovarian cancer in carriers of BRCA1/2 mutations who are not diseased is achieved by:

- A. Regular clinical examination
- B. Surgical methods
- C. Hormone therapy

13. During MR mammographic examination, a woman is:

- A. supine position
- B. prone position
- C. turned on the left side
- D. neither of the offered answers is correct

14. The specificity of MR mammography is:

- A. lower in comparison to mammography
- B. higher in comparison to mammography
- C. equal in comparison to mammography

15. The greatest value of MR mammography in monitoring of post-therapeutic breast is:

- A. high negative predictive value
- B. high positive predictive value

16. One of the major indications for MR mammography is:

- A. the evaluation of mammographically detected microcalcifications
- B. the evaluation and differentiation of inflammatory changes in the breast
- C. the monitoring of neoadjuvant therapy
- D. the evaluation of lesions detected as pathohistologically proved proliferative dysplasia

17. Which is the best method for marking axillary sentinel node (SN) in early breast cancer?

- A. marking SN with vital dye
- B. marking SN with radiotracer
- C. combined technique (radiotracer + vital dye)

18. Sentinel node (SN) biopsy is recommended in surgical treatment of early breast cancer?

- A. yes
- B. no

19. Block-dissection of internal mammary group is recommended when result of frozen section analysis of sentinel node is positive (SN with metastases)?

- A. is indicated
- B. not indicated that is just diagnostic biopsy
- C. indicated in special cases

20. Sentinel node biopsy is indicated in T2 stage of breast cancer?

- A. it is for all T2 tumors
- B. it is for T2 tumors size under 3 cm
- C. is indicated

21. Medical indication for reconstructive surgery of the breast are:

- A. Age less than 40 years
- B. Stage of the disease
- C. None

22. Prophylactic mastectomy are recommended:

- A. Patient with breast cancer over 50 years of age
- B. Patient with familiar history of breast carcinoma
- C. BRCA 1,2 positive patients

23. Who should perform reconstructive surgery:

- A. Surgical oncologist
- B. Oncoplastic surgeon
- C. Both

24. Does the pregnancy after the treatment of the breast carcinoma has any influence to the total survival of such patients:

- A. YES
- B. NO

25. Circle the incorrect statement:

- A. „Triple-negative“ breast carcinoma means ER-negative, PgR-negative and HER2 negative breast carcinoma, determined by immunohistochemical method (ICH)
- B. „Triple-negative“ and „basal-like“ breast carcinoma are synonyms
- C. Chemotherapy is, for now, the basis of systemic treatment of „triple-negative“ breast carcinoma

26. The tumor dose for irradiation of remaining breast, after lumpectomy is:

- A. 20 cGy
- B. 50 cGy
- C. 80 cGy

27. On the basis of the results of Meta-Analysis, the adjuvant therapy of HER2 positive breast cancer with combination of chemotherapy and targeted therapy (TT), has led to improvement of DFS for:

- A. 28%
- B. 38%
- C. 42%

28. The follow up examinations in patients who finished the treatment of early breast carcinoma is conducted for:

- A. early detection of metastases
- B. early detection of local relapse and a new breast tumor
- C. early detection of metastases, local relapse and a new breast tumor

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**ANSWERS:**

- 1.** A,
- 2.** C,
- 3.** A,
- 4.** C,
- 5.** B,
- 6.** B,
- 7.** C,
- 8.** B,
- 9.** A,
- 10.** A,
- 11.** B,
- 12.** B,
- 13.** B,
- 14.** B,
- 15.** A,
- 16.** C,
- 17.** C.
- 18.** A,
- 19.** B,
- 20.** B,
- 21.** C,
- 22.** C,
- 23.** C,
- 24.** B,
- 25.** B,
- 26.** B,
- 27.** B,
- 28.** C