Diet as a risk factor of cancer among the population of Niš
Nikolić M, Mitrović V, Lukić N, Lazarević K.

Question 1.
According to the literature data, how many percent of cancer deaths may be diet related?
- a) 35
- b) 10
- c) 100
- d) 95

Question 2.
Epidemiological data on risk factors for cancer useful for the intervention studies in Serbia are:
- a) Sufficient
- b) Rare
- c) Insufficient
- d) Very qualitative

Question 3.
According to the results of the study, which of the following is true:
- a) Compared to men, women reported the same eating habits to prevent cancer.
- b) Compared to men, women reported generally more poor eating habits to prevent cancer.
- c) Compared to men, women reported unknown eating habits to prevent cancer.
- d) Compared to men, women reported generally better eating habits to prevent cancer.

Question 4.
Cancer development prevention by improving citizens of Niš eating habits should be focused on cutting down on:
- a) Fruit and vegetable
- b) Red meat and alcohol
- c) Grain and products of grain
- d) Milk and dairy product

In each question, there can be one or more than one correct answers

Answers:
Question 1. a.     b.     c.     d.
Question 2. a.     b.     c.     d.
Question 3. a.     b.     c.     d.
Question 4. a.     b.     c.     d.
Angiogenesis: bFGF and VEGF in breast carcinoma
Vujasinović T, Buta M, Markićević M, Nikolić-Vukosavljević D.

Question 1.
What is the first step in the process of angiogenesis?
a) Endothelial cell activation
b) Basement membrane and extracellular matrix degradation
c) Endothelial cell migration
d) Synthesis of basement membrane and maturation blood vessels

Question 2.
The spontaneous angiogenic switch in human tumors is regulated by:
a) Tumor-associated hypoxic conditions
b) Down-regulated expression of angiogenesis inhibitors
c) Upregulated expression of pro-angiogenic proteins
d) All answers are correct

Question 3.
Which one of the following answers is not true?
a) Inflammation may promote FGF-dependent angiogenesis
b) Cross-talk exists among bFGF and members of the VEGF family
c) Angiogenesis and angiogenic factors may be strong prognostic and predictive factors in breast carcinoma
d) VEGF and FGF family members signal by binding to G-proteins

Question 4.
Basic FGF-binding molecules are:
a) Heparin
b) Trombospondin-1
c) VEGF
d) Integrins

In each question, there can be one or more than one correct answers

Answers:
Question 1.  a.  b.  c.  d.
Question 2.  a.  b.  c.  d.
Question 3.  a.  b.  c.  d.
Question 4.  a.  b.  c.  d.
**Cross-talk between ER and HER2 in breast carcinoma**  
Todorović-Raković N, Nedković-Konstantinović Z, Nikolić-Vukosavljević D.  
Arch Oncol 2006;14(3-4):146-50.

**Question 1.**  
The net result of both genomic or nongenomic growth factor / ER cross-talk in breast cancer is:  
a) Altered responsiveness to endocrine treatment  
b) Reduced ER expression  
c) Increased ER function  
d) Increased ER phosphorylation

**Question 2.**  
Increased growth factor signaling may promote endocrine resistance by:  
a) Induction of ER expression  
b) Promoting ER- phenotype  
c) Decreasing of ER function  
d) Suppression of ER expression and function or by increasing of ER function

**Question 3.**  
Signaling molecule that is considered to be a basis for synergistic action between ER and HER2 in breast cancer is:  
a) A1B1 cofactor  
b) PI3/Akt  
c) MAPK  
d) Protein kinase C

**Question 4.**  
The main effect of MAPK in promoting of endocrine resistant phenotype of breast cancer is:  
a) Direct phosphorylation of ER in AF-1 domain  
b) Direct phosphorylation of ER in AF-1 domain and ER coactivators  
c) Direct phosphorylation of ER coactivators and corepressors  
d) Direct phosphorylation of ER in AF-2 domain

In each question, there can be one or more than one correct answers

**Answers:**  
Question 1. a. b. c. d.  
Question 2. a. b. c. d.  
Question 3. a. b. c. d.  
Question 4. a. b. c. d.