CANCER SCREENING

1) Name as many criteria for screening. (10)
2) What is sensitivity and give the equation? (2)
3) What is specificity and give the equation? (2)
4) What is specificity and give the equation? (2)
5) What is the Positive Predictive Value and give equation? (2)
6) Describe the procedure for carrying out a mammography. What are the 2 views that should be taken? (4)
7) What is the reduction of breast cancer due to screening? (1)
8) What are 3 potential harmful effects of breast cancer screening? (3)
9) Describe the NHS breast cancer screening programme: age, how often, view, and readings. (4)
10) What are the 3 methods of screening for bowel cancer? (3)
11) Describe bowel cancer screening programme: age & how often? (2)
12) What are the advantages of flexible sigmoidoscopy for bowel cancer screening? (2)
13) Which biomarker is usually looked for in prostate cancer screening? (1)

Or draw out chart and give equations (6)
INVESTIGATING BREAST CANCER

1) Why is it harder to spot a breast tumour in a woman of younger age? (2)
2) Thus, at what age is it advisable to start conducting mammography? (1)
3) How much ionizing radiation is used in a mammogram? (1)
4) Why is MRI a good form of imaging the breast? (5)
5) Give some features of tumour vasculature that can help diagnose a tumour. (4)
GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL CANCER

1) What are the two types of cancer that can develop in the GO tract and in which part is each one more common? (3)
2) What are some of the risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma? (4)
3) What are some of the symptoms for oesophageal and then gastric cancer? (3)
4) What are some of the diagnostic techniques that can be used for confirming cancer? (5)
5) How is staging for this cancer classified? (2)
6) Describe the pathogenesis of gastric cancer? (5)
7) Why is preoperative treatment utilized? (3)
8) What percentage of GO cancers over express HER2? (1)