SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE G: LUNG CANCER

1.   What is the most common type of lung cancer today? **SQUAMOUS**

2.   Name the three most common treatments for lung cancer

        A.   **RADIATION**
        B.   **CHEMOTHERAPY**
        C.   **SURGERY**

3.   TTNA is done with the aid of

        A.   <mark>radiographic guidance</mark>
        B.   angiography
        C.   CT scan
        D.   " /# scan
        E.   Percussion

4.   Define Pneumonectomy: **REMOVAL OF A LUNG**

5.   All the following types of cancer form cavities in the lung **EXCEPT** for:

        A.   Squamous
        B.   Large Cell
        C.   <mark>Small Cell</mark>
        D.   Adenocarcinoma

6.   Name some non-pulmonary symptoms that should alert a therapist to the
        possibility of lung cancer
        A.   **WEIGHT LOSS**
        B.   **HOARSENESS**
        C.   **CLUBBING**
        D.   **DYSPHAGIA**
        E.   **ELECTROLYTE DISTURBANCES (HYPERCALCEMIA)**
        F.   **HORNER'S SYNDROME**
        G.   **SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME**
        H.   **MUSCLE WEAKNESS**
        I.   **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

7.   Where is a Pancoast Tumor Found?
        A.   <mark>Upper lobes</mark>
        B.   Lower lobes
        C.   Middle lobes

8.   Examination of pleural fluid reveals cancer cells. Which of the following would be
        the **MOST** likely cause
        A.   Squamous
        B.   Small cell
        C.   Oat cell
        D.   <mark>Adenocarcinoma</mark>

9. Why would a bronchoscopy be done in a patient suspected of having lung cancer? **BIOPSY**

10. Another name for Pancoast Tumor is **SUPERIOR SULCUS**

11. When staging for lung cancer what does TNM mean?
    A. T **TUMOR**
    B. N **NODE**
    C. M **METASTASES**

12. High calcium levels in the bloodstream should alert the RCP to the possibility of **METASTATIC** carcinoma.

13. What are the most common symptoms of lung cancer? **COUGH WITH OR WITHOUT HEMPOTYSIS**