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| <p>1. The pathogenesis of vulval neuroendocrine carcinomas may include:</p> <p>a) Infection with a polyomavirus termed Merkel cell polyomavirus b) UV light exposure c) HIV d) A, b and c e) None of the above</p> | <p>9. The prevalence of HPV infection is higher in HIV-positive individuals because of:</p> <p>a) Increased reactivation of latent HPV b) Reduced clearance of HPV c) A and b d) Higher HPV burden e) Increased dysplastic change f) D and e g) C and f</p> |
| <p>2. Neuroendocrine tumours of the lower genital tract are usually treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy prior to surgery, in order to decrease the chance of early relapse postoperatively.</p> <p>a) True b) False</p> | <p>10. In vulval cancer pathology reports, the following can be used as evidence of HPV-related disease:</p> <p>a) Koilocytes b) "Usual-type or classical VIN" c) Differentiated VIN d) Warts e) All of the above f) A, b and d g) None of the above</p> |
| <p>3. Reasons for performing a lymphadenectomy in endometrial cancer may include:</p> <p>a) Staging b) Improving survival c) Debulking of bulky nodal disease d) Planning of adjuvant treatment e) A and b f) A, c and d</p> | <p>11. The following is the commonest site of recurrence of vulval cancer:</p> <p>a) Groins b) Vulva c) Lungs d) Bone e) Liver</p> |
| <p>4. In South Africa, the proportion of low grade endometrioid carcinomas is...</p> <p>a) higher than b) the same as c) lower than</p> <p>...the proportion of these tumours elsewhere, when compared with type 2 endometrial tumours.</p> | <p>12. The carcinoid syndrome has the classic clinical features of:</p> <p>a) Flushes b) Cardiac effects c) Diarrhoea d) Bronchoconstriction e) All of the above</p> |
| <p>5. In endometrial cancer, inconsistencies in immunohistochemistry use and reporting of tumour grade may lead to:</p> <p>a) Inappropriate treatment b) Delayed adjuvant therapy c) Overtreatment of low risk patients d) All of the above e) None of the above</p> | <p>13. Histological features that have been associated with inherited mutations in endometrial carcinomas include:</p> <p>a) location of tumours in the lower uterine segment b) tumour infiltrating lymphocytes c) heterogeneity of tumour and peri-tumoural lymphocytes d) None of the above e) A, b and c</p> |
| <p>6. Multifocal HPV of the lower genital tract is present in approximately...</p> <p>a) 20% b) 40% c) 60% d) 80%</p> <p>...of women with HPV-associated vulval squamous carcinomas.</p> | <p>14. A South African study by Blokhuis demonstrated that 14% of female patients with an hMLH1 c.C1528T mutation had extra-colonic carcinomas, the most frequently identified neoplasms being:</p> <p>a) Gastric carcinomas b) Endometrial carcinomas c) Breast carcinomas d) Endometrial and breast carcinomas e) None of the above</p> |
| <p>7. A cross-sectional study in Botswana looked at the prevalence of oncogenic viruses in HIV- positive and -negative patients with biopsy confirmed vulvar cancer, and revealed that 82.9% of the specimens tested positive for</p> <p>a) HPV 16 b) HPV 18 c) HPV 33 d) HPV 35 e) HPV 45</p> | <p>15. Which province of South Africa has an estimated associated 10.5% of patients with colorectal carcinomas who have MMR germline mutations?</p> <p>a) Western Cape b) Northern Cape c) Eastern Cape d) Free State e) Gauteng f) KwaZulu-Natal</p> |
| <p>8. Women with vulval Lichen Sclerosus may present with:</p> <p>a) Itching b) Pain c) Dysuria d) Dyspareunia e) Sexual dysfunction f) None of the above g) All of the above</p> | |

I declare this is my own unguided work.

Signature:.....

Date: