



Credit for Learning

● COLORECTAL CANCER ●

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THE QUESTIONS

1. Colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a) Is the second most common cause of cancer in the UK | T | F |
| b) Accounts for 10 per cent of all deaths in the UK | T | F |
| c) Is more common in women than in men | T | F |
| d) Is more common in those over the age of 50..... | T | F |
| e) Is more common in the UK than in Africa..... | T | F |

2. In considering risk factors for colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a) Aspirin is associated with increased risk | T | F |
| b) A diet high in red meat is associated with increased risk..... | T | F |
| c) Patients with long-standing Crohn's disease are at increased risk | T | F |
| d) High fruit and vegetable intake is protective..... | T | F |
| e) Hormone replacement therapy is associated with increased risk | T | F |

3. In the assessment of colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Colonoscopy is the gold standard for investigation | T | F |
| b) Barium enemas can underdiagnose cancers of the caecum | T | F |
| c) If there is distant metastatic spread, 5-year survival is 30 per cent | T | F |
| d) For staging, there is a gradual move to the TNM classification | T | F |
| e) Where the disease is confined to the bowel wall, 5-year survival is greater than 80 per cent . | T | F |

4. In surgical treatment of colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Anastomosis refers to surgical connection of two parts of the intestine | T | F |
| b) Total mesorectal excision is a commonly used approach in rectal cancer | T | F |
| c) Left hemicolectomy is used to treat cancer of the caecum..... | T | F |
| d) Cryoablation prolongs survival more effectively than surgery in the management of liver metastases | T | F |
| e) Right hemicolectomy involves anastomosis between the ileum and transverse colon | T | F |





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5. In relation to the use of radiotherapy in colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a) It is used for both colon and rectal cancer | T | F |
| b) In the UK the emphasis is on pre-operative radiotherapy..... | T | F |
| c) It is used for the treatment of metastatic spread .. | T | F |
| d) In the UK radiotherapy is begun one week after surgery | T | F |
| e) It is used to reduce the size of a rectal tumour before surgery | T | F |

6. In colorectal cancer, NICE recommends:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Tegafur/uracil with LV as an option for the first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer..... | T | F |
| b) Irinotecan in combination with 5-FU/LV for first-line therapy of advanced colorectal cancer.. | T | F |
| c) Raltitrexed in combination with 5-FU for first-line therapy of advanced colorectal cancer.. | T | F |
| d) Oxaliplatin with 5-FU/LV as first-line therapy in patients with metastases that are confined solely to the liver and may be resectable following treatment | T | F |
| e) Capecitabine as first-line therapy for metastatic colorectal cancer | T | F |

7. Regarding the adjuvant treatment of colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Patients with Dukes' B/stage II disease should all receive adjuvant chemotherapy..... | T | F |
| b) Patients with Dukes C/stage III disease should all receive adjuvant chemotherapy..... | T | F |
| c) Six months adjuvant 5-FU/LV produces better survival than three months' continuous infusion 5-FU | T | F |
| d) The efficacy of irinotecan is not yet established | T | F |
| e) 5-FU/LV is the standard treatment..... | T | F |

8. Regarding drugs in development for the treatment of colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Cetuximab is a recombinant monoclonal antibody to vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) | T | F |
| b) Bevacizumab is a humanised monoclonal antibody..... | T | F |
| c) There appears to be no correlation between patients developing a skin rash with cetuximab, and obtaining a clinical response | T | F |
| d) Bevacizumab is yet to be licensed in any country | T | F |
| e) Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is overexpressed in 25–80 per cent of colorectal cancers..... | T | F |

9. Regarding liver metastases in colorectal cancer:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Twenty-one per cent of advanced patients have liver metastases suitable for downstaging ... | T | F |
| b) 50 per cent of patients with a recurrence have liver metastases | T | F |
| c) Surgical removal has no effect on survival..... | T | F |
| d) Adjuvant therapy is recommended after metastasectomy | T | F |
| e) The five-year survival of patients with advanced colorectal cancer with unresectable liver metastases is 20 per cent | T | F |

10. Recognised side effects of drugs used for treating colorectal cancer include:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Myelosuppression caused by capecitabine | T | F |
| b) Palmar-plantar erythema caused by irinotecan.. | T | F |
| c) Dysphagia caused by Tegafur/uracil..... | T | F |
| d) Increases in AST and ALT caused by raltitrexed | T | F |
| e) Mucositis caused by 5-FU | T | F |