Cheap Nursing CEUs

Prostate Cancer

1. A health care professional has questions regarding prostate cancer. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. The most common risk factor for prostate cancer is age.
B. The chance of developing prostate cancer increases after the age of 35.
C. The chance of developing prostate cancer increases after the age of 45.
D. Age is not a risk factor for prostate cancer.

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2. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. A diet high in meat is a risk factor for prostate cancer.
B. A diet high in dairy products is a risk factor for prostate cancer.
C. A diet high in fiber is a risk factor for prostate cancer.
D. Diet is not a risk factor for prostate cancer.

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3. Which of the following best represents a sign/symptom of prostate cancer?

A. Weak urine flow
B. Stronger than average urine flow
C. Excessive blood in the stool
D. Excessive weight loss

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4. Which of the following best represents an ACS recommendation for prostate cancer early detection?

A. The ACS recommends that a discussion about prostate cancer screening should take place at age 40 for men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and are expected to live at least 10 more years.
B. The ACS recommends that a discussion about prostate cancer screening should take place at age 50 for men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and are expected to live at least 10 more years.
C. The ACS recommends that a discussion about prostate cancer screening should take place at age 40 for men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and are expected to live at least 5 more years.
D. The ACS recommends that a discussion about prostate cancer screening should take place at age 55 for men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and are expected to live at least 5 more years.

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5. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. A man with a PSA level of 0.5 ng/mL has the highest risk of prostate cancer possible.
B. A man with a PSA level of 1 ng/mL has the highest risk of prostate cancer possible.
C. A man with a PSA level of 4 ng/mL has a higher risk of prostate cancer when compared to a man with a PSA level of 2 ng/mL.
D. A man with a PSA level of 2 ng/mL has a higher risk of prostate cancer when compared to a man with a PSA level of 4 ng/mL.

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6. A health care professional has questions regarding a Gleason score. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. The Gleason score ranges from 1 to 5.
B. The Gleason score ranges from 1 to 20.
C. The lower the Gleason score, the less likely it is that the cancer will spread.
D. The higher the Gleason score, the less likely it is that the cancer will spread.

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7. Which of the following statements best describes Stage IIIC prostate cancer?

A. The cancer might or might not be growing outside of the prostate and into nearby tissues [any T]; it did not spread to nearby lymph nodes [N0] or elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group is 5; the PSA can be any value.
B. The cancer is growing outside of the prostate and into nearby tissues [any T]; it did not spread to nearby lymph nodes [N0] or elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group is 5; the PSA can be any value.
C. The cancer might or might not be growing outside of the prostate and into nearby tissues [any T]; it spread to nearby lymph nodes [N0] or elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group is 5; the PSA can be any value.
D. The cancer is growing outside of the prostate and into nearby tissues [any T]; it spread to nearby lymph nodes [N0] or elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group is 5; the PSA can be any value.

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8. Which of the following statements best describes Stage IVA prostate cancer?

A. The tumor might or might not be growing into tissues near the prostate [any T]; the cancer spread to nearby lymph nodes [N1] but did not spread elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.
B. The tumor is growing into tissues near the prostate [any T]; the cancer spread to nearby lymph nodes [N1] but did not spread elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.
C. The tumor might or might not be growing into tissues near the prostate [any T]; the cancer did not spread to nearby lymph nodes [N1] but did not spread elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.
D. The tumor is growing into tissues near the prostate [any T]; the cancer did not spread to nearby lymph nodes [N1] but did not spread elsewhere in the body [M0]; the Grade Group can

be any value, and the PSA can be any value.

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9. Which of the following statements best describes Stage IVB prostate cancer?

A. The cancer might or might not be growing into tissues near the prostate [any T] and might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes [any N]; it has spread to other parts of the body, such as distant lymph nodes, bones, or other organs [M1]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.
B. The cancer is growing into tissues near the prostate [any T] and might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes [any N]; it has spread to other parts of the body, such as distant lymph nodes, bones, or other organs [M1]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.
C. The cancer might or might not be growing into tissues near the prostate [any T] but has spread to nearby lymph nodes [any N]; it has spread to other parts of the body, such as distant lymph nodes, bones, or other organs [M1]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.
D. The cancer is growing into tissues near the prostate [any T] but has spread to nearby lymph nodes [any N]; it did not spread to other parts of the body, such as distant lymph nodes, bones, or other organs [M1]; the Grade Group can be any value, and the PSA can be any value.

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10. A health care professional believes that a prostate cancer patient is experiencing grief. Which of the following signs/symptoms may indicate that the patient is experiencing grief?

A. Feeling angry
B. Feelings of euphoria
C. Overly trustful of others
D. Decreased mobility

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11. A 52-year-old patient undergoing prostate cancer screening has questions regarding weight. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Men over the age of 45, undergoing prostate cancer screening, should not attempt to lose weight.
B. Men over the age of 50, undergoing prostate cancer screening, should not attempt to lose weight.
C. Individuals should focus on gradual and steady weight loss (e.g., approximately one to two pounds per week).
D. Individuals should not focus on gradual weight loss.

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12. A health care professional has questions regarding tobacco cessation for prostate cancer patients. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Health care professionals should only ask men over the age of 45 about tobacco use.
B. Health care professionals should only ask men over the age of 50 about tobacco use.

C. Health care professionals should never ask prostate cancer patients about tobacco use.
D. Health care professionals should ask every patient about tobacco use.

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13. Which of the following best represents a STI screening recommendation?

A. High risk men who have sex with men should be screened for chlamydia every month.
B. High risk men who have sex with men should be screened for chlamydia every two months.
C. High risk men who have sex with men should be screened for chlamydia every three to six months.
D. High risk men who have sex with men should be screened for chlamydia annually.

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14. Which of the following statements regarding radiation therapy is most accurate?

A. External radiation therapy should not be used on men over the age of 45.
B. External radiation therapy should not be used on men over the age of 55.
C. Internal radiation therapy is a type of radiation therapy characterized by the use of radioactive seeds or pellets, which are placed into or near the cancer to destroy cancer cells.
D. Internal radiation therapy is a type of radiation therapy characterized by the use of a machine outside the patient's body.

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15. Which of the following best represents an adverse event associated with hormone therapy?

A. Reduced sexual desire
B. Extreme weight loss
C. Epistaxis
D. Nocturnal enuresis

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16. Which of the following best represents an adverse event associated with immunotherapy?

A. Increased appetite
B. Excessive weight gain
C. Skin rash
D. Glossitis

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17. Which of the following medications is a poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor?

A. Anastrozole
B. Letrozole
C. Pembrolizumab
D. Rucaparib

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18. Which of the following medications best represents a chemotherapy medication that may be used in prostate cancer treatment?

A. Pembrolizumab
B. Rucaparib
C. Olaparib
D. Docetaxel

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19. A health care professional believes that a prostate cancer patient is experiencing an opioid overdose. Which of the following signs/symptoms may indicate that the patient may be experiencing an opioid overdose?

A. Dilated pupils
B. Fast, accelerated breathing
C. Pale blue skin
D. Reddish skin

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20. A 52-year-old prostate cancer patient appears exhausted. A health care professional believes that the patient is suffering from insomnia. Which of the following signs/symptoms may indicate that the patient may be suffering from insomnia?

A. Waking up during the night
B. Inability to breath while sleeping
C. Leg pain
D. Feeling a “creeping” sensation when attempting to fall asleep

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