Cheap Nursing CEUs

Skin Cancer

1. Which of the following statements regarding the signs of skin cancer is most accurate?

A. Weight gain is the most common sign of skin cancer.
B. Weight loss is the most common sign of skin cancer.
C. Fatigue is the most common sign of skin cancer.
D. A change in the skin is the most common sign of skin cancer.

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2. Which of the following best represents a risk factor for basal cell carcinomas?

A. Under the age of 50
B. Obesity
C. Female gender
D. Fair skin

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3. A health care professional has questions regarding the ABCDE model. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. When applying the ABCDE model to patient assessments, health care professionals should check moles for asymmetry.
B. When applying the ABCDE model to patient assessments, health care professionals should check moles for color because cancerous moles are usually a single shade of brown.
C. Health care professionals should not apply the ABCDE model to patients over the age of 65.
D. Health care professionals should not apply the ABCDE model to patients under the age of 65.

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

A. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 2 mm in diameter.
B. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 4 mm in diameter.
C. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 5 mm in diameter.
D. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 6 mm, or ¼ inch in diameter or larger.

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5. A 48-year-old patient has questions regarding skin cancer self-examinations. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Skin cancer self-examinations should be carried out once per year.
B. Skin cancer self-examinations should be carried out once per month.

C. Individuals over the age of 40 should carry out a skin cancer self-examination every three months.
D. Individuals over the age of 40 should carry out a skin cancer self-examination every six months.

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6. Which of the following statements best describes stage I melanoma?

A. The tumor is no more than 2mm thick and might or might not be ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).
B. The tumor is no more than 4mm thick and might or might not be ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).
C. The tumor is no more than 2mm thick and is ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).
D. The tumor is no more than 4mm thick and is ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).

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7. A 56-year-old male patient is diagnosed with stage 0 melanoma. The patient has questions regarding stage 0 melanoma treatment. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Stage 0 melanoma does not require treatment.
B. Male individuals over the age of 50, do not require treatment for stage 0 melanoma.
C. Stage 0 melanoma is typically treated by surgery to remove the melanoma and a small margin of normal skin around it.
D. Stage 0 is treated with chemo.

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8. A health care professional has questions regarding treatment for stage II melanoma. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Stage II melanoma is typically treated by surgery.
B. Stage II melanoma is typically treated by radiation.
C. Stage II melanoma is typically treated with radiation followed by chemo.
D. Stage II melanoma is typically treated with chemo followed by radiation.

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9. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. Surgical treatment for stage III melanoma usually requires wide excision of the primary tumor, along with lymph node dissection.
B. Wide excision surgery should not be used to treat stage III melanoma.
C. Lymph node dissection should not be used in the treatment of stage III melanoma.
D. Lymph node dissection should not be used in the treatment of stage III melanoma in male patients over the age of 50.

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10. A 64-year-old female patient is diagnosed with stage IV melanoma. The patient has questions regarding stage IV melanoma treatment. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Stage IV melanomas can often be removed by surgery, but cannot be treated with radiation therapy.
B. Stage IV melanomas can often be treated with radiation therapy, but cannot be removed by surgery.
C. Stage IV melanomas can often be removed by surgery or treated with radiation therapy.
D. Stage IV melanomas must be removed by surgery and treated with chemo followed by radiation therapy.

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