Care CEUs

Colorectal Cancer and Screening

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

A. Cancer in the colon/rectum often starts in the stomach and travels to the colon/rectum.
B. Cancer in the colon/rectum often starts as polyps.
C. Cancer in the colon/rectum can only develop from hyperplastic polyps.
D. Cancer in the colon/rectum can only develop from inflammatory polyps.

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2. Which of the following factors may increase the risk of a polyp developing into cancer?

A. The polyp is smaller than 0.5 cm.
B. The polyp is smaller than 1 cm.
C. The polyp is larger than or equal to 0.5 -1 cm.
D. The polyp is larger than 1 cm.

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

A. Polyps that don’t look much like cancer under a microscope are said to have medium to high-grade dysplasia.
B. Polyps that don’t look much like cancer under a microscope are said to have high-grade dysplasia.
C. Polyps that don’t look much like cancer under a microscope are said to have low-grade dysplasia.
D. Polyps from an individual over the age of 65, that don’t look much like cancer under a microscope, are said to have age-related, low to medium-grade dysplasia.

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4. A 42-year-old male patient has questions regarding risk factors for colorectal cancer. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Individuals over the age of 40 are at an increased risk for developing colorectal cancer.
B. Individuals over the age of 45 are at an increased risk for developing colorectal cancer.
C. Male individuals over the age of 38 are at an increased risk for developing colorectal cancer.
D. Male individuals over the age of 40 are at an increased risk for developing colorectal cancer.

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5. According to the course, which of the following best represents a risk factor for colorectal cancer?

A. A diet high in red meats

B. A diet low in red meats
C. A diet high in vitamin D
D. A diet high in vitamin D, but low in vitamin C

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6. A health care professional is developing an educational lecture on colorectal cancer and Lynch syndrome. Which of the following education points should be included in the health care professional's educational lecture?

A. Lynch syndrome is not a risk factor for colorectal cancer in female patients suffering from obesity.
B. Lynch syndrome is caused by an inherited defect in the STK11 gene.
C. Lynch syndrome does not lead to hereditary colorectal cancer.
D. Individuals with Lynch syndrome are more likely to get colorectal cancer before the age of 50.

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7. According to the course, which of the following is a symptom of colorectal cancer?

A. Blood in or on stool
B. Weight gain
C. Hyperphagia
D. Polydipsia

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8. Which of the following best describes stage I colorectal cancer?

A. The cancer has not grown beyond the inner layer of the colon or rectum.
B. The cancer has grown through the muscularis mucosa into the submucosa, and it may also have grown into the muscularis propria; the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to distant sites.
C. The cancer has grown through the muscularis mucosa into the submucosa, and it may also have grown into the muscularis propria; the cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes.
D. The cancer has grown through the muscularis mucosa into the submucosa, and it may also have grown into the muscularis propria; the cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes and to distant sites.

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9. Which of the following best describes stage IIA colorectal cancer?

A. The cancer has grown through the muscularis mucosa into the submucosa, and it may also have grown into the muscularis propria; the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to distant sites.
B. The cancer has grown into the outermost layers of the colon or rectum but has not gone through them; the cancer has not reached nearby organs; the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to distant sites.
C. The cancer has grown through the wall of the colon or rectum but has not grown into other nearby tissues or organs; the cancer has not yet spread to nearby lymph nodes or to distant sites.

D. The cancer has grown through the wall of the colon or rectum and is attached to or has grown into other nearby tissues or organs; the cancer has not yet spread to nearby lymph nodes or to distant sites.

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10. Which of the following best describes stage IVA colorectal cancer?

A. The cancer may or may not have grown through the wall of the colon or rectum; the cancer might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes; the cancer has spread to one distant organ (such as the liver or lung) or distant set of lymph nodes, but not to distant parts of the peritoneum.
B. The cancer may or may not have grown through the wall of the colon or rectum; the cancer might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes; the cancer has spread to two distant organs (such as the liver or lung) or distant set of lymph nodes, but not to distant parts of the peritoneum.
C. The cancer may or may not have grown through the wall of the colon or rectum; the cancer might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes; the cancer has spread to three distant organs (such as the liver or lung) or distant set of lymph nodes, but not to distant parts of the peritoneum.
D. The cancer might or might not have grown through the wall of the colon or rectum; the cancer might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes; the cancer has spread to distant parts of the peritoneum, and may or may not have spread to distant organs or lymph nodes.

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11. At what age should men and women initiate regular screening for colorectal cancer?

A. 40
B. 45
C. 50
D. 55

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12. A 72-year-old male patient has questions regarding screening for colorectal cancer Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Individuals who are in good health and with a life expectancy of more than five years should continue regular colorectal cancer screening through the age of 78.
B. Individuals who are in good health and with a life expectancy of more than 10 years should continue regular colorectal cancer screening through the age of 75.
C. Male individuals should continue regular colorectal cancer screening through the age of 85.
D. Male individuals should continue regular colorectal cancer screening through the age of 90.

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13. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. Individuals over 80 should no longer receive colorectal cancer screening.
B. Individuals over 85 should no longer receive colorectal cancer screening.
C. Male individuals over 80 should no longer receive colorectal cancer screening.
D. Female individuals over 85 should no longer receive colorectal cancer screening.

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14. Which of the following best describes a FIT?

A. A stool test that uses the chemical guaiac to detect blood in the stool.
B. A stool test that utilizes antibodies to detect blood in the stool.
C. A blood test that detects colorectal cancer.
D. A blood test that detects colorectal cancer in men over 50.

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15. Which of the following best describes a flexible sigmoidoscopy?

A. A test/examination conducted by a health care professional who utilizes a short, thick, flexible, lighted tube to check for polyps or cancer inside the rectum.
B. A test or an examination conducted by a health care professional who utilizes a short, thin, flexible, lighted tube to check for polyps or cancer inside the rectum and lower third of the colon.
C. A test/examination conducted by a health care professional who utilizes a long, thick flexible, lighted tube to check for polyps or cancer inside the rectum and the entire colon.
D. A test/examination conducted by a health care professional who utilizes a long, thin, flexible, lighted tube to check for polyps or cancer inside the stomach, rectum, and the entire colon.

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16. A 52-year-old female patient is considered to be at average risk for colorectal cancer. How often should the patient receive a colonoscopy?

A. Every 2 years
B. Every 5 years
C. Every 10 years
D. Every 15 years

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17. A 42-year-old male patient reports that he has a history of radiation to the abdomen. The patient has questions regarding colorectal cancer screening. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Individuals with a history of radiation to the abdomen may require colorectal cancer screening every one to two years.
B. Individuals with a history of radiation to the abdomen may require colorectal cancer screening every three to five years.
C. Individuals with a history of radiation to the abdomen may require colorectal cancer screening every five to eight years.
D. Individuals with a history of radiation to the abdomen may require colorectal cancer screening every 10 years.

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18. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. Individuals who had certain types of polyps removed during a colonoscopy may require another colonoscopy again after four years.

B. Individuals who had certain types of polyps removed during a colonoscopy may require another colonoscopy again after five years.
C. Individuals with a history of colorectal cancer may require a colonoscopy yearly.
D. Individuals with a history of colorectal cancer may require a colonoscopy every two years.

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19. A 30-year-old male patient is diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease. When should the patient receive a screening for colorectal cancer?

A. At least eight years after the patient was diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease.
B. At least 10 years after the patient was diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease.
C. At least 12 years after the patient was diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease.
D. At least 15 years after the patient was diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease.

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20. A health care professional applying tobacco cessation services to a patient receiving colorectal cancer screening has questions regarding the five As of tobacco cessation. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Health care professionals should Assess a patient's willingness to make a quit attempt within 10 days.
B. Health care professionals should Assess a patient's willingness make a quit attempt within the 30 days.
C. Health care professionals should not Assist patients with setting a quit date.
D. Health care professionals should not Assist patients with setting a quit date or discuss enrollment in support groups.

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