SELF ASSESSMENT – MODULE G: LUNG CANCER

1. What is the most common type of lung cancer today? **SQUAMOUS**

2. Name the three most common treatments for lung cancer
   A. **RADIATION**
   B. **CHEMOTHERAPY**
   C. **SURGERY**

3. TTNA is done with the aid of
   A. radiographic guidance
   B. angiography
   C. CT scan
   D. "#/ scan
   E. Percussion

4. Define Pneumonectomy: **REMOVAL OF A LUNG**

5. All the following types of cancer form cavities in the lung **EXCEPT** for:
   A. Squamous
   B. Large Cell
   C. **Small Cell**
   D. Adenocarcinoma

6. Name some non-pulmonary symptoms that should alert a therapist to the possibility of lung cancer
   A. **WEIGHT LOSS**
   B. **HOARSENESS**
   C. **CLUBBING**
   D. **DYSPHAGIA**
   E. **ELECTROLYTE DISTURBANCES (HYPERCALCEMIA)**
   F. **HORNER’S SYNDROME**
   G. **SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME**
   H. **MUSCLE WEAKNESS**
   I. **ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

7. Where is a Pancoast Tumor Found?
   A. **Upper lobes**
   B. Lower lobes
   C. Middle lobes

8. Examination of pleural fluid reveals cancer cells. Which of the following would be the **MOST** likely cause
   A. Squamous
   B. Small cell
   C. Oat cell
   D. **Adenocarcinoma**
9. Why would a bronchoscopy be done in a patient suspected of having lung cancer? **BIOPSY**

10. Another name for Pancoast Tumor is **SUPERIOR SULCUS**

11. When staging for lung cancer what does TNM mean?
   A. T **TUMOR**
   B. N **NODE**
   C. M **METASTASES**

12. High calcium levels in the bloodstream should alert the RCP to the possibility of **METASTATIC** carcinoma.

13. What are the most common symptoms of lung cancer? **COUGH WITH OR WITHOUT HEMOPTYSIS**