



(University of Choice)
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FOURTH YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE, SURGERY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
COURSE CODE: HCM 420**

COURSE TITLE: Oncology and Palliative Care

DATE: 5th December 2023 TIME: 2:00pm – 4:00pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all questions

Section A: Multiple choice questions (MCQ) (20 Marks)
Section B: Short answer questions (SAQ) (40Marks)
Section C: Long answer questions (LAQ) (40Marks)

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

SECTION A-MCQS-ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. A 50-year-old woman with early breast cancer presented with fatigue to the accident and emergency department on day 7 of her first adjuvant chemotherapy cycle. On examination, her temperature was 38.5°C, her pulse was 110 beats per minute and her blood pressure was 110/70 mmHg. A full blood count was requested.

What is the most appropriate next step?

- A await full blood count result
- B intravenous broad-spectrum antibiotics
- C intravenous broad-spectrum antibiotics and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF)
- D oral broad-spectrum antibiotics
- E oral broad-spectrum antibiotics and G-CSF.

2. A 59-year-old man was referred because of a change in bowel habit. He had noticed no alteration in stool calibre, gastrointestinal bleeding or unintended weight loss. There was no family history of colonic polyps or gastrointestinal malignancy.

Physical examination was normal. A rectal examination revealed no masses. A sigmoidoscopy revealed a 4-mm polyp in the mid-rectum, which was removed with forceps, and histology revealed a tubular adenoma.

What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A barium enema now
- B colonoscopy in 3 years
- C colonoscopy in 5 years
- D colonoscopy now

3. The recommended method of screening of breast cancer for women in average risk population

- a) Clinical breast examination
- b) FNA and biopsy
- c) Mammography
- d) Self-breast examination

4. The following is true concerning cancer of the cervix

- a) It is the leading cause of cancer related deaths in Kenya
- b) It is the 3rd common cancer among females
- c) HPV infection cause 59.9% of all infections
- d) Null parity is a risk factor

5. The following is not a risk factor for cancer of the cervix

- a) Early initiation of sexual intercourse
- b) Having multiple sexual partners
- c) BRCA 1 predilection
- d) Immunosuppression due to HIV/AIDS

6. One of the following is management of cervical pre-cancerous lesion

- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Crypto therapy

- c) Radiotherapy
 - d) Brachytherapy
7. Colorectal cancer
- a) Screening should start during teenage years
 - b) Mass screening should be conducted in outreaches
 - c) It is the leading cause of cancer related deaths in both men and women in Kenya
 - d) Colonoscopy is recommended for high risk persons
8. Faecal occult blood testing, which one is false
- a) Is non-invasive
 - b) Should be done annually
 - c) Has poor sensitivity
 - d) Is highly sensitive
9. Which is true
- a) Prostate cancer is the commonest cancer in males in Kenya
 - b) Pain assessment is not necessary
 - c) There is a role for mass screening for prostate cancer
 - d) Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in males
10. According to the WHO analgesic ladder, what should be the first treatment for cancer?
- a) A mild opioid such as codeine
 - b) Non-opioids analgesic such as paracetamol or ibuprofen
 - c) Morphine
 - d) Reassurance
11. What is a typical indication for starting morphine?
- a) Pain with swallowing in a patient with AIDS.
 - b) Persistent pain despite treatment with codeine and paracetamol in a patient with cancer
 - c) Mild chronic lower back pain in a patient who does not have cancer
 - d) A patient with cancer and bony metastases but without pain
12. Which one of the following is not a common side-effect of morphine?
- a) Nausea
 - b) Sedation
 - c) Constipation
 - d) Angioedema
13. If oral is not possible what is the preferred route for palliative patients? (Choose correct answer)
- a) Topical
 - b) Intravenous(IV)
 - c) Subcutaneous
 - d) Intraosseous(IO)

14. Which of the following drugs can be used as an adjuvant drug in palliative care? (Choose correct answer)

- a) Methotrexate
- b) MS Contin
- c) Morphine Sulphate
- d) Haloperidol

15. Answer **True** or **False** to the following statements:

- a) The philosophy of palliative care is still compatible with aggressive treatment, **True/False**
- b) Morphine is the standard used to compare analgesic effects of other opioids, **True/False**
- c) Addiction is the key treatment concern in palliative care patients, **True/False**
- d) Palliative care begins when the disease is advanced and is non-responsive to curative treatment(s), **True/False**

16. The following tumour marker can be used in diagnosis and monitoring of pancreatic cancer

- a) Alpha-feto protein (AFP)
- b) CA 15.3
- c) CA 125
- d) CA 19.9

17. Children cannot be given morphine

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

1. In palliative care quality of life is the focus

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

18The essence of palliative care nursing is to facilitate the caring process through a combination of science presence openness compassion mindful attention to detail and team work

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

19. Palliative care and hospice are the same thing

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

20. Managing symptoms including pain is an important part of palliative care

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

21. End of life care involves a team of both medical and non-medical providers

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

22. Palliative care is different from traditional care because palliative care is
- Curative
 - Equivalent to hospice
 - Focused on comfort rather than cure
 - Withdraws care
23. The following is not a form of diagnosis for cancer
- Cervical smear
 - Colposcopy
 - Cervical biopsy
 - Colonoscopy
24. Treatment options for CIN
- Chemotherapy
 - Cone biopsy
 - Radiotherapy
 - Brachytherapy
25. The ovaries contain the following types of cells, **EXCEPT**
- Epithelial cells
 - Stromal cell
 - Squamous cells
 - Germ cell
26. The following is a non-pharm logical mode of pain management
- Weak opioids
 - Strong opioids
 - Corticosteroids
 - Acupuncture
27. Non modifiable risk factor for cancer of the breast.
- Cigarette smoking
 - obesity
 - Hormonal replacement therapy
 - Physical inactivity
28. Which statement is not true about screening of cervical cancer?
- Any woman who has ever had sexual intercourse is eligible for cervical cancer screening
 - The target population for screening is women aged 25 to 49 years
 - Women aged 50-65 years are not at risk of cervical cancer and can therefore not receive screening
 - Screening interval is yearly among women who test positive for HIV
29. Which one is not an exclusion criteria for VIA/VILI
- Women who are very ill
 - Women who are in 2nd & 3rd trimester of pregnancy

- c) Women with cauliflower-like growth or ulcer; fungating mass
- d) None of the above

30. A 55 year old male presents with hx of progressive dysphagia over 2 months, he is dehydrated, he has appositive hx of imbibing a famous local brew, as the clinician who has come into first contact with him, which would be most appropriate

- a).Request for a barium swallow
- b) Refer him to next level
- c).stabilize him then request/refer for OGD
- d).shout for help.

SECTION B-SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS -5MKS EACH.

1. Discuss the pathophysiology of pain
2. What is the comparison of the characteristics of a benign and malignant tumor?
3. Enumerate some of the changes that occur in tissues that are not cancerous but need to be monitored.
4. Explain some of the investigations that can aid in diagnosis of cancer.
5. Enumerate the tools used for pain measurement in adults
6. How is pain managed using the W.H.O analgesic ladder
7. Discuss some of the non-pharmacological methods of pain management
8. What are some of the recommended pre requisites that must be in place before establishing a cancer screening programme

SECTION C-ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY-20 MKS

1. Discuss the various cancer treatment modalities available in Kenya
2. What is pain, broadly classify pain and various ways through which pain can be managed