

1. Unlike the tissue growth that occurs with hypertrophy and hyperplasia, the growth of a malignancy is
 A) adaptive B) specialized C) predictable D) autonomous
 Ans: ††D
 Difficulty: ††Easy

2. In contrast to malignancies, benign tumors are characterized by
 A) a fibrous capsule C) rapid replication
 B) distant infiltration D) undifferentiated cells
 Ans: ††A
 Difficulty: ††Easy

3. Because of their rapid growth, malignant tumors affect area tissues by
 A) increasing tissue blood flow C) liberating enzymes and toxins
 B) providing essential nutrients D) forming fibrous membranes
 Ans: ††C
 Difficulty: ††Moderate

4. The metastatic spread of tumor cells is facilitated by _____ that enables invasion and movement to distant tissues.
 A) cell cohesiveness C) contact inhibition
 B) enzyme secretion D) cell-to-cell signaling
 Ans: ††B
 Difficulty: ††Moderate

5. The angiogenesis process, which allows tumors to develop new blood vessels, is triggered and regulated by tumor-secreted
 A) procoagulants C) attachment factors
 B) growth factors D) proteolytic enzymes
 Ans: ††B
 Difficulty: ††Moderate

6. Cancerous transformation of a cell requires the activation of
 A) cell cycle apoptosis C) a single gene mutation
 B) multiple mutations D) tumor suppressor genes
 Ans: ††B
 Difficulty: ††Difficult

7. Although clinical manifestations vary with the type of cancer and organs involved, abnormal tumor growth causes general manifestations that include
 A) copious lymph flow C) involuntary weight gain
 B) impaired tissue healing D) visceral organ expansion
 Ans: ††B
 Difficulty: ††Difficult

8. Paraneoplastic syndromes are manifestations of cancer that often result from
- A) radiation and chemotherapy
 - B) compression of area vessels
 - C) tumor-related tissue necrosis
 - D) inappropriate hormone release
- Ans: ††D
Difficulty: ††Moderate
9. Although both grading and staging are methods for classifying cancer and selecting a treatment plan, staging is used to determine the
- A) number of mitoses
 - B) tissue characteristics
 - C) level of differentiation
 - D) extent of disease spread
- Ans: ††D
Difficulty: ††Easy
10. Early diagnosis of childhood cancers is often overlooked because the signs and symptoms are
- A) already present at birth
 - B) absent until the late stage
 - C) similar to other childhood diseases
 - D) seen as developmental delays
- Ans: ††C
Difficulty: ††Moderate