Cervical Cancer Screening

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This month's quiz is based on the article "Update on Cervical Cancer Screening," which begins on page 15 of this issue. Choose the single best answer for each question.

1. **All of the following are important risk factors for the development of cervical dysplasia EXCEPT:**
   (A) HIV infection
   (B) Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
   (C) Multiple sexual partners
   (D) Nulliparity
   (E) Smoking

2. **What percentage of young women with HPV infection will clear the infection within 2 years?**
   (A) 40%
   (B) 55%
   (C) 65%
   (D) 70%
   (E) 92%

3. **The Pap test with HPV testing, if done every 3 years and if both are negative, has been found to be a reliable and cost-effective method for cervical cancer screening in women who:**
   (A) Are at least 30 years old
   (B) Are at least 21 years old
   (C) Have a new cervical dysplasia
   (D) Are newly diagnosed with HIV infection
   (E) Have recent atypical glandular cell (AGC) cytology on Pap testing

4. **What follow-up is needed for a patient with atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US) cytology on a Pap test and a negative HPV test?**
   (A) Repeat HPV testing in 3 years
   (B) Repeat HPV testing in 3 months
   (C) No follow-up needed
   (D) Repeat Pap test in 1 year
   (E) Colposcopy

5. **Because 40% of patients with atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude high-grade dysplasia cytology on a Pap test will have cervical neoplasia grade 2 or greater on further evaluation, which of the following is a necessary component of evaluation?**
   (A) Repeat cytology
   (B) Repeat cytology with HPV test
   (C) Colposcopy
   (D) Colposcopy with directed biopsy

For answers, see page 49.

6. **In a 38-year-old woman with AGC-favor neoplasia cytology, the initial work-up includes all of the following EXCEPT:**
   (A) Colonoscopy
   (B) Colposcopy with biopsy
   (C) Endocervical curettage
   (D) Endometrial biopsy

7. **In a 24-year-old woman with AGC not otherwise specified cytology, the most appropriate initial work-up includes:**
   (A) Colposcopy and endocervical curettage, with cervical biopsy as needed
   (B) Colposcopy with cervical biopsy as needed
   (C) HPV testing, triage based on HPV result
   (D) Pap and HPV testing in 6 months
   (E) Repeat Pap test in 6 months

8. **Current thought regarding the quadrivalent HPV vaccine includes all of the following EXCEPT:**
   (A) Ideal delivery of vaccine is before coitarche
   (B) Regions with the highest rates of cervical cancer will most benefit
   (C) Ethical dilemmas and cost are potential problems with vaccination
   (D) The vaccine will protect against dysplasia from HPV type 31
   (E) The recombinant, quadrivalent vaccine is derived from virus-like particles and has no infectious potential

9. **An adolescent has a Pap smear with ASC-US cytology and a positive reflex HPV test. The most appropriate next step would include any of the following EXCEPT:**
   (A) Colposcopy
   (B) Loop electrocautery excision procedure
   (C) Repeat cytology in 6 months
   (D) Repeat HPV testing in 12 months

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Answers to the Clinical Review Quiz, which appears on page 42. The article on cervical cancer screening begins on page 15.

1. (D) Nulliparity
2. (E) 92%
3. (A) Are at least 30 years old
4. (D) Repeat Pap test in 1 year
5. (D) Colposcopy with directed biopsy
6. (A) Colonoscopy
7. (A) Colposcopy and endocervical curettage, with cervical biopsy as needed
8. (D) The vaccine would protect against dysplasia from HPV type 31
9. (B) Loop electrocautery excision procedure

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