**Cancer Practice Quiz**

1. **Cervical Cancer G) Apoptosis M) Biopsy**
2. **Melanoma H) Malignant N) Tumor**
3. **Leukemia I) Carcinogen O) Radiation**
4. **Lung Cancer J) Metastasis P) Contact Inhibition**
5. **Liver Cancer K) Benign Q) Breast Cancer**
6. **Stomach Cancer L) Dysplasia R) Prohibition**
7. A neoplasm that is not cancerous, as it is encapsulated by a sheath of healthy cells?
8. A characteristic seen in healthy tissue, where cells slow down their growth and division when they are tightly packed together.
9. When cancerous cells spread through the lymphatic vessels or cardio-vascular vessels to take up residence somewhere else in the body.
10. Programmed cell death of a normal healthy cell when it gets to the end of its life cycle.
11. Canada is number one for the rate of this specific cancer.
12. Human Papilloma Virus is responsible for approximately 98% of the cases of this specific cancer.
13. Taking a sample of suspect tissue to analyze to determine what type of neoplasm it may be.

**Multiple Choice**

1. When we introduce into the body a chemical that will prevent cancer cells from being able to turn off your immune system cells, which then allows the immune system cells to target them. This would be a good example of which of the following?
2. Adoptive Cell therapy
3. Brachytherapy
4. Monoclonal antibody therapy
5. Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy
6. When specifically shaped proteins are introduced to a patient. These specifically shaped proteins will then bind onto cancer cells and mark them so that immune system cells will more easily identify or bind onto the cancerous cells.
7. Adoptive Cell therapy
8. Brachytherapy
9. Monoclonal antibody therapy
10. Checkpoint Inhibitor therapy
11. When a patient is injected with a solution of cancer-cell antigens (markers) that increase the number of those markers in the body so that the immune system will ramp up and be able to more easily identify cancer cells and mark them for destruction?
12. Cancer Treatment Vaccine
13. Monoclonal Antibody Therapy
14. Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy
15. Brachytherapy

Using the acronym **"W.S. BUTIN"** or "CAUTION". Come up with 7 fairly common warning signs of Cancer

**ANSWER KEY:**

**Matching**

1. K - Benign
2. P – Contact Inhibition
3. J - Metastasis
4. G - Apoptosis
5. C - Leukemia
6. A - Cervical
7. M - Biopsy

**Multiple Choice**

1. – D
2. – C
3. - A

**Warning Signs**

W – Wart or mole change

S – Sore that won't heal

B – Bladder or Bowel behavior changes

U – Unusual bleeding or discharge

T – Thickening or lump

I – Indigestion, trouble swallowing, unexpected weightloss

N – Nagging cough or hoarseness