

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Skin Cancer

1. Which of the following statements regarding the signs of skin cancer is most accurate?

- A. Weight gain is the most common sign of skin cancer.
 - B. Weight loss is the most common sign of skin cancer.
 - C. Fatigue is the most common sign of skin cancer.
 - D. A change in the skin is the most common sign of skin cancer.
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2. Which of the following best represents a risk factor for basal cell carcinomas?

- A. Under the age of 50
 - B. Obesity
 - C. Female gender
 - D. Fair skin
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3. A health care professional has questions regarding the ABCDE model. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. When applying the ABCDE model to patient assessments, health care professionals should check moles for asymmetry.
 - B. When applying the ABCDE model to patient assessments, health care professionals should check moles for color because cancerous moles are usually a single shade of brown.
 - C. Health care professionals should not apply the ABCDE model to patients over the age of 65.
 - D. Health care professionals should not apply the ABCDE model to patients under the age of 65.
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4. A health care professional has questions regarding moles. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 2 mm in diameter.
 - B. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 4 mm in diameter.
 - C. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 5 mm in diameter.
 - D. It is a skin cancer warning sign if a mole is about 6 mm, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter or larger.
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5. A 48-year-old patient has questions regarding skin cancer self-examinations. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

- A. Skin cancer self-examinations should be carried out once per year.**
 - B. Skin cancer self-examinations should be carried out once per month.**
 - C. Individuals over the age of 40 should carry out a skin cancer self-examination every three months.**
 - D. Individuals over the age of 40 should carry out a skin cancer self-examination every six months.**
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6. Which of the following statements best describes stage I melanoma?

- A. The tumor is no more than 2mm thick and might or might not be ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).**
 - B. The tumor is no more than 4mm thick and might or might not be ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).**
 - C. The tumor is no more than 2mm thick and is ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).**
 - D. The tumor is no more than 4mm thick and is ulcerated (T1 or T2a); the cancer has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant parts of the body (M0).**
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7. A 56-year-old male patient is diagnosed with stage 0 melanoma. The patient has questions regarding stage 0 melanoma treatment. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

- A. Stage 0 melanoma does not require treatment.**
 - B. Male individuals over the age of 50, do not require treatment for stage 0 melanoma.**
 - C. Stage 0 melanoma is typically treated by surgery to remove the melanoma and a small margin of normal skin around it.**
 - D. Stage 0 is treated with chemo.**
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8. A health care professional has questions regarding treatment for stage II melanoma. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. Stage II melanoma is typically treated by surgery.**
 - B. Stage II melanoma is typically treated by radiation.**
 - C. Stage II melanoma is typically treated with radiation followed by chemo.**
 - D. Stage II melanoma is typically treated with chemo followed by radiation.**
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9. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Surgical treatment for stage III melanoma usually requires wide excision of the primary tumor, along with lymph node dissection.**
 - B. Wide excision surgery should not be used to treat stage III melanoma.**
 - C. Lymph node dissection should not be used in the treatment of stage III melanoma.**
 - D. Lymph node dissection should not be used in the treatment of stage III melanoma in male patients over the age of 50.**
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10. A 64-year-old female patient is diagnosed with stage IV melanoma. The patient has questions regarding stage IV melanoma treatment. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

- A. Stage IV melanomas can often be removed by surgery, but cannot be treated with radiation therapy.**
 - B. Stage IV melanomas can often be treated with radiation therapy, but cannot be removed by surgery.**
 - C. Stage IV melanomas can often be removed by surgery or treated with radiation therapy.**
 - D. Stage IV melanomas must be removed by surgery and treated with chemo followed by radiation therapy.**
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