

## ASSESSMENT OF 15 MCQS

FPSC NO : 118

**MCQS ON ADVANCING HPV PREVENTION IN SINGAPORE:  
FROM AWARENESS TO ACTION  
SUBMISSION DEADLINE: 9 July 2024, 12 NOON**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- To submit answers to the following multiple choice questions, you are required to log on to the College Online Portal (<https://lms.wizlearn.com/cfps/>)
- Please contact [sfp@cfps.org.sg](mailto:sfp@cfps.org.sg) if you have not received an email on the new LMS account.
- Attempt **ALL** the following multiple-choice questions.
- There is only **ONE** correct answer for each question.
- The answers should be submitted to the College of Family Physicians Singapore via the College Online Portal before the submission deadline stated above.
- There will be **NO** further extension of the submission deadline

**1. Which statement is TRUE regarding the burden of cervical cancer in Singapore?**

- Cervical cancer is no longer regarded as a concern in Singapore following the introduction of the national cervical cancer screening programme
- The incidence of cervical cancer in Singapore has not changed significantly in the last 10 years
- Under the Cervical Screen Singapore (CSS) cervical screening programme, women between 30-69 years old can opt for cytology-only screening if they wish
- Under the Cervical Screen Singapore cervical screening programme, annual cytology screening is allowed for all woman if they consent to it
- Singapore has an organised national cervical cancer screening programme

**2. Which statement is TRUE regarding the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) test?**

- The HPV test is more specific in detecting pre-cancer compared to cytology-only method
- The co-testing (HPV test and pap smear together) method is superior in its sensitivity as a screening tool compared to HPV primary screening to detect pre-cancer
- The HPV test can be done from cytology taken using the conventional method
- A positive HPV test means there is a high probability of finding cervical pre-cancer at colposcopy
- A negative HPV test means you can reassure the woman that the risk of pre-cancer or cancer in the next five years is less than 1%

**3. A sexually active 22-year-old Para 1 attended your clinic requesting for cervical cancer screening. She is a smoker and has had multiple sexual partners. She was tested to be HIV-positive when she was 20 years old, with her latest CD4 count undetectable. She is otherwise fit and healthy.**

**What is your advice to her regarding cervical cancer screening as per recommendation of the Singapore national cervical cancer screening guideline?**

- Screen her with pap smear annually
- Screen her with Pap smear every three years
- Screen her with yearly HPV test
- Screen her once every three years with HPV test
- Ask her to come back in three years for cervical screening and counsel her on HPV vaccination and healthier lifestyle

**4. A 30-year-old nulliparous came to see you with an HPV non 16/18 positive and Pap smear NILM.**

**What is your advice to her regarding cervical cancer screening as per the recommendations of the Singapore national cervical cancer screening guideline?**

- Offer a repeat HPV test and pap smear (co-testing) in one year
- Offer a pap smear in six months and, if it is negative, co-testing in 12 months
- Refer her to colposcopy
- Offer HPV test in one year
- Offer HPV vaccination with the nonavalent HPV vaccine

5. A 27-year-old nulliparous lady came to see you following a routine cervical cancer screening. The result showed Atypical Squamous Cell of Undetermined Significance (ASCUS) with negative HPV test. When should her next cervical cancer screening be done?

- A. A HPV test in five years
- B. A HPV test in three years
- C. A HPV test in one year
- D. A Pap smear in three years
- E. She should be referred to colposcopy

6. Cervical Cancer Stage IV has a five-year survival rate of:

- A. Less than 20%
- B. Approximately 50%
- C. Absolutely no chance of survival
- D. At least 80%
- E. 100%

7. Choose the most appropriate statement about cervical cancer.

- A. The presence of vaginal bleeding usually indicates an early stage
- B. Cervical cancer cannot be prevented by vaccination
- C. Cervical cancer is associated with 100% mortality
- D. Cervical cancer can be detected early with HPV testing
- E. Cervical cancer cannot occur if a woman has not had sexual intercourse for more than 15 years

8. Which of the statements below is false about HPV?

- A. It can cause cancers in males
- B. It cannot cause womb or endometrial cancer
- C. The subtypes 16 and 18 accounts for the majority of cervical cancer
- D. It cannot cause breast cancer
- E. It cannot be detected early in the development of cancers

9. The following statements on the role of the family doctor in reducing mortality from cervical cancer are TRUE except:

- A. Family Physicians know their patients well, and during routine consultation for simple cough and colds they can enquire about cancer screening
- B. They are at the forefront in the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer
- C. Family Physicians should not be talking about cancer with their patients as this is largely a taboo subject
- D. Family Physicians are capable of providing vaccinations
- E. Family Physicians can provide early detection by performing pap smears

10. Which is TRUE about HPV vaccination?

- A. All HPV vaccines can protect from genital warts
- B. Cervical cancer is one of the cancers that the HPV vaccination helps to prevent
- C. Only men and women who are promiscuous should get HPV vaccinations
- D. There is no need to recommend women for regular screening if they have taken their HPV vaccination
- E. Men cannot go for HPV vaccination and protect themselves from the virus

11. The estimated global prevalence of HPV in Men is:

- A. 1 in 2
- B. 1 in 3
- C. 1 in 4
- D. 1 in 5
- E. 1 in 6

12. HPV is associated with the following diseases EXCEPT:

- A. Penile cancer
- B. Oro-Pharyngeal cancer
- C. Rectal cancer
- D. Genital warts
- E. Anal cancer

13. Which statement is TRUE with regards to the HPV vaccine?

- A. 2 valent HPV vaccine is indicated to prevent HPV-related diseases in men in Singapore
- B. 4 and 9 valent HPV vaccines are indicated to prevent HPV-related diseases in men in Singapore
- C. HPV vaccines have not been approved for use in men in Singapore
- D. HPV vaccines are on Singapore's Adult Immunisation Schedule
- E. HPV vaccines are indicated for use in men from the age of 9 to 26 only

14. Select the TRUE statement. After a HPV infection, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. most men seroconvert and develop antibodies
- B. most men become immune to reinfection
- C. most men develop immunity to the HPV type they were infected with but remain at risk of other types
- D. Reinfection can be prevented with consistent use of condoms
- E. Most men remain at risk of reinfection

15. Which statement is TRUE with regards to HPV biology?

- A. HPV is an RNA virus
- B. All HPV types can cause cancer
- C. HPV exhibits tropism for mucosa
- D. There are more than 150 HPV types identified
- E. HPV is spread via airborne transmission