

Cervical Cancer Screening Learning Module Pre-Test

Please complete the following pre-test prior to proceeding to Section 2.
The Answer Key is provided in Appendix 3.

Instructions for Test Completion

- For **multiple choice questions**, please circle one or more answers as appropriate.
- For **open-ended questions**, please write your answers on the lines provided.
- For **short answer questions**, please write your answers in the space provided.

1. CervixCheck, CancerCare Manitoba is needed because (select all that apply):

- organized cervical cancer screening programs reduce the cervical cancer incidence and mortality
- participating in regular cervical cancer screening can prevent most cervical cancers
- all patients who develop cervical cancer in Manitoba have not participated in regular cervical cancer screening
- the majority of patients who develop cervical cancer in Manitoba have not participated in regular cervical cancer screening
- the program will remind clients and physicians when cervical cancer screening testing or follow-up is overdue

2. Which of the following is not a risk factor for cervical cancer?

- Not participating in regular cervical cancer screening
- Persistent HPV infection
- A first degree relative diagnosed with cervical cancer

3. Name four higher risk groups who may be less likely to be screened for cervical cancer.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. List five reasons why an eligible client may be reluctant to participate in regular cervical cancer screening.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

5. List six populations that may have special learning, counseling and/or educational needs.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

6. A persistent high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) infection is recognized as the main risk factor for cervical cancer.

- a. True
- b. False

7. If a client appears apprehensive before the exam, it is best to:

- a. reassure them and press forward
- b. tell them that there is nothing to worry about
- c. ask open-ended questions about their apprehension about the cervical cancer screening procedure

8. List three things that you can do to increase a client's physical and emotional comfort during the exam.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

9. According to the post-hysterectomy screening guidelines, screening of the vaginal vault is not necessary if the hysterectomy was performed for a malignant condition.

- a. True
- b. False

10. Which of the following clients is at risk for infection with HPV? Select all that apply.

- a. Mary who has only had sex once in her lifetime over 20 years ago
- b. Eve who has worked as a sex trade worker for the last 15 years
- c. Sally who started having sex at 14 and has smoked a pack of cigarettes every day for the past 5 years

11. List five abnormal findings of the ectocervix.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

12. Which of the following are abnormal findings on the cervix that should be investigated appropriately or referred to a specialist? Select all that apply.

- a. Friable tissue (soft, eroded)
- b. Red patchy areas
- c. Abnormal bleeding, and inflammation
- d. Granular areas, white patches
- e. Pink colour
- f. Lesions

13. Name the three sampling areas of the cervix.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

14. A smaller and narrower speculum should be used with:

- a. Clients with vaginismus
- b. Nulliparous clients
- c. Circumcised clients
- d. Clients whose vaginal orifices have contracted post-menopausally

15. It is acceptable to lubricate the speculum with:

- a. Water-based lubricant
- b. Warm water
- c. Vaseline

16. An acceptable way to insert the speculum is (select all that apply):

- a. With the blade tips against the upper (anterior) wall of the vagina
- b. At an oblique angle
- c. With the speculum closed
- d. With the speculum slightly opened
- e. The speculum is angled 45° downward toward the small of the client's back

17. The best way to reposition a speculum for a client with a cervix with posterior orientation is:

- a. to reinsert less deeply and anteriorly, with the base of the lower blade actually compressing the anterior wall of the vagina.
- b. to insert the speculum more deeply and posteriorly through compression of the perineal tissue. The blade tips will slip under the cervix into the posterior fornix.
- c. by choosing a plastic speculum of a larger size and reinserting as you did prior.

18. The correct way to obtain a broom specimen is by rotating the broom in the endocervical canal:

- a. Counterclockwise 360° once.
- b. Clockwise, 360° twice.
- c. Clockwise, 360° five times.

19. When using the dual sampling technique with a liquid medium, a plastic spatula and plastic cytobrush with perforated ends should be used in order to break off into the liquid medium.

- a. True
- b. False

20. If sexually transmitted infections specimens need to be collected, they should be taken prior to the cervical specimen.

- a. True
- b. False

21. The broom-like device collects cells from the ectocervix and endocervix simultaneously.

- a. True
- b. False

22. If a clinician uses the device pictured below to collect the cervical specimen, they should select 'Cytobrush' when completing the cytology requisition form instrument section.

- a. True
- b. False



INSTRUMENT(S):

☐ Broom ☐ Spatula ☐ Cytobrush

23. The HCP should avoid touching the head of the broom while detaching it into the liquid medium.

- a. True
- b. False

24. The specimen and the cytology requisition should both be labeled with matching (select all that apply):

- a. First name
- b. Last name
- c. PHIN
- d. Date of birth

25. List four key things that should be discussed with the client after the examination.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

26. Name four scenarios in which the laboratory would reject a specimen.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

27. During a Pap test visit, when does the HCP seek to obtain informed verbal consent from the client?

- a. At the start of the consultation
- b. After you have explained the external exam, speculum exam and the cervical cancer screening procedure and before you begin
- c. After completing the external exam, speculum exam and the cervical cancer screening test

28. Is the HCP legally responsible to protect confidentiality of the client's health information?

- a. Yes
- b. No

29. In order for nurses, clinical assistants and physician assistants to properly identify themselves as the specimen taker on the cytology requisition form, they should obtain a CervixCheck Provider Number from CervixCheck.

- a. True
- b. False

30. A client had a colposcopy and was investigated and/or treated for a cervical abnormality. They completed their care with the colposcopist and the colposcopist has discharged them back to the routine care of their regular HCP. The HCP has just done a follow-up cervical cancer screen and it shows ASCUS. What is the recommended management?

31. A healthcare provider has a 31-year old client who was screened for cervical cancer with a cytology result of ASCUS and a positive high-risk HPV test. What is the recommended management?