

5. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. Cervical cytology is typically reported using the Bethesda system of terminology
- b. Pap testing is not recommended in women who have had a hysterectomy
- c. Inaccuracies in Pap test analysis may be due to one or more of the following:
Poor sample preparation, inadequate cervical sampling, and detection error
- d. Liquid based systems decrease the false negative rate of Pap tests.

6. Most cases of human papillomavirus infection:

- a. persist
- b. Resolve with or without intervention
- c. Recur
- d. Produce symptoms

7. The 2001 Consensus Guidelines for the Management of Women with Cervical Cytological Abnormalities recommend that women with atypical squamous cells (ASC-US) on their cytology reports should be managed initially with one of three options. Which of the following is not one of these options?

- a. Repeat cytology test
- b. Immediate colposcopy
- c. Biopsy
- d. DNA testing for high-risk types of human papillomavirus

8. Women with atypical glandular cells (AGC) Pap results should be managed with which of the following programs?

- a. Repeat cytology tests
- b. Immediate colposcopy and endocervical assessment
- c. Biopsy
- d. DNA testing for high-risk types of human papillomavirus

9. What is the viral infection necessary for cervical cancer?

- a. Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- b. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- c. Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)

10. The established purpose of the Pap test is to:

- a. Screen for cervical cancer and its precursors
- b. Diagnose cervical cancer and its precursors
- c. Evaluate a woman's general state of gynecologic health
- d. Test for sexually transmitted disease

Thank you for filling out this information and test questions

Comments: _____

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