

## RETINOBLASTOMA – TO EXPAND AWARENESS

- 1. What is the most common eye tumour in children?**
  - A. Neuroblastoma
  - B. Lymphoma
  - C. Leukaemia
  - D. Retinoblastoma
  - E. Primitive neuroectodermal tumour (PNET).
- 2. Choose one correct statement wrt hereditary retinoblastoma:**
  - A. The diagnosis is never made at birth
  - B. Tumours are always unilateral
  - C. Second malignant tumours never occur
  - D. There is a life-long tumour risk
  - E. There are always single tumours.

## CHILDHOOD CANCER: EARLY WARNING SIGNS

- 3. Early warning signs of childhood cancer are (choose one):**
  - A. Presence of soft fluctuant glands
  - B. Child who does not want to sleep
  - C. Child who is microcephalic
  - D. Lymph nodes that are <0.5 cm in size
  - E. Presence of debilitating bone pain.
- 4. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Loss of the red reflex in the eye may be an indicator of a retinoblastoma in paediatric patients.

## EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD CANCER AND THE SACCSG TUMOUR REGISTRY

- 5. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

The South African Children's Tumour Registry theoretically reports all cancers in childhood.
- 6. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Epidemiology is the science that studies the aetiology of a disease.

## LEUKAEMIA IN CHILDHOOD

- 7. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in children is the most common childhood cancer.
- 8. Acute myeloid leukaemia is not associated with a higher incidence in (choose one):**
  - A. Black children
  - B. Down syndrome
  - C. Fragile chromosome disorders
  - D. White children.

## WILMS' TUMOUR

- 9. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

In suspected Wilms' tumour an ultrasound scan of the abdomen is mandatory to identify a renal/non-renal mass and to distinguish between a cystic lesion and a solid tumour.
- 10. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Total nephrectomy, with exploration of the whole abdomen, is key to the treatment of Wilms' tumour.

## FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA IN CHILDHOOD CANCER

- 11. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

The use of empiric antibiotics has reduced the mortality associated with febrile neutropenia in children undergoing chemotherapy.
- 12. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Empiric antibiotic therapy should be started while waiting for the results of investigations such as blood cultures.

## CHILDHOOD LYMPHOMAS – A BRIEF OVERVIEW

- 13. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Systemic symptoms occur in 30% of all cases of HD and present with intermittent fever (Perl-Ebstein), anorexia, fatigue, weakness, night sweats, and weight loss.
- 14. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma accounts for 45% of all lymphomas in children and adolescents less than 20 years of age.

## HIV AND CHILDHOOD CANCER

- 15. AIDS-defining cancers include (choose one):**
  - A. Hodgkin's lymphoma
  - B. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
  - C. Leiomyosarcoma
  - D. Primary CNS lymphoma
  - E. Rhabdomyosarcoma.
- 16. Kaposi's sarcoma seldom presents with (choose one):**
  - A. Lymphadenopathy
  - B. Oropalatal lesions
  - C. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage
  - D. Seizures due to cerebral nodules
  - E. Inguinoscrotal lesions.

## BLEEDING IN CHILDREN WITH CANCER

- 17. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

The most common cause of bleeding in children newly diagnosed with malignancy is bone marrow infiltration.
- 18. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Filtration of random/pooled platelets is not successful in reducing the leucocyte count and therefore in reducing the incidence of allo-immunisation.

## COMMUNICATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDHOOD CANCER

- 19. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

Doctors should set the pace when communicating with parents with regard to the diagnosis of childhood cancer.
- 20. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:**

There are very few well-known causes of childhood cancer.