

Establishing a New Standard of Care for Prostate Cancer Detection and Management-PSA/fPSA

1. The most common diagnosed cancer in men is
 - a. Melanoma
 - b. Prostate cancer
 - c. Lung
 - d. Colon
 - e. Urinary bladder

2. In screening for prostate cancer, raising the cutoff will decrease the false positive rate and
 - a. Sensitivity will increase
 - b. Sensitivity will decrease
 - c. Sensitivity will not change
 - d. True negatives will increase

3. A male 50-75 years of age with a nonsuspicious DRE and a total PSA > 10 ng/mL is at what risk of prostate cancer?
 - a. 1%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 75%

4. Most PSA circulating in blood is
 - a. Quickly degraded by α_1 -antichymotrypsin
 - b. Free (not bound to other proteins)
 - c. Bound to albumin
 - d. Bound to α_1 -antichymotrypsin

5. All assays for total PSA
 - a. Measure only the free form
 - b. Measure only the bound form
 - c. Use the same source for standards (calibrators)
 - d. Use dual monoclonal antibodies

6. In general, subjects with prostate cancer are more likely to have _____ % free than noncancer subjects.
 - a. a higher
 - b. a lower
 - c. about the same

7. The most common site for metastatic prostate cancer is
 - a. lung
 - b. liver
 - c. bone
 - d. skin

8. In a male with a nonsuspicious DRE and a total PSA of 4-10 ng/mL, the % free PSA cutoff recommended is
 - a. 1%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 75%

9. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis has demonstrated the % free PSA
 - a. Has higher specificity but lower sensitivity compared to total PSA
 - b. Has lower specificity but higher sensitivity compared to total PSA
 - c. Has about equal specificity and sensitivity compared to total PSA
 - d. Has higher sensitivity at the same level of specificity compared to total PSA

10. Current recommendations for use of % free PSA is in males with all the following characteristics except
 - a. 50-75 years of age
 - b. 4-10 ng/mL total PSA
 - c. prostate gland larger than the 90th percentile
 - d. nonsuspicious DRE

11. The most commonly accepted method for definitive diagnosis of prostate cancer is
 - a. Total PSA
 - b. DRE
 - c. Family history
 - d. Ultrasound-guided sextant biopsy



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