

What is the most common type of reproductive cancer in women

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Lung cancer
- C. Ovarian cancer
- D. Skin cancer

Answer: A. Breast cancer

What is the most common type of reproductive cancer in men

- A. Testicular cancer
- B. Bladder cancer
- C. Penile cancer
- D. Prostate cancer

Answer: D. Prostate cancer

What is the primary cause of cervical cancer

- A. Poor hygiene
- B. Smoking
- C. HPV infection
- D. Genetics

Answer: C. HPV infection

What screening test is used to detect cervical cancer

- A. Urine test

- B. Pap smear
- C. Mammogram
- D. Blood test

Answer: B. Pap smear

What are the risk factors for testicular cancer

- A. Smoking
- B. Being left-handed
- C. Undescended testicle
- D. High alcohol consumption

Answer: C. Undescended testicle

What is the survival rate for ovarian cancer

- A. 10%
- B. 100%
- C. 50%
- D. Depends on stage and treatment

Answer: D. Depends on stage and treatment

What type of cancer affects the lining of the uterus

- A. Endometrial cancer
- B. Breast cancer
- C. Skin cancer
- D. Lung cancer

Answer: A. Endometrial cancer

What are the symptoms of prostate cancer

- A. Difficulty urinating
- B. Chest pain
- C. Fever
- D. Headache

Answer: A. Difficulty urinating

What is the recommended age for women to start getting mammograms

- A. 40
- B. 30
- C. 60
- D. 50

Answer: A. 40

What lifestyle factors can increase the risk of developing reproductive cancers

- A. Eating vegetables
- B. Exercising regularly
- C. Smoking
- D. Limiting alcohol consumption

Answer: C. Smoking

What is the main treatment for testicular cancer

- A. Radiation therapy
- B. Orchiectomy
- C. Hormone therapy
- D. Chemotherapy

Answer: B. Orchiectomy

What genetic mutation is linked to an increased risk of breast and ovarian cancer

- A. TP53
- B. BRCA2
- C. BRCA1
- D. EGFR

Answer: C. BRCA1

What is the most aggressive type of uterine cancer

- A. Cervical cancer
- B. Ovarian cancer
- C. Endometrial adenocarcinoma
- D. Uterine serous carcinoma

Answer: D. Uterine serous carcinoma

What are the early warning signs of reproductive cancers

- A. Back pain

- B. Abnormal bleeding or discharge
- C. Headaches
- D. Frequent urination

Answer: B. Abnormal bleeding or discharge

What is the role of hormones in the development of reproductive cancers

- A. Hormones have no impact on reproductive cancers.
- B. Hormones only affect non-reproductive cancers.
- C. Hormones can influence the growth of reproductive cancer cells.
- D. Hormones are the direct cause of reproductive cancers.

Answer: C. Hormones can influence the growth of reproductive cancer cells.

What are the different stages of cervical cancer

- A. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
- B. Stage 0, I, II, III, IV
- C. A, B, C, D
- D. Early, Moderate, Severe

Answer: B. Stage 0, I, II, III, IV

What is the best way to prevent reproductive cancers

- A. Avoiding all dairy products
- B. Regular screenings and early detection
- C. Wearing sunscreen at all times
- D. Eating only organic foods

Answer: B. Regular screenings and early detection

What is the main risk factor for developing prostate cancer

- A. Diet
- B. Genetics
- C. Smoking
- D. Age

Answer: D. Age

What is the recommended frequency for prostate cancer screenings

- A. Every 10 years
- B. Only when symptoms are present
- C. Yearly
- D. Every 5 years

Answer: C. Yearly

What is the survival rate for testicular cancer when caught early

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. Over 95%

Answer: D. Over 95%

