

## HPV MODULE TEST QUESTIONS

1. It is estimated that at least \_\_\_ of sexually active adults are infected with genital HPV during their lifetime.
  - a. 10%
  - b. 25%
  - c. 40%
  - d. 50%
  
2. All of the following are true about transmission of genital HPV, except:
  - a. Transmission is associated with sexual activity.
  - b. Transmission via fomites has been documented.
  - c. Transmission can occur from asymptomatic and subclinical patients.
  - d. Transmission probably requires contact with viable HPV and microtrauma to skin/mucous membranes.
  
3. HPV types \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ account for more than half of HPV types found in genital cancers.
  - a. 6 and 11
  - b. 6 and 18
  - c. 16 and 18
  - d. 11 and 16
  
4. Genital HPV types are characterized in terms of their oncogenic potential (ability to cause cervical cancer).
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Most women infected with high-risk HPV types:
  - a. Develop cervical cancer
  - b. Have normal Pap test results
  - c. Have abnormal Pap test results
  - d. Have genital warts
  
6. Which of the following is the most important risk factor associated with development of cervical cancer precursors (high-grade cervical cell changes) and cervical cancer?
  - a. Older age
  - b. High-risk HPV types
  - c. Persistence of HPV infection
  - d. Immunodeficiency
  
7. If left untreated, visible warts may:
  - a. Resolve on their own
  - b. Remain unchanged
  - c. Increase in size and number
  - d. Any of the above

8. Which factor should guide genital wart treatment?
  - a. The preference of the patient
  - b. The available resources
  - c. The experience of the health care provider
  - d. All of the above
  
9. Which of the following is not a presentation of genital warts?
  - a. Condylomata acuminata
  - b. Smooth papules
  - c. Flat papules
  - d. Keratotic warts
  - e. All of the above are presentations of genital warts
  
10. Acetic acid evaluation of external genital warts is of limited value because:
  - a. It has low sensitivity (many false negatives).
  - b. It has low specificity (many false positives).
  - c. It is not cost effective.
  - d. All of the above
  
11. Manifestations of genital HPV infection include:
  - a. Genital warts
  - b. Cervical cell abnormalities
  - c. Anogenital squamous cell cancers
  - d. Respiratory papillomatosis
  - e. All of the above
  
12. Most genital HPV infections are transient and have no clinical manifestations or sequelae.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
13. Which HPV types usually cause cervical cancer?
  - a. Low-risk types
  - b. High-risk types
  - c. Both low-risk and high-risk types
  - d. Neither low-risk nor high-risk types
  
14. Diagnosis of external genital warts is usually made by:
  - a. Visual inspection
  - b. Biopsy
  - c. Acetic acid evaluation
  - d. HPV DNA test
  
15. The FDA has approved the HPV DNA test for use in:
  - a. Cervical cancer screening for women under 30 years
  - b. Triage of women with ASC-US Pap test results
  - c. Triage of women with LSIL Pap test results
  - d. External genital wart diagnosis

16. Cervical cellular abnormalities are detected by which of the following?
- Serologic test
  - Pap test
  - Wet mount
  - HPV DNA test
17. Which of the following statements is true about the treatment of genital warts?
- In most patients treatment does not induce wart-free periods.
  - Current treatment decreases future transmission.
  - The primary goal is removal of symptomatic warts.
  - Available therapies eradicate infectivity.
18. Which of the following is a patient-applied treatment for external genital warts?
- Podofilox
  - Podophyllin
  - Trichloroacetic acid (TCA)
  - Bichloroacetic acid (BCA)
19. Which of the following is a provider-administered treatment for external genital warts?
- Cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen or cryoprobe
  - Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%-90%
  - Podophyllin resin 10%-25% in compound tincture of benzoin
  - All of the above
20. All of the following external genital wart treatments may be used in pregnancy, except:
- Surgical removal
  - Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or biochloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%-90%
  - Imiquimod 5% cream (Aldara)
  - Cryotherapy
21. Which of the following is true of HPV infection in immunodeficient patients?
- Genital warts occur more frequently.
  - Genital warts are more resistant to conventional therapy.
  - The occurrence of atypical lesions (e.g., oral warts) is more likely.
  - All of the above
22. Patient counseling and education should cover:
- The nature of HPV infection
  - Transmission issues
  - Risk reduction
  - All of the above

23. All of the following are appropriate patient education messages about the nature of HPV infection except:
- Genital HPV is a viral infection which is one of the most common STDs.
  - High-risk HPV types are associated with external genital warts.
  - Genital warts have a high recurrence rate after treatment.
  - The majority of women with high-risk HPV types do not develop cervical cancer.
24. Which of the following is correct about partner management for patients diagnosed with genital warts?
- Sex partner examination is not necessary for management of genital warts because no data indicate that reinfection plays a role in recurrences.
  - Providing treatment solely for the purpose of preventing future transmission cannot be recommended because the value of treatment in reducing infectivity is not known.
  - The counseling of sex partners provides an opportunity for these partners to learn about the implications of having a partner who has genital warts and about the potential for future disease transmission and receive STD and Pap screening if necessary.
  - All of the above
25. The presence of genital warts is an indication for:
- Change in Pap test frequency
  - Cervical colposcopy
  - Both of the above
  - Neither of the above
26. Which of the following actions should be considered for patients with newly diagnosed genital warts?
- Screening of all current and former sex partners for genital warts
  - Immediate Pap smear, regardless of when last Pap screening was performed
  - Screening for other STD (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, syphilis)
  - HPV DNA test