

## Reproductive Outcomes for Survivors of Childhood Cancer

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1. Radiation affecting uterine function has been linked to which of the following pregnancy complications?
  - A. Twinning
  - B. Macrosomia
  - C. Fetal malpresentation
  - D. Postmaturity
  - E. Cervical insufficiency

2. Women treated with chest radiation for childhood cancers have a substantially increased risk of:
- A. Myocardial infarct
  - B. Lung cancer
  - C. Hyperthyroidism
  - D. Breast cancer
  - E. Myeloid leukemia
3. Which of the following chemotherapeutic agents is considered an alkylating agent?
- A. Pyrimidine
  - B. Cyclophosphamide
  - C. Etoposide
  - D. Paclitaxel
  - E. Doxorubicin
4. The alkylating agent dose score specifically reflects:
- A. The summation of cumulative dose per square meter
  - B. The age at first treatment
  - C. The type of individual alkylating agents used
  - D. The maximum dose given
  - E. The number of individual courses of therapy
5. When compared to sibling control groups, the risk of nonsurgical premature menopause among childhood cancer survivors is roughly:
- A. Tenfold higher
  - B. Fivefold higher
  - C. Twofold higher
  - D. Normal

6. Permanent ovarian failure uniformly occurs in childhood cancer patients treated with ovarian radiation doses at what threshold?
- A. 3 Gy
  - B. 5 Gy
  - C. 10 Gy
  - D. 20 Gy
  - E. 30 Gy
7. A woman who was treated with flank radiation of 40 Gy for treatment of a childhood Wilms tumor is at greatest risk of which of the following pregnancy complications?
- A. Low birth weight
  - B. Renal insufficiency
  - C. Preterm labor
  - D. Hypertension
  - E. Fetal malpresentation
8. Women treated during childhood with pelvic radiation doses of between 14 and 30 Gy are at risk of pregnancy complications because of:
- A. Reduced ovarian reserve
  - B. Reduced uterine artery blood flow
  - C. Cervical fibrosis
  - D. Endometrial hyperplasia
  - E. Reduced uterine contractility
9. Based on registry and cohort studies of women treated for childhood cancers using pelvic, uterine, or ovarian radiation of greater than 500 Gy, these women are at greatest risk (have the highest odds ratio) for which pregnancy complication?
- A. Preterm birth
  - B. Intrauterine growth restriction
  - C. Preeclampsia
  - D. Gestational diabetes
  - E. Low birth weight

10. Pregnant women who were treated as children with doxorubicin for childhood cancer should be monitored for which complication?

- A. Renal failure
- B. Insulin insufficiency
- C. Cardiomyopathy
- D. Pulmonary fibrosis
- E. Hepatic failure

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