



Cert Medical Oncology(SA) Phys

## THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain  
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Examination for the Sub-specialty Certificate in Medical Oncology of the  
College of Physicians of South Africa



27 August 2015

Paper 1

(3 hours)

*All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)*

---

- 1
  - a) Discuss the implications of ALK1 translocations in cancer from a diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic point of view. (7.5)
  - b) Discuss RAS mutations as predictive factors in the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. (7.5)
  - c) Discuss the role of RAF kinase in signal transduction both as a prognostic marker and a therapeutic target. (10)[25]
  
- 2
  - a) Discuss the role of docetaxel in the management of metastatic prostate cancer. (12.5)
  - b) Discuss the various treatment options for stage I nonseminomatous germ cell tumour. (12.5)[25]
  
- 3 Write short notes on the following
  - a) Neoadjuvant treatment options for patients with Her 2 positive breast cancer. (10)
  - b) Sequencing of non-chemotherapeutic treatments for metastatic hormone receptor positive breast cancer including all internationally registered agents. (10)
  - c) Fertility preservation and advice for breast cancer patients. (5)[25]
  
- 4 Write short notes on **two** of the following questions
  - a) Discuss the management of breast cancer in male patients. (12.5)
  - b) Discuss the management of side effects of sunitinib in particular, and other TKI's. (12.5)
  - c) Discuss the management of bladder cancer. (12.5)[25]



Cert Medical Oncology(SA) Phys

## THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain  
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Examination for the Sub-specialty Certificate in Medical Oncology of the  
College of Physicians of South Africa



28 August 2015

Paper 2

(3 hours)

*All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)*

---

- 1 a) Discuss the role of "Checkpoint Inhibitors" in the treatment of cancer with special reference to mechanisms of action, therapeutic uses and side effects. (12.5)  
b) Discuss "Angiogenesis Inhibitors" in the treatment of cancer showing all potential therapeutic targets, clinical uses and side effects. (12.5)  
[25]
- 2 a) Discuss the role of IMiDs and proteasome inhibitors as well as the side effect management in the treatment of multiple myeloma. (12.5)  
b) Discuss NK1 inhibitors and elaborate on their role in the management of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting. (12.5)  
[25]
- 3 A 55-year-old female patient presents with a 3 month history of cough, shortness of breath and weight loss. Her general practitioner does a chest radiograph which shows a right upper lobe mass suspicious for a non-benign lesion  
a) Discuss your approach to confirming the diagnosis and staging the patient. (5)  
b) The patient is found to have stage III B adenocarcinoma of the lung, discuss possible first line treatment options. (10)  
c) On progression of disease, discuss potential subsequent lines of treatment that have shown benefit. (10)  
[25]
- 4 A 67-year-old man presents to his general practitioner with symptoms of "flu" which he has had for approximately one week, but is getting worse. The general practitioner notes that the patient has pyrexia and appears pale. Enlarged lymph nodes are palpable in the neck and a splenomegaly is noted. A full blood count is requested and the total white cell count is noted to be raised at  $155 \times 10^9/l$  with an absolute lymphocyte count of  $76 \times 10^9/l$ . The haemoglobin is noted to be 8g/dl with a normal platelet count. A working diagnosis of chronic lymphatic leukaemia is made  
a) Discuss the work up and investigations needed to confirm the diagnosis. (5)  
b) Describe the staging of CLL. (5)  
c) The management of CLL in 2015. (15)  
[25]