HPV Module
TEST QUESTIONS

1. It is estimated that ____ of sexually active adults are infected with genital HPV during their lifetime.
   a. 10%
   b. 25%
   c. 40%
   d. 100%

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 cervical 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. Which of the following is the most important risk factor associated with development of cervical cancer precursors (high-grade cervical cellular changes) and cervical cancer?
   a. Older age
   b. High-risk HPV types
   c. Persistence of high-risk HPV infection
   d. Immunodeficiency

6. 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

7. 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
8. 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

9. Acetic acid evaluation of external genital warts may be 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

10. Manifestations of genital HPV infection include
    a. Genital warts
    b. Cervical cellular abnormalities
    c. Anogenital squamous cell cancers
    d. Respiratory papillomatosis
    e. All of the above

11. Most genital HPV infections are transient and have no clinical manifestations or sequelae.
    a. True
    b. False

12. 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

13. Diagnosis of external genital warts is usually made by
    a. Visual inspection
    b. Biopsy
    c. Acetic acid evaluation
    d. HPV DNA test

14. The FDA has approved HPV DNA testing 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

15. Cervical cellular abnormalities are detected by which of the following?
    a. Serologic test
    b. Pap test
    c. Wet mount
    d. HPV DNA test
16. Which of the following statements is true about the treatment of genital warts?
   a. In most patients treatment does not induce wart-free periods.
   b. Current treatment decreases future transmission.
   c. The primary goal is removal of warts.
   d. Available therapies eradicate infectivity.

17. Which of the following is a patient-applied treatment for external genital warts?
   a. Podofilox
   b. Podophyllin
   c. Trichloroacetic acid (TCA)
   d. Bichloroacetic acid (BCA)

18. Which of the following is a provider-administered treatment for external genital warts?
   a. Cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen or cryoprobe
   b. Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%-90%
   c. Podophyllin resin 10%-25% in compound tincture of benzoin
   d. All of the above

19. All of the following external genital wart treatments may be used in pregnancy, except
   a. Surgical removal
   b. Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%-90%
   c. Imiquimod 5% cream
   d. Cryotherapy

20. Which of the following is true of HPV infection in immunodeficient patients?
   a. Genital warts occur more frequently.
   b. Genital warts are more resistant to conventional therapy.
   c. The occurrence of atypical lesions (e.g., oral warts) is more likely.
   d. All of the above

21. Patient counseling and education should cover
   a. The nature of HPV infection
   b. Transmission issues
   c. Risk reduction
   d. All of the above

22. All of the following are appropriate patient education messages about the nature of HPV infection except
   a. Genital HPV is a viral infection which is one of the most common STDs.
   b. High-risk HPV types are associated with external genital warts.
   c. Genital warts have a high recurrence rate after treatment.
   d. The majority of women with high-risk HPV types do not develop cervical cancer.
23. Which of the following is correct about partner management for patients diagnosed with genital warts?
   a. Sex partner examination is not necessary for management of genital warts because no data indicate that reinfection plays a role in recurrences.
   b. Providing treatment solely for the purpose of preventing future transmission cannot be recommended because the value of treatment in reducing infectivity is not known.
   c. 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.
   d. All of the above

24. The presence of genital warts is an indication for
   a. Change in Pap test frequency
   b. Cervical colposcopy
   c. Both of the above
   d. Neither of the above

25. Which of the following actions should be considered for patients with newly diagnosed genital warts?
   a. Screening of all current and former sex partners for genital warts
   b. Immediate Pap smear, regardless of when last Pap screening was performed
   c. Screening for other STDs (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, syphilis)
   d. HPV DNA test