

Direction

- 1) Which one of the following methods was not used in the present study?
 - a. Cox regression
 - b. Cure model
 - c. Mixture model
 - d. Multivariate model
- 2) To date, which treatment has been the standard treatment for locally advanced rectal cancer?
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Chemoradiotherapy
 - c. Chemotherapy
 - d. Radiotherapy
- 3) How long was the collection period of the data set in the present study?
 - a. 5 years
 - b. 10 years
 - c. 15 years
 - d. 20 years
- 4) Which one of the following variables does not have a significant impact on recurrence-free survival (RFS)?
 - a. Tumor, node, metastasis (TNM) staging system
 - b. Tumor size
 - c. Abdominal pain
 - d. Computed tomography (CT) scan-detected pelvic lymph nodes
- 5) The study results revealed that ...
 - a. a lower body mass index (BMI) had lower odds of remaining cured.
 - b. a higher BMI had lower odds of remaining cured.
 - c. BMI had no effect on the cure.
 - d. BMI had no significant effect on the cure.
- 6) Patients who were at Stage III had ... odds of being cured in the present study.
 - a. lower
 - b. higher
 - c. similar
 - d. significantly lower
- 7) In patients at Stage I compared with those at Stage III in the present study, RFS was
 - a. low.
 - b. high.
 - c. similar.
 - d. significantly high.
- 8) Patients with pelvic lymphadenopathy detected via computed tomography scanning had ... odds of remaining uncured in the present study.
 - a. higher
 - b. lower
 - c. significantly higher
 - d. similar
- 9) Based on the achieved results, what percentage of the study population had rectal cancer?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 80%

- 10) Which of the following surgical types was not used in the present study?
 - a. LAR (low anterior resection)
 - b. Total colectomy
 - c. APR (Abdominoperineal resection)
 - d. VLAR (very low anterior resection)
- 11) Which one of the following variables affected short-term RFS in the present study?
 - a. BMI
 - b. Abdominal pain
 - c. LNR (lymph node ratio)
 - d. TNM stage
- 12) Pelvic lymph node involvement as detected by CT scanning ... the incidence of long-term RFS in the present study.
 - a. decreased
 - b. increased
 - c. significantly decreased
 - d. significantly increased
- 13) How did the metastasis of pelvic lymph nodes affect rectal cancer recurrence in the present study?
 - a. It had no effect.
 - b. It had an effect, but it was not significant.
 - c. It had a significant effect.
 - d. a & b
- 14) How did LNR affect recurrence in the present study?
 - a. LNR did not affect recurrence.
 - b. LNR>0.2 had a higher recurrence rate.
 - c. LNR<0.2 had a higher recurrence rate.
 - d. LNR<0.5 had a higher recurrence rate.
- 15) Did primary complaints of abdominal pain affect RFS in the current study?
 - a. Yes, they caused worse RFS.
 - b. Yes, they caused better RFS.
 - c. No, they did not.
 - d. Yes, they had a significant effect.
- 16) Were factors affecting short-term rectal cancer recurrence different from those influencing its long-term outcome in the present study?
 - a. Yes, definitely
 - b. Yes
 - c. Maybe
 - d. No
- 17) What is the standard treatment for locally advanced rectal cancer?
 - a. Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy
 - b. Total mesorectal excision (TME)
 - c. a & b
 - d. None of the above
- 18) In which of the following centers was data collection done for the present study?
 - a. Colorectal Surgery Department of Nemazee Hospital
 - b. Colorectal Surgery Department of Shahid Faghihi Hospital
 - c. Radiotherapy Department of Shahid Faghihi Hospital
 - d. None of the above

- 19) What is the most accepted classification system to define rectal tumor invasion?
- Tumor size staging
 - TNM staging
 - Clinical staging
 - None of the above
- 20) Which factor shows a poor prognosis in patients with rectal cancer?
- Lower Hb levels
 - High blood glucose levels
 - Lower BMI
 - All of the above