

Interpreting for Cancer Genetics Pre/Post Questionnaire

Please circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is a chromosome?
 - a. A segment of a gene that codes for a particular trait or function.
 - b. A genetic test.
 - c. A form of cancer.
 - d. A strand of DNA.
2. What is a gene?
 - a. A segment of a chromosome that codes for a particular trait or function.
 - b. A pre-cancerous condition.
 - c. All the DNA in a person's body.
 - d. The structure that converts food to energy in a cell.
3. How many chromosomes does a human being typically have?
 - a. 2
 - b. 23
 - c. 46
 - d. 92
4. What is a gene variant?
 - a. Changes to the number or structure of the chromosomes.
 - b. A change in a gene from what is considered typical.
 - c. A blood test.
 - d. A change in a person's immune system.
5. What is cancer?
 - a. A condition in which abnormal cells replicate out of control.
 - b. A lump that can be removed by surgery.
 - c. A terminal disease caused by exposure to chemicals.
 - d. A genetic condition passed from generation to generation.
6. What are the causes of sporadic cancer?
 - a. Genetic changes due to aging and to inherited genes.
 - b. Random genetic changes due to aging and environmental causes.
 - c. Exposure to a chemical carcinogen and a genetic predisposition.
 - d. Various gene variants passed down from generation to generation.
7. What is the general purpose of genetic counseling?
 - a. To help diagnose cancer.
 - b. To gather information so as to advise doctors on prescribing cancer medication.

- c. To assess patient risk, to educate patients about genetics, and to support patients while sharing test results.
 - d. To provide psychotherapy for caregivers of people with cancer.
8. What is GINA?
- a. A federal law that protects patients from discrimination based on language and country of national origin.
 - b. A type of genetic testing.
 - c. The name of a gene variant that increases a patient's risk of getting certain types of cancer.
 - d. A federal law that protects patients from discrimination by employers or by health insurance companies based on their genetic information.
9. What is a genetic test?
- a. A laboratory test to determine if an individual has cancer.
 - b. A laboratory test to determine if a person has a chromosome abnormality or a gene variant.
 - c. A laboratory test to determine the levels of specific chemicals in blood.
 - d. All of the above.
10. What is the difference between germline testing and tumor testing?
- a. Germline testing looks for infection in the genes, while tumor testing helps doctors choose the best treatment for a specific cancer.
 - b. Germline testing looks for a gene variant that could raise a person's risk of cancer, while tumor testing provides genetic information that helps in choosing the most effective therapy to treat the cancer.
 - c. Germline testing checks for cancer in the whole body, while tumor testing checks for cancer in a particular organ.
 - d. Germline testing is done in multiple generations to look for a gene variant associated with cancer, while tumor testing checks to see if a tumor is cancerous.