

# CervixCheck

## Pap Test Learning Module Pre-Test

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Please complete the following pre-test prior to proceeding to Section 2.  
The Answer Key is provided in Appendix 3.

### Instructions for Test Completion

- For **multiple choice questions**, please circle one or more answers as appropriate.
- For **open-ended questions**, please write your answers on the lines provided.
- For **short answer questions**, please write your answers in the space provided.

**1. CervixCheck, CancerCare Manitoba is needed because (select all that apply):**

- a. organized cervical cancer screening programs reduce the cervical cancer incidence and mortality
- b. having regular Pap tests can prevent most cervical cancers
- c. all patients who develop cervical cancer in Manitoba have not had regular Pap tests
- d. the majority of patients who develop cervical cancer in Manitoba have not had regular Pap tests
- e. the program will remind clients and physicians when Pap tests or follow-up is overdue

**2. Which of the following is not a risk factor for cervical cancer?**

- a. Not having regular Pap tests
- b. Persistent HPV infection
- c. A first degree relative diagnosed with cervical cancer

**3. Name four higher risk groups who may be less likely to be screened.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

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**4. List five reasons why an eligible client may be reluctant to have a Pap test.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

**5. List six populations that may have special learning, counseling and/or educational needs.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. A persistent infection with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is recognized as the main risk factor for cervical cancer.**

- a. True
- b. False

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**7. If a client appears apprehensive before the exam, it is best to:**

- a. reassure them and press forward
- b. tell them that there is nothing to worry about
- c. ask open-ended questions about their apprehension about the Pap procedure

**8. List three things that you can do to increase a client's physical and emotional comfort during the exam.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**9. According to the post-hysterectomy screening guidelines, screening of the vaginal vault is not necessary if the hysterectomy was performed for a malignant condition.**

- a. True
- b. False

**10. Which of the following clients is at risk for infection with HPV? Select all that apply.**

- a. Mary who has only had sex once in her lifetime over 20 years ago
- b. Eve who has worked as a sex trade worker for the last 15 years
- c. Sally who started having sex at 14 and has smoke a pack of cigarettes every day for the past 5 years

**11. List five abnormal findings of the ectocervix.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

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**12. Which of the following are abnormal findings on the cervix that should be investigated appropriately or referred to a specialist? Select all that apply.**

- a. Friable tissue (soft, eroded)
- b. Red patchy areas
- c. Abnormal bleeding, and inflammation
- d. Granular areas, white patches
- e. Pink colour
- f. Lesions

**13. Name the three sampling areas of the cervix.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**14. What are the ideal client conditions for cervical screening?**

- a. Avoidance of vaginal douching for 24 hours before the test
- b. Avoidance of use of contraceptive creams or jellies for 24 hours before the test
- c. Avoidance of intercourse for 24 hours before the test
- d. Mid-menstrual cycle
- e. During menses

**15. A smaller and narrower speculum should be used with:**

- a. Clients with vaginismus
- b. Nulliparous clients
- c. Circumcised clients
- d. Clients whose vaginal orifices have contracted post-menopausally

**16. It is acceptable to lubricate the speculum with:**

- a. Lubricating jelly
- b. Warm water
- c. Vaseline

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**17. An acceptable way to insert the speculum is (select all that apply):**

- a. With the blade tips against the upper (anterior) wall of the vagina
- b. At an oblique angle
- c. With the speculum closed
- d. With the speculum slightly opened
- e. The speculum is angled 45° downward toward the small of the client's back

**18. The best way to reposition a speculum for a client with a cervix with posterior orientation is:**

- a. to reinsert less deeply and anteriorly, with the base of the lower blade actually compressing the anterior wall of the vagina.
- b. to insert the speculum more deeply and posteriorly through compression of the perineal tissue. The blade tips will slip under the cervix into the posterior fornix.
- c. by choosing a plastic speculum of a larger size and reinserting as you did prior.

**19. The correct way to obtain a broom specimen is by rotating the broom in the endocervical canal:**

- a. Counterclockwise 360°, once.
- b. Clockwise, 360° twice
- c. Clockwise, 360° five times.

**20. When using the dual sampling technique with a liquid medium, a plastic spatula and plastic cytobrush with perforated ends should be used in order to break off into the liquid medium.**

- a. True
- b. False

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**21. If sexually transmitted infections specimens need to be collected, they should be taken prior to the cervical specimen.**

- a. True
- b. False

**22. The broom-like device collects cells from the ectocervix and endocervix simultaneously.**

- a. True
- b. False

**23. If a clinician uses the Rovers Cervex Brush, they should select 'Cytobrush' when completing the cytology requisition form instrument section.**

- a. True
- b. False

<b>SPECIMEN PREPARATION:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Liquid based cytology	<input type="checkbox"/> Conventional cytology	
<b>INSTRUMENT(S):</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Broom	<input type="checkbox"/> Spatula	<input type="checkbox"/> Cytobrush
<b>SOURCE:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cervix	<input type="checkbox"/> Vagina	

**24. The HCP should avoid touching the head of the broom while detaching it into the liquid medium.**

- a. True
- b. False

**25. The specimen and the cytology requisition should both be labeled with matching (select all that apply):**

- a. First name
- b. Last name
- c. PHIN
- d. Date of birth

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**26. List four key things that should be discussed with the client after the examination.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

**27. Name four scenarios in which the laboratory would reject a specimen?**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

**28. During a Pap test visit, when does the HCP seek to obtain informed verbal consent from the client?**

- a. At the start of the consultation
- b. After you have explained the external exam, speculum exam and the Pap test procedure and before you begin
- c. After completing the external exam, speculum exam and the Pap test

**29. Is the HCP legally responsible to protect confidentiality of the client's health information?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**30. In order for nurses, clinical assistants and physician assistants to properly identify themselves as the specimen taker on the cytology requisition form, they should obtain a CervixCheck Provider Number from CervixCheck.**

- a. True
- b. False

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**31. A client had a colposcopy and was investigated and/or treated for a cervical abnormality. They completed their care with the colposcopist and the colposcopist has discharged them back to the routine care of their regular HCP. The HCP has just done a follow-up Pap test and it shows ASC-US. What is the recommended management?**

**32. A health care provider has a client who had a Pap test four years ago and it showed ASC-US. The next Pap test has just been done and it has shown ASC-US. What is the recommended management?**