# Quiz 1

1. Which subsite is part of the Anterior Wall of the Nasopharynx
   1. Pharyngeal fornix
   2. Cricoid
   3. Choana
   4. Both A and C
2. The landmarks in the head and neck that divide the lymph node levels include:
   1. Cricoid Cartilage, clavicle, sternum
   2. Clavicle, Internal Jugular vein, hyoid bone
   3. Cricoid Cartilage, sternum, mandible
   4. Vallecula, clavicle, mandible
3. Regional lymph nodes of the pharynx include:
   1. Internal jugular nodes
   2. Level I nodes
   3. Retropharyngeal nodes
   4. All of the above
4. Which of the following is true:
   1. HPV is not a significant risk factor for pharynx
   2. Pharynx cancer rates are highest in developing countries
   3. Both incidence and mortality rates for pharynx cancer has been decreasing in the US since 1995
   4. Incidence and mortality is higher for whites than blacks for pharynx cancer.
5. Which of the following is true
   1. Pharynx cancer survivors are at high risk of a second primary cancer
   2. HPV+ status is associated with poorer survival outcomes for pharynx
   3. Most pharynx cases are diagnosed at an early stage
   4. It is rare to have lymph node involvement with pharynx cancer

# Quiz 2

1. Rouviere’s node is part of what lymph node chain?
   1. Suboccipital
   2. Parapharngeal
   3. Surpaclavicular
   4. Retropharyngeal
2. For summary stage, direct extension from the oropharynx to the anterior 2/3’s of the tongue (no additional mets identified) would be staged as…
   1. 1-Localized
   2. 2-Regional by direct extension
   3. 5-Regional NOS
   4. 7-Distant metastasis
3. The rules for classification for pathologic staging require what in order to assign a pT?
   1. Core biopsy of the primary tumor
   2. Resection of the primary tumor with negative margins
   3. Resection of the primary tumor with a description of any grossly positive margins as described by the surgeon.
   4. Total pharyngectomy
4. If a head and neck tumor is described as unresectable, this means:
   1. Tumor cannot be completely removed by surgery
   2. There are comorbid conditions that prevent surgery
   3. Localized control of disease will not be achieved with surgery
   4. Both A and C
5. If a patient has pharyngectomy with total mandibular resection, which surgery code should be used?
   1. 27 Excisional Biopsy
   2. 41 Pharyngectomy with Laryngectomy
   3. 42 Pharyngectomy with mandibulectomy
   4. 50 Radial pharyngectomy