Oropharyngeal Cancer and HPV: An Emerging Epidemic
Test Your Knowledge!

1. HPV positive oropharyngeal cancers are now being considered as a separate disease process from HPV negative oral cancers.
   a. True
   b. False

2. The incidence of squamous cell carcinoma of the anterior two thirds of the tongue has been increasing in Caucasian males and females in the United States.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The most common presentation sign or symptom of an HPV positive oropharyngeal cancer is _______.
   a. An ipsilateral neck mass
   b. Dysphagia
   c. Sore throat
   d. A tonsillar lesion

4. The routine use of oral cancer screening devices are included in the recommendations from the National Cancer Institute and the American Dental Association.
   a. True
   b. False

5. Treatment for individuals diagnosed with an HPV positive oropharyngeal cancer is most likely to follow the same guidelines as treatment for an HPV negative oral cancer.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Which of the following symptoms require follow-up with a patient?
   a. Unexplained chronic hoarseness
   b. Change in swallowing pattern
   c. Unilateral cervical lymph node fixed, firm swelling
   d. All of the above
7. One of the strategies for vaccinating boys and girls against the HPV virus is to

a. Increase herd immunity  
b. Prevent STD’s  
c. Reduce the incidence of cancer  
d. All of the above

8. A comprehensive head and neck examination should be a regular part of which of the following?

a. New patient exam  
b. Dental hygiene care appointments  
c. Restorative dental care appointments  
d. A and B

9. A definitive diagnosis for any oral and oropharyngeal cancer is made with which of the following?

a. Toluidine blue staining  
b. Cytological smear testing  
c. Salivary test analysis  
d. Scalpel biopsy

10. Which of the following side effects can be expected during radiation therapy for a head and neck cancer?

a. Oral mucositis  
b. Difficulties eating, swallowing and speaking  
c. Osteonecrosis  
d. All of the above