

Vulvar Cancer – QUESTIONS

Clinical Case Conference
UCSD Radiation Oncology
SA-CME

1. According to the GOG 88 (Stehman) trial for vulvar cancer, which of the following outcomes is associated with patients who undergo definitive groin irradiation compared to groin dissection alone, each in conjunction with a radical vulvectomy?
 - a. A. Worse local control and worse survival rates
 - b. Similar local control and similar survival rates
 - c. Improved local control and improved survival rates
 - d. Improved local control and similar survival rates
2. According to the GOG trial (Stehman) for vulvar cancers with clinically negative groin nodes, patients who underwent groin dissection versus groin irradiation experienced which of the following progression-free interval and overall survival results?

<u>Progression-Free Interval</u>	<u>Overall Survival</u>
a. Improved	Improved
b. Worse	Worse
c. Improved	No difference
d. No difference	No difference
3. What is the minimum tumor-free pathologic margin in fixed tissue required to minimize the risk of local recurrence for patients who have undergone surgery for vulvar cancer?
 - a. 2 to 4 mm
 - b. 5 to 7 mm
 - c. >8 mm
 - d. >10 mm
4. According to the GOG trial (Homesley), what is the 2-year survival rate for patients with positive inguinofemoral lymph nodes treated with radiation therapy to the pelvis and groin versus those treated with pelvic lymph node dissection?

<u>Radiation Therapy Group</u>	<u>Pelvic Lymph Node Dissection Group</u>
a. 54%	68%
b. 68%	54%
c. 73%	82%
d. 82%	73%
5. Which of the following AJCC stage groups is associated with a 2.5-cm squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva with bilateral inguinal lymph node metastases and no evidence of metastatic disease?
 - a. IIIA
 - b. IIIB
 - c. IVA
 - d. IVB