UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:-

B.Sc. (Intercal)

Immunology C319: Neoplasia and its Treatment

COURSE CODE : IMMNC319

UNIT VALUE

: 0.50

DATE

: 20-MAY-05

TIME

: 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

IMMNC319 NEOPLASIA AND ITS TREATMENT

You should take approximately 60 minutes for each essay and approximately 20 minutes for each short note.

Please answer each question in a separate book and write the question number clearly on each front page.

The fraction of the marks allocated to each section is as follows:

Section A: 120/180

Section B: 60/180

The in-course assessment constituted 15% of the final mark.

TURN OVER

IMMNC319 NEOPLASIA AND ITS TREATMENT

SECTION A:

Choose TWO essays from the list below:

- 1. Describe how the metabolism of carcinogens can lead to the generation of chemically reactive, mutagenic metabolites. To what extent can this explain the phenomenon of chemical carcinogenesis?
- 2. What factors contribute to the lack of an effective immune response against most cancers? Suggest possible ways that these may be overcome by novel treatment strategies.
- 3. "Leukaemias have been used as a model for the development of cancer, and our understanding of this has led to novel forms of treatment". Discuss.
- 4. What has our understanding of oncogenic viruses in animals taught us about human cancer?

SECTION B:

Write short notes on **THREE** of the following:

- 1. What sorts of evidence would one require to demonstrate causality in cancer? Illustrate your answer with a particular example.
- 2. Discuss the role of tamoxifen and aromatase inhibitors in the treatment and prevention of breast cancer. Why should tamoxifen and aromatase inhibitors not be used together?
- 3. What gene defects are associated with the development of colon carcinoma?
- 4. Role of tumour markers in diagnosis of cancer.
- 5. Mechanisms involved in tumour invasion and metastasis.
- 6. How do cancer cells override cell cycle regulation in the G1 phase?
- 7. "Adult stem cells are more flexible than was previously thought". Comment on this statement.

END OF PAPER