

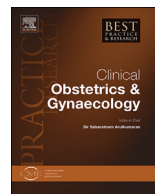


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Human papilloma virus in gynaecology: Multiple choice questions for Vol. 47

1. Common outcomes of Human Papillomavirus Infection is/are which of the following?
 - a) High grade neoplasia and cancer
 - b) Asymptomatic infection
 - c) Benign self-limiting disease
 - d) Abortive infection
 - e) Low grade neoplasia and productive infection
2. Regarding HPV interaction with the immune system which of the following is/are true?
 - a) The HPV16 E5 protein reduces surface MHC1 levels on the infected cell
 - b) Interferon kappa is a cytokine produced by T cells to control infection
 - c) The HPV16 proteins that drive neoplasia are also involved in immune evasion
 - d) The process of immune regression has been well studied because of the availability of relevant animal models of HPV-associated disease
 - e) The extent of productive infection is controlled by immune surveillance by skin-resident T cells
3. Which of the following is are true regarding high risk HPV proteins?
 - a) E6 affects both Jak/Stat signalling and peptide presentation
 - b) E6 affects Jak/Stat signalling only
 - c) E7 affects both Jak/Stat signalling and peptide presentation
 - d) E7 affects Jak/Stat signalling only
 - e) E7 affects peptide presentation only
4. Further concerning the HPV E6 and E7 gene products which of the following is/are true?
 - a) These are only found in the high risk HPV types
 - b) They have evolved during virus evolution to cause cancer
 - c) E6 restricts the loss of infected cells from the basal layer
 - d) These genes are always integrated in high risk HPV-associated cancers
 - e) Both low and high risk E7 drive cell cycle entry in the upper epithelial layers
5. Our current knowledge of HPV-associated cancers suggests which of the following?
 - a) Most cervical cancers occur at the cervical transformation zone
 - b) High risk HPV types are a homogeneous group of viruses
 - c) Low risk HPV types are never associated with cancer
 - d) The E1 and E2 regulatory genes need to be retained in HPV-associated cancers
 - e) Some Beta HPV types are thought to cause cancer via a hit and run mechanism

6. A 54yo Para 3 attends your practice after her cervical cytology was reported as HSIL. You take a colposcopy-guided cervical punch biopsy and confirm presence of CIN3. She is asking about treatment options. Which of the following therapies is not considered appropriate?
- LEEP/LLETZ
 - Hysterectomy
 - Cold knife conisation
 - Carbon dioxide laser conisation
 - Cryotherapy
7. Which step(s) is/are required for the induction of an antigen-specific CD8⁺T cell response?
- Recognition of an invading pathogen by the innate immune system
 - Migration of APCs carrying foreign antigen from the site of infection to draining lymph nodes
 - Presentation of antigens to naïve CD8⁺T cells by professional APCs
 - Antigen presented in complex with major histocompatibility complex II
 - Proteins from the pathogen present in the cytosol
8. Which of the following is/are true regarding immune activation in the presence of HPV?
- The ligation of PRRs by PAMPs in an invading pathogen signals danger to cells of the innate immune system
 - The ligation of PRRs by PAMPs in an invading pathogen initiates a cascade of cytokines and antimicrobial compounds that direct host defense responses.
 - PRR stimulation induces dendritic cell (DC) maturation to stabilize major histo-compatibility complex (MHC) molecules on their surface
 - PRR stimulation induces dendritic cell (DC) maturation to induce the expression of costimulatory molecules on APCs.
 - The defining feature of professional APCs is the expression of CD80 and CD86
9. Which of the following is/are true regarding HPV proteins L1 and L2?
- L1 encodes the viral capsid proteins
 - L2 encodes the viral capsid proteins
 - Both L1 and L2 are necessary for the initial infection of the basal layer of epithelium
 - After primary HPV infection, the expression of L1 is undetectable in basal cell areas and in HPV-associated malignancies
 - After primary HPV infection, the expression of L2 is undetectable in basal cell areas and in HPV-associated malignancies
10. Which of the following is/are true regarding HPV protein E2?
- E2 is expressed as a late sequelae after infection
 - E2 plays a pivotal role in transcriptional regulation
 - E2 plays a pivotal role in viral DNA replication
 - E2 is a positive regulator for the HPV oncogene E6
 - E2 is a positive regulator for the HPV oncogene E7
11. Which of the following is/are true regarding HPV proteins E6 and E7?
- E6 binds to and inactivates the retinoblastoma gene product, pRb, leading to uncontrolled cellular proliferation
 - E7 binds to p53 resulting in its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation thereby inhibiting apoptosis
 - Protein binding to p53 inhibits apoptosis
 - HPV-infected tumor cells can escape immune attack through E6 and E7 antigen loss
 - Regressing oncogenic lesions are typically infiltrated by CD8⁺T cells specific for the oncoproteins E6 and E7
12. Which HPV proteins would be a good target(s) for a therapeutic vaccine?
- L1
 - L2

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