Answer form for the article titled “The importance of molecular classification of endometrial carcinomas in clinical practice: how to apply it and difficulties in application” within the scope of CME/CPD

1. Within the scope of The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) project, endometrial carcinomas were divided into genomic subtypes with clinicopathologic, prognostic and therapeutic differences. Which of the followings is not one of these molecular subgroups?
   a. POLE-ultramutated endometrial carcinoma
   b. MSI/MMRd-Hypermutated endometrial carcinoma
   c. P53 abnormal endometrial carcinoma
   d. BRCA1 mutant endometrial carcinoma

2. Which of the following molecular subtypes of endometrial carcinomas has a very favourable clinical course in comparison to others, regardless of the tumor histotype and histological grade?
   a. P53 abnormal/copy number high endometrial carcinoma
   b. POLE-ultramutated endometrial carcinoma
   c. No specific molecular profile (NSMP) endometrial carcinoma
   d. MSI/MMRd-Hypermutated endometrial carcinoma

   I. POLE-ultramutated endometrial carcinoma.
   II. P53 abnormal/copy number high endometrial carcinoma.
   III. MSI/MMRd-Hypermutated endometrial carcinoma.
   IV. No specific molecular profile (NSMP) endometrial carcinoma.

3. Which of the molecular subtype pairs of endometrial carcinomas can be good candidates for anti-PD1/PDL1 immune checkpoint inhibitory (ICI) therapies in comparison to others?
   a. I, II
   b. I, III
   c. II, III
   d. II, IV

4. Which of the following molecular subgroups of endometrial carcinomas may be associated with Lynch syndrome?
   a. P53 abnormal/copy number high endometrial carcinoma
   b. POLE-ultramutated endometrial carcinoma
   c. No specific molecular profile (NSMP) endometrial carcinoma
   d. MSI/MMRd-Hypermutated endometrial carcinoma

5. Which of the following tests is recommended as the first step according to the algorithm for the molecular classification of endometrial carcinomas?
   a. POLE mutation analysis
   b. MMR deficiency test by immunohistochemistry
   c. P53 testing
   d. MSI testing

6. “Multiple classifier” endometrial carcinomas (EC) harbor molecular features of different combinations of two or three molecular subgroups. An example of a multiple classifier EC harboring pathogenic POLE mutation, abnormal p53 and high microsatellite instability is expected to behave like a ………
   Choose the most appropriate option for the blank.
   a. Single classifier-POLEmut EC
   b. Single-classifier p53abn EC
   c. Single-classifier MMR deficient EC
   d. Single-classifier MSI-H EC
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1st Question
A B C D

2nd Question
A B C D

3rd Question
A B C D

4th Question
A B C D

5th Question
A B C D

6th Question
A B C D

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