Correct answers

1. What are genetic markers used for in medicine?

a) for the classification of plants and animals

b) to select the best therapy for the patient

c) to assess morphological features

2. Full molecular characteristic of patients is possible thanks to:

a) next-generation sequencing

b) omaging tests

c) single gene expression studies

3. What is an exome?

a) the non-coding part of the genome

b) the coding part of the genome

c) no correct answer

4. Where are microRNAs mainly obtained for diagnostic purposes?

a) blood

b) saliva

c) urine

5. What is responsible for the development of cancer?

a) the formation of genetic changes in a healthy cell and its transformation into a cancer cell

b) the process of multiplication of cancer cells

c) both answers are correct

6. The causes of cancer are:

a) lifestyle

b) genetic changes

c) both answers are correct

7. The presence of BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations in patients with breast or ovarian cancer enables:

a) providing preventive care to family members of patients with these mutations

b) referral of the patient's family members for genetic tests and possible early detection of cancer

c) both answers are correct

8. in which field genetic and molecular tests are used:

a) in pathomorphology

b) in oncology

c) both answers are correct

9. In what time did the MUB's Academic Center for Pathomorphological, Genetic and Molecular Diagnostics sequence the genome of the SARS-CoV-2 virus?

a) in 3 days

b) in 5 days

c) in 14 days

10. What is the name of the map monitoring SARS-COV-2 variants and mutations?

a) Map RT-COVAR

b) Map Covid+

c) Map Cov-Sar 2