Flex Therapist CEUs

Exercise Effects on Cancer Survivors

- 1. Exercise plays a role in all of the following ways in people with and without cancer, except for:
- A. Exercise reduces C-reactive protein.
- B. Exercise reduces tumor necrosis factor-alpha.
- C. Exercise reduces IL10.
- D. Exercise reduces IL6.
- 2. There is moderate-quality to high-quality evidence that there is a significant difference with which of the following after completion of an exercise program compared with usual care?
- A. Inflammatory markers
- B. Usual walking-speed
- C. Sit-to-stand ability
- D. None of the above
- 3. Exercise can play a significant role in reducing fatigue, particularly in people with:
- A. Solid tumors
- B. Hematological malignancies
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of the above
- 4. The review demonstrated a significant effect of exercise in reducing fatigue in people:
- A. Undergoing treatment
- **B.** After treatment
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of the above
- 5. The significant reductions in fatigue were accompanied by significant improvements in walking endurance.
- A. True
- B. False

6. The results in this review suggest that exercise does increase certain pro- inflammatory markers, which contribute to cancer risk and tumor development.
A. True B. False
7. Moderate-intensity exercise has a greater effect on reducing fatigue and increasing walking endurance than either high-intensity or low-intensity exercise.
A. True B. False
8. The current recommendations for exercise for people with cancer are that they complete at least minutes of moderate-intensity exercise per week, with a combination of aerobic and resistance exercise to achieve this goal.
A. 60 B. 90
C. 150
D. 180

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