

- 156 . Based on the information presented in the passage, about patients from the followed-up population proved to have prostate abnormalities after some years.
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- 157 . The main purpose of these series of studies is to answer the question of whether
- benign prostate cases could develop into malignancies in the course of time
 - cases decided as cancerous could prove to be benign in the course of time
 - present techniques of biopsy are reliable indicators of the existence of cancer
 - family history can be considered as a reliable predictor of prostate cancer
- 158 . Based on the results of the present study, patients who at the time of initial examination were more likely to develop prostate cancer in the subsequent years.
- underwent the needle biopsy technique
 - failed to follow prescriptions
 - had a family history of prostate cancer
 - suffered from obesity
- 159 . The one claim that the author makes as the most likely reason for the observed results is
- when examining obese men, needle biopsy loses its sensitivity in finding cancerous cells
 - obesity contributes to the development of prostate cancer early in the follow-up
 - family history may contribute to the development of prostate cancer
 - diagnosis of benign conditions has lost its credibility over years
- 160 . The factor that causes the biology of what was observed to become less clear is that
- tumors were invariably missed in the initial biopsy
 - the association between the body size and prostate size was not found
 - cancers were observed only in the initial years of the follow-up period
 - only some subpopulations of men developed cancer

موفق باشید