

Mark each numbered statement as true (A) or false (B).

Concerning the article entitled 'The tale of two embolisations':

1. In the vast majority of patients, massive haemoptysis originates from the bronchial circulation more so than the pulmonary circulation in the vast majority of patients.
2. Bronchial artery embolisation has been used as preferential treatment for recurrent and massive haemoptysis since 1973.
3. Rasmussen aneurysm is a common cause of recurrent and sometimes massive haemoptysis in patients with cavitary pulmonary tuberculosis.

Concerning the article entitled 'An unusual case of intrahepatic portosystemic venous shunt':

4. Intrahepatic shunts are more common than extrahepatic, and occur between intrahepatic portal veins and systemic veins.
5. Pathogenesis of intrahepatic, non-tumorous portosystemic shunts may be due to portal hypertension.

Concerning the article entitled 'Pseudoachondroplasia: Report on a South African family':

6. Affected individuals are born with normal facies and abnormal length.
7. False achondroplasia is an autosomal recessive skeletal dysplasia that results in micromelic short stature, severe brachydactyly with markedly lax small joints and malalignment of lower limbs due to laxity of large joints.
8. Pseudoachondroplasia is the most common of the group of disorders under the term spondylo-epi-metaphyseal dysplasia.
9. Mutations of the COMP gene, encoding the cartilage oligomeric mineral protein, cause pseudoachondroplasia.

Concerning the article entitled 'The pattern and prevalence of vertebral artery injury in patients with cervical spine fractures':

10. Risk factors for vertebral artery injury include facet joint dislocations and fractures of the vertebral bodies of the 1st - 3rd cervical vertebrae.

11. Fractures through/involving the transverse foramina of the cervical vertebrae have up to 78% incidence of vertebral artery injury.
12. A grade IV injury of the vertebral artery according to the Blunt Carotid and Vertebral Artery Injuries (BCVI) Grading System includes transection and total occlusion of the vessel.
13. Grade IV injuries of the vertebral arteries are associated with a 22% risk of stroke and a 44% risk of mortality.

Concerning the article entitled 'Primary extradural meningioma arising from the calvarium':

14. Primary EDM represents a meningioma that arises in any tissue, without direct extension from an intracranial tumour.
15. These tumours have previously been variously named as extracranial, ectopic, extradural, extraneuraxial, cutaneous, calvarial or intraosseous meningiomas.
16. The most common MRI appearance is that of a hyperintense T1W and hypointense T2W bone lesion that shows intense homogeneous contrast enhancement following intravenous gadolinium administration.
17. On CT examination, the part of the skull that is involved usually has a hyperdense osteolytic appearance and demonstrates no intense contrast enhancement.

Concerning the article entitled 'Urachal remnant carcinoma – a rare entity':

18. In early fetal development, the ventral cloaca (precursor of the urinary bladder) is connected to the allantois via the urachus, which undergoes progressive involution, resulting in an obliterated, fibrous cord by 32 weeks' gestation.
19. Patients with urachal remnant carcinoma present early with haematuria, dysuria, abdominal pain, umbilical mass or bloody mucoid discharge.
20. CT is pivotal in tumour staging, demonstrating local extent of disease, pelvic lymphadenopathy and systemic spread with perilesional fat stranding highly specific for malignancy.

A maximum of 5 CEUs will be awarded per correctly answered and completed test.

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