CPD QUESTIONNAIRE

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

Regarding multimodal magnetic resonance imaging and diagnostic accuracy in brain tumours:

1. Multimodal MRI techniques increase diagnostic accuracy and should be performed in the work-up of brain tumours.
2. Conventional MRI sequences provide anatomical and structural information about the relation of a brain tumour to the surrounding tissue.
3. Multimodal MRI techniques include diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), perfusion-weighted imaging (PWI), MR spectroscopy (MRS), diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and functional MRI (fMRI).
4. PWI provides additional information about the metabolic properties of tumours and surrounding brain tissue, whereas MRS provides information about the blood volume (CBV) of the tumours and the peritumoural oedema.

With regard to the value of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) in evaluating the response of carcinoma of the cervix treated with chemoradiotherapy:

5. The study showed promising results in the ability of ADC to identify early tumour response to therapy.
6. ADC values for cervical carcinoma increased after treatment with chemoradiation with responders showing a larger change in ADC values than nonresponders.
7. Cervical carcinoma is the most common gynaecological malignancy in women.

Concerning agenesis of the dorsal mesentery presenting in an adolescent:

8. Agenesis of the dorsal mesentery is a common occurrence that usually presents in children.
9. The dorsal mesentery gives rise to the lesser omentum, falciform ligament and the visceral peritoneum of the liver.

In acute mesenteroaxial gastric volvulus:

10. Acute gastric volvulus is an uncommon but easily recognised surgical emergency with highly specific clinical symptoms.
11. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) has been underutilised in the diagnosis of gastric volvulus.

Regarding the interpretation and value of MR CSF flow studies for paediatric neurosurgery:

12. Phase-contrast MR imaging (PC-MRI) is a rapid, simple and non-invasive technique that is sensitive to CSF flow.
13. Indications for CSF flow studies in children include assessment and functionality of shunt treatment in patients with hydrocephalus, and hydrocephalus associated with achondroplasia.
14. There is no role for CSF flow studies in Chiari I malformation, confirmation of aqueductal stenosis or in determining patency of a third ventriculostomy.

In the evaluation of extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma:

15. When Ewing's sarcoma arises in soft tissue rather than bone, it is referred to as extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma (ESS).
16. If the mass is located near bone, it might result in cortical erosion and/or a periosteal reaction.

With regard to incidental cardiac findings on non-cardiac CT examination of the thorax:

17. Motion-free cardiac images require synchronisation of image acquisition with the cardiac cycle (cardiac 'gating' or 'triggering').
18. Atrial septal rupture after myocardial infarction is a rare complication with a reported incidence of 1 - 2%.

In computerised tomography brain (CTB) studies of the paediatric mandibular condyle:

19. The article highlights the importance of routinely reviewing the mandibular condyle on computerised tomography brain studies in a trauma setting.
20. Overlooking mandibular fractures may have long-term consequences including facial asymmetry, malocclusion and ankylosis.

We are pleased to announce that the number of CEUs per test has been increased to 5.

CPD Instructions:

1. CPD questionnaires must be completed online by going directly (not via Google) to www.cpdjournals.co.za, and registering. You will then receive an email notifying you of your username and password for subsequent logging on.
2. Read the articles in the journal to find the answers to the questions.
3. After completing the questionnaire, you can check the answers and print your own CPD certificate.
4. Please contact Gertude Fani on 021 681 7200 or gertrude@hmpg.co.za in the event of queries.

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