

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE

Give one correct answer for each question

1. Regarding ALCAPA, which one of the following statements is false?

- A. The acronym ALCAPA stands for 'anomalous left coronary artery originating from the pulmonary artery'.
- B. It is not usually associated with a high infant mortality rate.
- C. It presents with myocardial ischaemia and/or cardiac failure in infants.
- D. The treatment of choice is surgical correction to re-establish a two-coronary artery perfusion system.

2. Which one of the following is true concerning the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) in children?

- A. The diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in children presents no challenge.
- B. Lateral chest radiographs are infrequently utilised to assist with the diagnosis of PTB in children.
- C. Most attention should be paid to the area anterior to a line extended from the anterior tracheal wall and below the right upper lobe bronchus when assessing the CXR for lymphadenopathy in children with suspected PTB.
- D. The precarinal zone on CXR has a low sensitivity and specificity.

3. Which one of the following statements is false?

- A. Alexander disease was originally described by Alexander in 1949.
- B. It typically presents with parieto-occipital preponderance of white matter abnormalities and microencephaly.
- C. It is a rare, fatal, nonfamilial leucoencephalopathy.
- D. Alexander disease is caused by astrocyte dysfunction characterised by missense mutation in the genes coding for glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP).

4. Identify one false statement.

- A. Aortic stenosis is the most commonly encountered valvular disease in developed countries.
- B. Patients unfit for surgical valve replacement may require transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).
- C. TAVI involves the delivery of a prosthetic valve, through the femoral artery, by means of a Retroflex delivery system.
- D. TAVI is no longer a popular treatment for symptomatic aortic stenosis in patients unfit for conventional surgery.

5. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is a class of highly aggressive central nervous system tumours.
- B. Gliomas are subdivided into astrocytomas and oligodendrogliomas.
- C. Surgery, chemotherapy and radiation therapy achieve great success in the management of glioblastoma.
- D. Glioblastoma multiforme demonstrates a high degree of heterogeneity in both its pathological and radiological appearance.

6. Identify the one correct statement among the following choices.

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis is a debilitating disease, affecting mostly white men,

with a male:female ratio of about 6:1, within the age group of 15 - 35 years of age.

- B. Early lumbar axial ankylosis and spinal involvement is less marked in male patients with early radiographic signs of hip involvement.
- C. Ankylosing spondylitis is not associated with diseases such as ulcerative colitis, iritis and aortic insufficiency.
- D. The prognosis is not affected by age at first presentation, or the radiological grade, as defined by either the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Radiology Index (BASRI) – for cervical-, lumbar spine and hips – or the Modified New York Criteria for the extent of sacro-iliitis.

7. Regarding ankylosing spondylitis, all the following are true except:

- A. Classic joint involvement includes: bilateral sacro-iliac, thoraco-lumbar and lumbo-sacral joints (early) and cervical spine (late).
- B. Cardiac manifestations, such as aortic valve and root abnormalities, together with conduction and rhythm abnormalities, are unheard of.
- C. Genetic susceptibility is a causative factor, with 96% of these patients, testing positive for the HLA-B27 gene.
- D. Apical fibrosis of the lung is only reported in 1% of patients.

8. Identify the one false statement among the following.

- A. Isolated unilateral axillary adenopathy is not an uncommon finding.
- B. Axillary adenopathy can be caused by either locoregional or systemic pathology.
- C. The breast, thoracic wall and arm have direct lymphatic drainage to the axilla. Local infection, inflammation or malignancy in these regions may lead to unilateral axillary adenopathy.
- D. Auto-immune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, Sjögren's syndrome and dermatomyositis are unheard of as causes of isolated axillary lymphadenopathy.

9. Regarding pulmonary tuberculosis, identify the single false statement.

- A. The Western Cape in South Africa had an incidence of 468 cases per 100 000 people in 1998, which is among the highest in the world.
- B. Diagnosing the disease in children is a challenge, as 56 - 65% of children are asymptomatic at the time of diagnosis.
- C. The Mantoux test reaction lags behind radiological findings.
- D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is isolated in more than 70% of paediatric cases.

10. Identify one false statement.

- A. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is an MRI technique capable of estimating regional brain activity during a predefined cognitive task.
- B. Currently, the most promising direct clinical application is in pre-surgical planning, where fMRI is used to identify the spatial relationship between important functional areas in the brain and the area to be resected.
- C. Functional MRI works on the principle that deoxygenated blood is magnetic whereas oxygenated blood is not.
- D. The presence of deoxyhaemoglobin in the tissue being imaged has no effect on the local magnetic field.

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