

# answers to CPD questions - march 2004

**Question 1**

Kaposi's haemangiosarcoma is a non-malignant tumour.

**Question 2**

Informed consent means empowering a patient to make an informed decision.

**Question 3**

Varying the field arrangement could reduce complications during treatment of prostate cancer.

**Question 4**

When conducting research participants are usually selected by the convenience sample method.

**Question 5**

Interface echopattern (c) correct answer, i.e. (a) & (b) not correct.

**Question 6**

Interference echo-pattern can be demonstrated on inspiration scans and expiration scans.

**Question 7**

Major disadvantage of ultrasound is that it is operator dependent.

**Question 8**

Complications of twin pregnancy include risk of congenital abnormalities.

**Question 9**

Fraternal twins do not (a) share an amniotic sac (b) have identical features, and (c) usually have congenital abnormalities. Correct answer (d).

**Question 10**

Conjoined twins: No distracter correct.

**Question 11**

Ultrasound scans for query twin pregnancy should include lie of singleton foetus.

**Question 12**

During preparation of radio-pharmaceuticals a UNFORS NED dosimeter is very useful to measure finger dose.

**Question 13**

According to the WHO criteria a T score of -1.3 indicates evidence of osteopaenia.

**Question 14**

Osteopaenia occurs when a patient is suffering from low levels of bone minerals.

**Question 15**

Bone mineral density measurements not used in any of the distracters. ie. None of the above.

**Question 16**

Answer (d) correct, ie incorrect to state: osteoporotic fractures are very common in all women in the world, only occur in hips of post menopausal women in rural regions, and are not prevalent in Black populations in urban areas.

**Question 17**

Numerous studies indicate that interethnic variations should be considered in analysis of BMD scores.

**Question 18**

a) No distracter correct regarding incidence of osteoporosis.

**Question 19**

BMD measurements determine treatment of osteoporosis, osteopaenia, and pathological fractures.

**Question 20**

Accurate interpretation of osteoporosis requires selection of suitable reference database.

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