

VUmc_CAT_PCIA_B15_2017-11-24_inzage

Wednesday, November 22, 2017 13:40

Block 1, 53 question(s), maximum score 53
CAT PCIA [24-11-2017] INZAGE**1 of 53**

Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

What are the suspensory ligaments of the breast?

Fibrous bands that:

- connect the breast to the axillary fascia
- connect the deep fascia to the skin
- keep the retromammary space open
- connect the lactiferous ducts to the skin

IF choice b. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Between which two intercostal muscles lies the intercostal nerve?

- external intercostal muscle
- innermost intercostal muscle
- internal intercostal muscle
- pectoralis major muscle
- pectoralis minor muscle
- serratus anterior muscle

IF choice a. is selected
AND choice b. is NOT selected
AND choice c. is selected
AND choice d. is NOT selected
AND choice e. is NOT selected
AND choice f. is NOT selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- external intercostal muscle
- internal intercostal muscle

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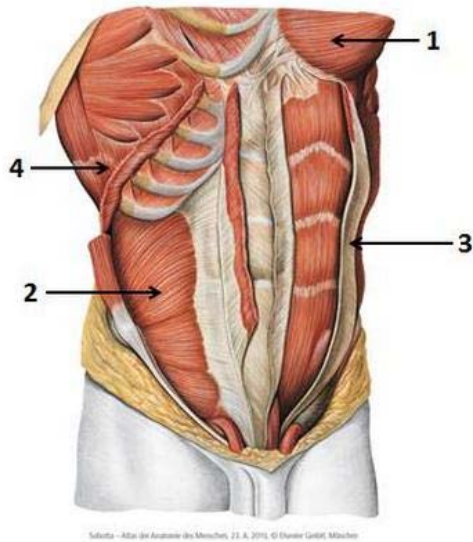
Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include



Name the numbered structures:

- 1 (i) arcuate line (ii) external oblique muscle (iii) internal oblique muscle (iv) pectoralis major muscle (v) rectus sheath (vi) tendinous intersections (vii) transversus abdominis muscle
- 2 (i) arcuate line (ii) external oblique muscle (iii) internal oblique muscle (iv) pectoralis major muscle (v) rectus sheath (vi) tendinous intersections (vii) transversus abdominis muscle
- 3 (i) arcuate line (ii) external oblique muscle (iii) internal oblique muscle (iv) pectoralis major muscle (v) rectus sheath (vi) tendinous intersections (vii) transversus abdominis muscle
- 4 (i) arcuate line (ii) external oblique muscle (iii) internal oblique muscle (iv) pectoralis major muscle (v) rectus sheath (vi) tendinous intersections (vii) transversus abdominis muscle

IF choice a. matches "pectoralis major muscle"
 AND choice b. matches "internal oblique muscle"
 AND choice c. matches "rectus sheath"
 AND choice d. matches "external oblique muscle"
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- 1 - pectoralis major muscle
- 2 - internal oblique muscle
- 3 - rectus sheath
- 4 - external oblique muscle

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

What is the 4th layer of the anterolateral abdominal wall (from outside-in)?

- transversalis fascia
- external oblique muscle
- transversus abdominis muscle
- Camper's fascia
- parietal peritoneum

IF choice b. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

What border of the inguinal canal is formed by the following structures?

- Aponeurosis of external oblique muscle (i) anterior wall (ii) external opening (iii) floor (iv) internal opening (v) posterior wall (vi) roof
- Deep inguinal ring (i) anterior wall (ii) external opening (iii) floor (iv) internal opening (v) posterior wall (vi) roof
- Inguinal ligament (i) anterior wall (ii) external opening (iii) floor (iv) internal opening (v) posterior wall (vi) roof
- Internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscle (i) anterior wall (ii) external opening (iii) floor (iv) internal opening (v) posterior wall (vi) roof
- Superficial inguinal ring (i) anterior wall (ii) external opening (iii) floor (iv) internal opening (v) posterior wall (vi) roof
- Transversalis fascia (i) anterior wall (ii) external opening (iii) floor (iv) internal opening (v) posterior wall (vi) roof

IF choice a. matches "anterior wall"
 AND choice b. matches "internal opening"
 AND choice c. matches "floor"
 AND choice d. matches "roof"
 AND choice e. matches "external opening"
 AND choice f. matches "posterior wall"
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- Aponeurosis of external oblique muscle - anterior wall
- Deep inguinal ring - internal opening
- Inguinal ligament - floor
- Internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscle - roof
- Superficial inguinal ring - external opening
- Transversalis fascia - posterior wall

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

What structure(s) form(s) the following folds on the internal surface of the anterior abdominal wall?

- Lateral umbilical folds (i) ductus deferens (ii) falciform ligament (iii) inferior epigastric vessels (iv) obliterated umbilical arteries (v) round ligament (vi) urachus
- Medial umbilical folds (i) ductus deferens (ii) falciform ligament (iii) inferior epigastric vessels (iv) obliterated umbilical arteries (v) round ligament (vi) urachus

IF choice a. matches "inferior epigastric vessels"
 AND choice b. matches "obliterated umbilical arteries"
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

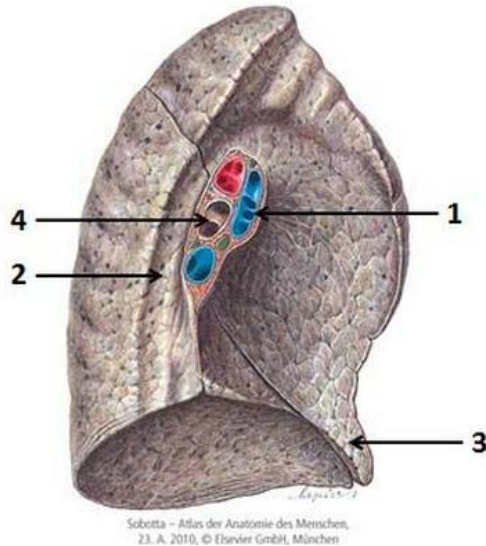
False.

Correct answer:

- Lateral umbilical folds - inferior epigastric vessels
- Medial umbilical folds - obliterated umbilical arteries

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include



Name the numbered structures:

- 1 (i) bronchus (ii) groove for aorta (iii) groove for superior vena cava (iv) lingula (v) pulmonary artery (vi) pulmonary vein (vii) trachea
- 2 (i) bronchus (ii) groove for aorta (iii) groove for superior vena cava (iv) lingula (v) pulmonary artery (vi) pulmonary vein (vii) trachea
- 3 (i) bronchus (ii) groove for aorta (iii) groove for superior vena cava (iv) lingula (v) pulmonary artery (vi) pulmonary vein (vii) trachea
- 4 (i) bronchus (ii) groove for aorta (iii) groove for superior vena cava (iv) lingula (v) pulmonary artery (vi) pulmonary vein (vii) trachea

IF choice a. matches "pulmonary vein"
 AND choice b. matches "groove for aorta"
 AND choice c. matches "lingula"
 AND choice d. matches "bronchus"
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- 1 - pulmonary vein
- 2 - groove for aorta
- 3 - lingula
- 4 - bronchus

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

Which nerve is located between the mediastinal parietal pleura and the fibrous pericardium?

- pleural nerve
- cardiac nerve
- left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- phrenic nerve

IF choice e. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Which ligament contains the following vessels?

- left gastroepiploic vessels (i) coronary ligament (ii) gastrosplenic ligament (iii) hepatogastric ligament (iv) hepatophrenic ligament
 (v) splenorenal ligament
- splenic vessels (i) coronary ligament (ii) gastrosplenic ligament (iii) hepatogastric ligament (iv) hepatophrenic ligament
 (v) splenorenal ligament

IF choice a. matches "gastrosplenic ligament"
 AND choice b. matches "splenorenal ligament"
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- left gastroepiploic vessels - gastrosplenic ligament
- splenic vessels - splenorenal ligament

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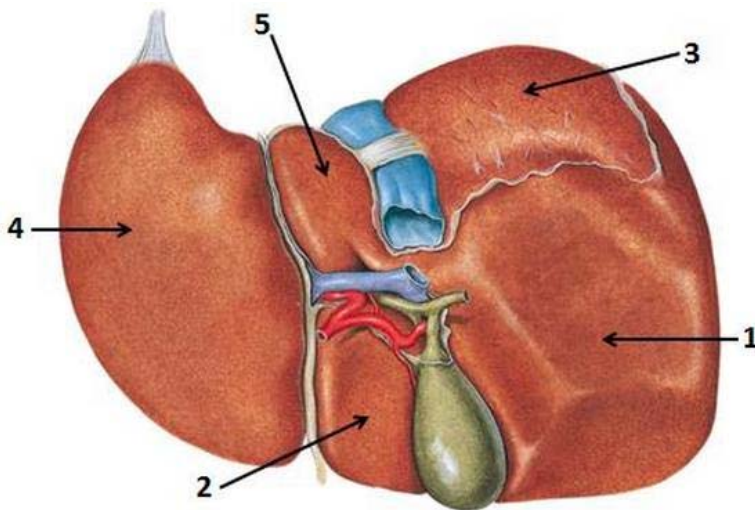
Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include



Sobotta – Atlas der Anatomie des Menschen, 23. A. 2010, © Elsevier GmbH, München

Which number indicates the following structures?

- bare area (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
- caudate lobe (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
- left lobe (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
- quadrate lobe (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
- right lobe (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5

IF choice a. matches "3"
 AND choice b. matches "5"
 AND choice c. matches "4"
 AND choice d. matches "2"

AND choice e. matches "1"
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- bare area - 3
- caudate lobe - 5
- left lobe - 4
- quadrate lobe - 2
- right lobe - 1

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Security Briefing : Briefing
LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

From outside-to-inside, name the pericardial layers in the correct order.

- 1 (i) fibrous layer parietal pericardium (ii) pericardial cavity (iii) serous layer parietal pericardium (iv) visceral pericardium
- 2 (i) fibrous layer parietal pericardium (ii) pericardial cavity (iii) serous layer parietal pericardium (iv) visceral pericardium
- 3 (i) fibrous layer parietal pericardium (ii) pericardial cavity (iii) serous layer parietal pericardium (iv) visceral pericardium
- 4 (i) fibrous layer parietal pericardium (ii) pericardial cavity (iii) serous layer parietal pericardium (iv) visceral pericardium

IF choice a. matches "fibrous layer parietal pericardium"
AND choice b. matches "serous layer parietal pericardium"
AND choice c. matches "pericardial cavity"
AND choice d. matches "visceral pericardium"
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- 1 - fibrous layer parietal pericardium
- 2 - serous layer parietal pericardium
- 3 - pericardial cavity
- 4 - visceral pericardium

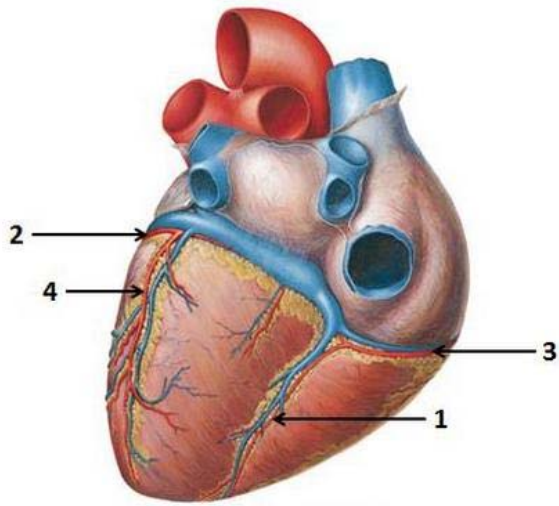
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Security Briefing : Briefing
LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include



Sobotta – Atlas der Anatomie des Menschen, 23. A. 2010, © Elsevier GmbH, München

Which number indicates the following vessels?

- circumflex artery (i) 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4.
- posterior interventricular branch (i) 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4.
- right coronary artery (i) 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4.

IF choice a. matches "2."
 AND choice b. matches "1."
 AND choice c. matches "3."
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

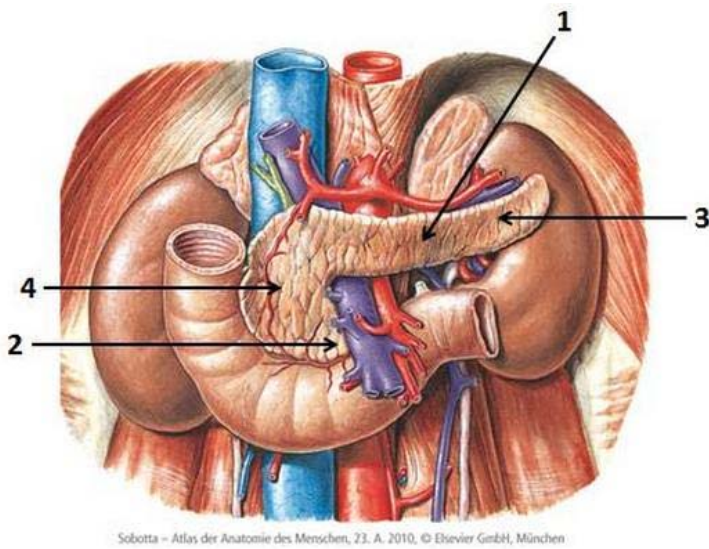
False.

Correct answer:

- circumflex artery - 2.
- posterior interventricular branch - 1.
- right coronary artery - 3.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include



Name the numbered structures of the pancreas:

- 1 (i) body (ii) head (iii) neck (iv) tail (v) uncinat process
- 2 (i) body (ii) head (iii) neck (iv) tail (v) uncinat process
- 3 (i) body (ii) head (iii) neck (iv) tail (v) uncinat process
- 4 (i) body (ii) head (iii) neck (iv) tail (v) uncinat process

IF choice a. matches "body"
 AND choice b. matches "uncinat process"
 AND choice c. matches "tail"
 AND choice d. matches "head"
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- 1 - body
- 2 - uncinat process
- 3 - tail
- 4 - head

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

The origin of the right colic artery is variable.
 Which three arteries are possible origins of the right colic artery?

- celiac trunk
- ileocolic artery
- inferior mesenteric artery
- left colic artery
- middle colic artery
- superior mesenteric artery
- superior rectal artery

IF choice a. is NOT selected
 AND choice b. is selected
 AND choice c. is NOT selected
 AND choice d. is NOT selected
 AND choice e. is selected
 AND choice f. is selected
 AND choice g. is NOT selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- ileocolic artery
- middle colic artery
- superior mesenteric artery

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A 73 year old female presents with a T3 N1 squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus. It is located from 31-35 cm. She has a 35 pack-year smoking history. The pulmonologist has diagnosed a GOLD 3 emphysema. She can walk stairs but with difficulty. Due to the inability to eat she has lost approximately 7 kg in three months. Her weight is 68 KG and Length 1:75. She wants the best curative option available. What treatment would be first choice in order to provide maximum change of disease free survival?

- Definitive chemo-radiotherapy during 6-weeks
- 41.1 Gy External beam radiation therapy during 5 weeks
- A minimally invasive transhiatal resection using a gastric conduit reconstruction and cervical anastomosis
- Neo-adjuvant chemo-radiotherapy followed by a trans thoracic esophagus resection with gas-tric conduit reconstruction

IF choice a. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Which imaging modality provides is the best in order to rule out distant metastasis in patients with an adeno-carcinoma of the distal esophagus?

- Endo-sonography by the gastro-enterologist as this type of tumor usually metastasizes to the peri-esophageal tissues
- Whole body MRI, gadolinium enhanced
- 4-phase CT scan of the liver as this is the first lo-cation for the distant metastasis
- PET-CT as this has the highest efficacy in di-agnosing distant metastasis

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

After a trans thoracic esophagus resection for a T3N0 adenocarcinoma the patient is given nutrition via a jeju-nostomy. On the second postoperative day the drain-fluid from the thoracic cavity turns into a milky color and has an output of 1 liter a day.

Which statement is true?

- The drain fluid is the result of irritation from prolonged drainage of the thoracic cavity, this drain should be removed on the first post-operative day or not used at all in case of fast-track surgery
- The drain fluid is the result of nutritional leaking fom a jejunostomy into the thoracic cavity and should be stopped immediately
- The drain fluid is the result of extravasation of protein-rich fluids from the lungs and will disap-pear in several days
- The drain fluid is the result of an injury to the ductus thoracicus and warrants a diet modifica-tion to Medium Chain Trichlycerides nutrition

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A 64 year old man has been diagnosed with a T3N1 adenocarcinoma of the esophagus. It is located 34-38 cm from the teeth. Which stations should be removed during operation?

- The lymph nodes surrounding the celiac trunc (truncus coeliacus) and peri-esophageal nodes up to the carina
- Only the peri-esophageal lymph nodes up to the carina should be removed, the celiac trunc (truncus coeliacus) is not a routine part of lymph node dissection in this surgery
- The lymph nodes surrounding the celiac trunc (truncus coeliacus)
- The lymph nodes surrounding the celiac trunc (truncus coeliacus) and peri-esophageal nodes up to the carina and the infra-carina station (7)

IF choice d. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A patient with an esophageal carcinoma has been staged as T2N0Mx.

This means:

- tumor invading the muscularis propria, no regional lymph node metastasis, presence of distal metastasis cannot be assessed
- tumor invading the lamina propria, no lymph node metastasis regionally or elsewhere, presence of distal metastasis cannot be assessed
- tumor invading the muscularis propria, no lymph node metastasis regionally or elsewhere, presence of distal metastasis cannot be assessed
- tumor invading the lamina propria, no regional lymph node metastasis, presence of distal metastasis cannot be assessed

IF choice a. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

The anatomic layers of the esophagus are:

- mucosa, submucosa, longitudinal muscular layer, circular muscular layer, adventitia
- mucosa, submucosa, longitudinal muscular layer, circular muscular layer, serosa
- mucosa, submucosa, circular muscular layer, longitudinal muscular layer, serosa
- mucosa, submucosa, circular muscular layer, longitudinal muscular layer, adventitia

IF choice d. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

The surgeon in your hospital calls you; her grandmother is suspected of having esophageal carcinoma, based on endoscopy (high-grade stenosis mid-esophageal, could not be passed endoscopically, PA adenocarcinoma).

She asks you which examination should be performed:

- CT scan of the thorax and abdomen, mainly to determine M-stage
- CT scan of the abdomen to determine TNM-stage
- EUS to determine TNM-stage
- diagnostic laparoscopy

IF choice a. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A patient has a carcinoma arising in the stomach:

- this is considered esophageal carcinoma IF the tumor arises within 5 cm of the esophago-gastric junction and involves the esophago-gastric junction
- this is considered esophageal carcinoma IF the tumor in-volves the esophago-gastric junction
- this is a gastric carcinoma
- this is considered esophageal carcinoma IF the tumor arises within 5 cm of the esophago-gastric junction

IF choice c. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Which hepatitis causes liver cirrhosis?
Choose two answers.

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis D
- Hepatitis E

IF choice a. is NOT selected
AND choice b. is selected
AND choice c. is selected
AND choice d. is NOT selected
AND choice e. is NOT selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A patient with a history of liver cirrhosis presents with hemody-namic shock and a red blooded mouth.
What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Small hemorrhage
- Gastric hemorrhage
- Epistaxis
- Ruptured esophageal varices

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Which of the following statements is true?
Choose two answers.

- Encephalopathy can be a symptom of portal hypertension
- Encephalopathy can only be caused by liver cirrhosis
- Encephalopathy improves after a transjugular porto-systemic shunt (TIPSS) procedure
- Encephalopathy is caused by collaterals in the portal circulation

IF choice a. is selected
AND choice b. is NOT selected
AND choice c. is NOT selected
AND choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- Encephalopathy can be a symptom of portal hypertension
- Encephalopathy is caused by collaterals in the portal circulation

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Consider cirrhosis in case of.

Choose three answers.

- Encephalopathy
- Hepatocellular carcinoma
- High natrium in blood
- Jaundice
- Systemic hypertension

IF choice a. is selected
AND choice b. is selected
AND choice c. is NOT selected
AND choice d. is selected
AND choice e. is NOT selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- Encephalopathy
- Hepatocellular carcinoma
- Jaundice

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Central in the formation of ascites are:

(Choose two answers.)

- Colloid Osmoid Pressure plasma increase
- Hyperalbuminemia
- Vasodilatation of the splanchnic vessels
- Water- and salt retention

IF choice a. is NOT selected
AND choice b. is NOT selected
AND choice c. is selected
AND choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- Vasodilatation of the splanchnic vessels
- Water- and salt retention

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Intrahepatic causes of portal hypertension are

- Portal vein thrombosis and cirrhosis
- Portal vein thrombosis and pericarditis constrictiva
- Liver metastases and right sided cardiac decompensation

IF choice a. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Choose the correct answer concerning metastasis of colorectal cancer.

- Rectal cancer metastases to lung and liver, however colon cancer spread most frequently to the liver only.
- Colon cancer metastases in the same pattern as rectal cancer, it spread to the lungs and liver.
- The arterial blood flow of the SMA, i.e. superior mesen-teric artery, and rectal arteries differs. This causes a different pattern of metastases in colon and rectal cancer.
- Colon cancer metastases in a different pattern than rec-tal cancer. This is caused by different biologic behaviour of the tumours.

IF choice a. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

What are the correct tests to stage colorectal cancer?

Choose two answers.

- Colon carcinoma is staged by an abdominal ultrasound, co-lonoscopy and biopsy
- Colon carcinoma is staged by an abdominal ultrasound, X thorax and colonoscopy
- Rectal carcinoma is staged by an abdominal ultrasound, X thorax and PET-CT for lymphatic spread
- Rectal carcinoma is staged by an thorax and abdominal CT, colonoscopy and MRI of rectum and the lower abdomen

IF choice a. is NOT selected

AND choice b. is selected

AND choice c. is NOT selected

AND choice d. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else

No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- Colon carcinoma is staged by an abdominal ultrasound, X thorax and colonoscopy
- Rectal carcinoma is staged by an thorax and abdominal CT, colonoscopy and MRI of rectum and the lower abdomen

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A 51 year old patient has hematochezia, i.e. passage of red blood within the stools, and no anemia. What is the next step in the diagnostic workup?

Choose two answers.

- colonoscopy
- digital rectal exam
- gastroscopy
- proctoscopic exam

IF choice a. is selected
AND choice b. is NOT selected
AND choice c. is selected
AND choice d. is NOT selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- colonoscopy
- gastroscopy

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A distended abdomen in a newborn is usually not caused by:

- Necrotizing enterocolitis
- Sigmoid cancer
- Sepsis
- Meconium ileus

IF choice b. is selected
Set score to 1

False.

Correct answer: 'Sigmoid cancer'

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Blood loss per anum in a 48 year old female patient could be caused by

- Sigmoid cancer
- Hemorrhoids
- Rectal cancer
- All of the above

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A cancer in the caecum presents in most patients as

- Anemia
- Blood loss per anum
- Pain in the lower abdomen

Distended abdomen

IF choice a. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
LC : y
Test name : Test 1 or 2
Difficulty : CTT Level
PorterGamGad : include

A mechanical bowel obstruction in a 72 year old male patient can be caused by

- An adhesive band
- An incarcerated groin hernia
- A sigmoid cancer
- All of the above

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
LC : y
Test name : Test 1 or 2
Difficulty : CTT Level
PorterGamGad : include

A non-inferiority trial can demonstrate

- that the new modality is not worse than the stand-ard modality
- that the new modality is equivalent to the standard modality
- that the new modality is superior to the standard modality
- none of the above

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
LC : y
Test name : Test 1 or 2
Difficulty : CTT Level
PorterGamGad : include

The width of a confidence interval is subject to

- the numbers of patients in both arms (groups which are compared)
- standardization of the quality of the intervention
- a and b are correct
- none of the above is correct

IF choice c. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
LC : y
Test name : Test 1 or 2
Difficulty : CTT Level
PorterGamGad : include

Neo-adjuvant therapy

- is given before surgery
- can be a combination of chemotherapy and radio-therapy
- can be only chemotherapy
- all of the above are correct

IF choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Which local structure is most important in the staging of pan-creatic carcinoma regarding surgery?

- Duodenum
- Superior mesenteric vein
- Portal vein
- Superior mesenteric artery

IF choice d. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

A lesion which has a high signal on a normal T2 image and shows similar high signal on a heavily weighted T2 as CSF, not changing in size, is a

- Metastasis
- Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
- Cyst
- Haemangioma

IF choice c. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

If a hypervascular lesion shows wash-out on a porto-venous or late postcontrast MR image, the most likely diagnosis is

- Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
- Metastasis
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Haemangioma

IF choice a. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y

Test name : Test 1 or 2

Difficulty : CTT Level

PorterGamGad : include

Which liversegment is positioned between the middle and right hepatic vein above the portal vein?

- segment V
- segment II
- segment IVa
- segment VIII

IF choice d. is selected

Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing

LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

A patient has a stage stage IIIb (left sided segmental involve-ment) perihilar cholangiocarcinoma (klatskin). The future liver remnant (FLR) is 20%. To augment (increase) the FLR you should consider:

- left-sided hepatic artery embolisation
- left-sided portal vein embolisation (PVE)
- right-sided portal vein embolisation (PVE)
- right-sided hepatic artery embolisation

IF choice b. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

What is the correct stage for a 3cm pancreatic cancer patient with a good PS that has a 90 degree tumor-vessel-interface (TVI) of the superior mesenteric artery (SMA) plus a long segment (unreconstructable) portal vein occlusion and what is the correct treatment?

- stage II - Resectable - Resection plus adjuvant gemcitabin (+/- capecitabin)
- stage II - Borderline resectable - Resection plus adjuvant gemcitabin (+/- capecitabin)
- stage III - Locally advanced disease - Gemcitabin, reconsid-er surgery after succesful downstaging; otherwise consider experimental IRE or SBRT
- stage III - Locally advanced disease - FOLFIRINOX, reconsider surgery after succesful downstaging; otherwise consider experimental IRE or SBRT'

IF choice d. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

The average survival benefit (time gained over placebo or best supportive care) of sorafenib for HCC is?

- 4-6 weeks
- 2-3 months
- 6-9 months
- 2-3 years

IF choice b. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

A patient presents with multifocal HCC plus segmental portal vein thrombosis. The main and contralateral portal vein are open. PS = 0 and Child score = A/B.

What is the correct BCLC stage and what treatment would you suggest?

- intermediate stage - Trans-arterial chemo-embolisation
- advanced stage - Sorafenib or Trans-arterial chemo-embolisation
- intermediate stage - Sorafenib or Y90 Trans-arterial radio-embolisation
- advanced stage - Sorafenib or Y90 Trans-arterial radio-embolisation

IF choice d. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

A patient with a good performance status, mild (Child A) liver cirrhosis and no signs for portal hypertension has a 6cm large solitary HCC. What is the correct BCLC stage and treatment?

- early stage - Resection
- very early stage - Ablation
- intermediate stage - Trans-arterial chemo-embolisation
- early stage - Liver transplantation

IF choice a. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

On abdominal ultrasound a large vessel is detected. The US probe is located in the right flank. The vessel typically shows white margins (indicating perivascular fatty tissue).

What blood vessel is this and what would be the duplex color?

- hepatic vein, red (hepatopetal) blood flow directed towards probe
- portal vein, blue (hepatofugal) blood flow directed away from probe
- hepatic vein, blue (hepatofugal) blood flow directed away from probe
- portal vein, red (hepatopetal) blood flow directed towards probe

IF choice d. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

Which answer is correct?

- in microwave ablation (MWA), temperatures cannot reach above 100°C
- in radiofrequency ablation (RFA), temperatures between 30-50°C causes coagulation
- in irreversible electroporation (IRE) only minor adverse events can occur
- electrical pulses in irreversible electroporation (IRE) tent to preserve bile ducts

IF choice d. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

In irreversible electroporation (IRE) the following actions are essential:

- general anesthesia, ECG-gating, 3-5cm distance between electrodes
- sedation or general anesthesia, muscle relaxants, ECG-gating, preferable 3-5cm distance between electrodes
- general anesthesia, muscle relaxants, ECG-gating, preferable ≤2cm distance between electrodes
- sedation or general anesthesia, muscle relaxants, preferable ≤2cm distance between electrodes

IF choice c. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

Which answers are correct concerning irreversible electroporation (IRE)?
 Choose two answers.

- cells within the ablation zone are exposed to heat
 complication rate is roughly similar to radiofrequency (RFA) and microwave (MWA) ablations
 it destabilizes cell membranes by creating very small 'pores'
 it induces cell death through apoptosis

IF choice a. is NOT selected
 AND choice b. is NOT selected
 AND choice c. is selected
 AND choice d. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
 No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- it destabilizes cell membranes by creating very small 'pores'
- it induces cell death through apoptosis

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

Which answer gives the best description of the 'heat sink effect'?

- reduction of the coagulation size, mainly in cryoablation pro-cedures, due to cooling of the surrounding tissue by the proce-dure itself and large hepatic blood vessels
 reduction of the coagulation size, mainly in microwave abla-tion (MWA) procedures, due to cooling of the surrounding tissue by large hepatic blood vessels
 induction of the coagulation size, mainly in microwave abla-tion (MWA) procedures, due to cooling of the surrounding tissue by large hepatic blood vessels
 induction of the coagulation size, mainly in cryoablation pro-cedures, due to cooling of the surrounding tissue by the proce-dure itself and large hepatic blood vessels
 reduction of the coagulation size, mainly in radiofrequency ablation (RFA) procedures, due to cooling of the surrounding tissue by large hepatic blood vessels
 induction of the coagulation size, mainly in radiofrequency ablation (RFA) procedures, due to cooling of the surrounding tissue by large hepatic blood vessels

IF choice e. is selected
 Set score to 1

Correct.

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Security Briefing : Briefing
 LC : y
 Test name : Test 1 or 2
 Difficulty : CTT Level
 PorterGamGad : include

A 26 year old patient has anal bleeding and no anemia.
 What is the next step in the diagnostic workup?
 Choose two answers.

- colonoscopy
 digital rectal exam
 gastroscopy
 proctoscopic exam

IF choice a. is NOT selected

AND choice b. is selected
AND choice c. is NOT selected
AND choice d. is selected
Set score to 1

Correct.

Anything else
No score defined.

False.

Correct answer:

- digital rectal exam
- proctoscopic exam

Feedback
0% to 100%

%SESSION.SCORE% of %SESSION.MAX% of the 55 questions are correctly answered.

