

February 2012 – Anatomical Pathology

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.co.za
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

LIQUID-BASED CERVICAL CYTOLOGY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND SOUTH AFRICA

1. LBC is superior to conventional Pap smear in all of the following except (choose one):

- A. Less inadequate samples
- B. Higher sensitivity for squamous lesions
- C. Lower cost
- D. Generally better quality slides
- E. Easier and faster to read for the cytologist.

2. True (A) or false (B):

LBC samples are collected in a similar way to conventional Pap smears, but using a spatula rather than a brush-like device.

COMMON PAEDIATRIC RENAL CONDITIONS

3. Which statement is correct (choose one):

- A. Prophylactic antibiotic treatment prevents the recurrence of urinary tract infections in children with CAKUT
- B. Ureteric reimplantation improves the long-term outcome of infants with vesico-ureteric reflux
- C. Bilateral multicystic dysplastic kidneys are incompatible with extra-uterine life
- D. There is no association between spontaneous pneumothorax in a newborn and CAKUT
- E. Children with a unilateral multicystic dysplastic kidney do not need follow-up after infancy.

4. Which statement is correct (choose one):

- A. An MCDK is usually accompanied by both compensatory hypertrophy and function of the opposite kidney
- B. A nephrectomy should be done in children with MCDK because of the associated risk of malignancy
- C. Relief of urinary obstruction with intrauterine vesico-amniotic shunt will prevent development of renal dysplasia
- D. The ability to pass urine via the urethra excludes the presence of posterior urethral valves (PUV)
- E. The investigation of choice to confirm PUV is a cystoscopy.

PERFORMANCE OF AUTOPSIES IN SOUTH AFRICA: SELECTED LEGAL AND ETHICAL PERSPECTIVES

5. A number of specific statutes regulate and provide for the performance of autopsies in South Africa. Which one of the following statements is correct in this regard?

- A. The performance of anatomical pathology autopsies is provided for by the Health Professions Act of 1974
- B. The National Health Act of 2003 now defines the scope and nature of what is meant by 'other than natural death'
- C. The Inquests Act of 1959 allows any registered medical practitioner to perform a medico-legal autopsy
- D. The Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act of 1973 states that medico-legal autopsies must be performed in cases of all deaths that take place in miners

E. Approximately twenty thousand medico-legal autopsies must be conducted annually in South Africa.

6. True (A) or false (B):

In terms of the Human Tissue Act, the Director-General of Health may consent to the use of tissues retained at autopsy, for research and other specified purposes, if certain prescribed conditions have been met.

FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION BIOPSY OF LYMPH NODES

7. FNAB should be performed using what size needle (choose one):

- A. 18G
- B. 16G and 18G
- C. 22G
- D. 21G
- E. All of the above.

8. Which indication for FNAB of a cervical node does NOT apply (choose one):

- A. Clinically suspected nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- B. Clinically suspected non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- C. Clinically suspected tuberculosis
- D. Clinically suspected otitis media
- E. A mass in the lung on radiological investigation.

GASTRITIS AND GASTROPATHY: MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

9. True (A) or false (B):

Helicobacter pylori is considered an aetiological stimulus of gastric MALT lymphoma.

10. True (A) or false (B):

Sensitivity to NSAIDs is the most likely cause of eosinophilic gastritis.

11. Which one of the following is not a recognised method in the detection of *Helicobacter* infection?

- A. Carbon 13 urea breath test
- B. Histological demonstration of organisms on gastric biopsy specimens
- C. Culture of HP in stools
- D. Serological tests on serum for IgG antibodies to HP
- E. Detection of HP antigens in stools.

COMMON ACQUIRED KIDNEY DISEASES IN CHILDREN

12. True (A) or false (B):

Acute rheumatic fever and APSGN should not result from the same streptococcal infection.

13. True (A) or false (B):

APSGN has a good prognosis, with complete recovery of renal function in 90% of cases.

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14. True (A) or false (B):

Microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia with fragmented erythrocytes is one of the diagnostic criteria for HUS.

BARRETT'S OESOPHAGUS

15. True (A) or false (B):

Helicobacter pylori organisms may be encountered in foci of intestinal-type mucosa in a case of Barrett's oesophagus.

16. Barrett's oesophagus may be diagnosed when which one of the following tissue patterns is seen on histological examination of an oesophageal biopsy?

- A. Incomplete intestinal metaplasia
- B. Chronic inflammation
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Fibrosis
- E. Dysplasia.

LYMPH NODE BIOPSY: SOME ASPECTS REVISITED

17. True (A) or false (B):

Easily accessible nodes may not be representative of the underlying pathology.

18. True (A) or false (B):

A traumatised biopsy may not allow for definitive diagnosis.

RENAL DISEASE IN THE ELDERLY – A NEW ENTITY?

19. Which glomerulopathy tends to occur more often in the elderly?

- A. Lupus nephritis
- B. Immune complex-associated
- C. Membranous
- D. Fabry's
- E. Post-infective.

20. True (A) or false (B):

Renal biopsies in the elderly are contraindicated.

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CORRECTION

In January 2012 CME the original questions relating to MRI of the brain (questions 1-3) were placed in error. The correct questions are now in place.