

5 In bowel obstruction:

- (a) Nasogastric intubation is the first step
- (b) Severe pain should be managed with opioids
- (c) Absence of distension makes the diagnosis unlikely
- (d) Extra hydration is not usually required
- (e) Small bowel obstruction due to malignancy is a poor prognostic indicator for surgery

6 Patients with inoperable bowel obstruction:

- (a) Require hospital admission
- (b) Require intravenous drugs for nausea control
- (c) Usually fail to benefit from hyoscine butyl bromide
- (d) Should be managed with regular laxatives
- (e) Find octreotide is beneficial in reducing the amount of vomiting

7 Regarding cytotoxic drugs:

- (a) Their development was based on an understanding of the molecular and cellular pathology of cancer
- (b) They act by inhibiting cell division
- (c) Their side effects can be predicted on the basis of their effect on cell division in normal tissues
- (d) They are likely to be complemented by immunotherapy and gene therapy in the near future
- (e) They have given rise to very few analogues after the identification of the initial first-generation compound

8 Regarding Imatinib:

- (a) It works by inhibition of C-erbB2 tyrosine kinase activity
- (b) It is highly active in the treatment of chronic myeloid leukaemia
- (c) It is highly toxic and poorly tolerated at active doses
- (d) It is inactive in myeloid blast crisis CML
- (e) It is given as a monthly intravenous infusion

9 Regarding superior vena cava obstruction:

- (a) It is an emergency only in the presence of airway compromise
- (b) The most common clinical sign is facial oedema
- (c) Treatment should be initiated prior to obtaining a histological diagnosis
- (d) Treatment is purely palliative
- (e) Response to radiotherapy usually takes 4 to 6 weeks

10 Regarding hypercalcaemia in malignancy:

- (a) It most commonly arises as a result of bone metastases
- (b) The most common metabolic cause is parathyroid hormone related peptide
- (c) Bisphosphonate treatment acts via an effect on renal tubular calcium resorption
- (d) Zoledronic acid is more effective than disodium pamidronate in normalising calcium levels
- (e) It carries a better prognosis if the hypercalcaemia responds to antitumor therapy alone

CME Genitourinary medicine SAQs

Answers to the CME SAQs published in *Clinical Medicine* June/July 2003

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
a) T	a) F	a) T	a) F	a) T	a) T	a) T	a) F	a) F	a) F
b) T	b) T	b) F	b) T	b) F	b) T	b) F	b) T	b) T	b) F
c) T	c) T	c) T	c) T	c) T	c) T	c) T	c) F	c) F	c) T
d) T	d) F	d) T	d) T	d) F	d) F	d) F	d) T	d) F	d) T
e) T	e) T	e) F	e) T	e) T	e) T	e) F	e) F	e) F	e) F