## SINGAPORE MEDICAL COUNCIL CATEGORY 3B CME PROGRAMME

(Code SMJ 201503B)

<b>Question 1.</b> Regarding imaging modalities of the spleen:		True	False
(a)	Delayed phase imaging performed 3 min after contrast injection is helpful for excluding splenic		
	lacerations in post-traumatic patients.		
(b)	Colour Doppler offers no additional value in splenic imaging.		
(C)	After intravenous contrast injection, inhomogeneous enhancement during the arterial and early portal		
	venous phase is a sign of lymphomatous involvement of the spleen.		
(d)	Splenic signal intensity varies with patient age.		
Question 2. The following is not a vascular tumour:			
(a)	Haemangioma.		
(b)	Littoral cell angioma.		
(C)	Lymphangioma.		
(d)	Angiosarcoma.		
Question 3. The following criteria are in favour of benign cystic lesions:			
(a)	Intralesional solid components.		
(b)	Wall-thickening.		
(C)	Sharply circumscribed lesion.		
(d)	Contrast-enhancement.		
Qu	estion 4. Regarding splenic infarctions:		
(a)	Splenic infarctions can be of either arterial or venous origin.		
(b)	Gas in an infarcted area is a sign of superinfection.		
(C)	On MR imaging, the signal intensity of infarcted areas varies depending on the age of the lesion.		
(d)	Chronic infarcts may decrease in size, resulting in retraction of the splenic capsule.		
Qu	estion 5. Concerning significant splenic variations:		
(a)	Absence of free abdominal or perisplenic fluid and normal splenic enhancement are key imaging		
	features to differentiate splenic lobules from an area of laceration.		
(b)	Scintigraphy with Tc-99m sulfur colloid or denatured red cells is the most sensitive technique for		
	detecting splenules and ectopic splenic peritoneal implants.		
(C)	Asplenia and polysplenia are congenital syndromes associated with anomalies in viscero-atrial situs.		
(d)	Splenic lobules typically have irregular borders.		