Question 1. Regarding the anatomy of the aorta:
(a) The ascending aorta originates at the aortic valve and extends to the ligamentum arteriosum. □ True □ False
(b) The arch of the aorta extends from a point at the origin of the innominate artery and terminates at the ligamentum arteriosum. □ True □ False
(c) The distal portion of the aortic arch is often slightly widened. □ True □ False
(d) The maximum diameter of the descending aorta is 4 cm. □ True □ False

Question 2. Regarding the Stanford classification system for aortic dissection:
(a) Type A aortic dissection is confined to the descending aorta. □ True □ False
(b) Type A aortic dissection involves the ascending thoracic aorta or aortic arch. □ True □ False
(c) Type B aortic dissection is confined to the descending aorta. □ True □ False
(d) An intimal defect originating in the descending aorta is classified as a Type B dissection even if the dissection flap extends into the ascending aorta. □ True □ False

Question 3. Known risk factors for aortic dissection include:
(a) Hypertension. □ True □ False
(b) Pregnancy. □ True □ False
(c) Previous cerebrovascular accident. □ True □ False
(d) Congenital heart disease. □ True □ False

Question 4. Regarding the imaging features of aortic dissection:
(a) The cobweb sign is the term given to linear filling defects detected within the opacified false lumen. □ True □ False
(b) The beak sign is the term given to the acute angle seen between the dissection flap and outer wall of the false lumen. □ True □ False
(c) The windsock sign represents intimo-intimal intussusception. □ True □ False
(d) The degree of opacification of the false lumen usually increases with distance from the intimal defect. □ True □ False

Question 5. When differentiating between the true and false lumen of a dissection on computed tomography aortography:
(a) The false lumen is usually smaller in calibre. □ True □ False
(b) Aortic wall calcification is usually seen along the margin of the false lumen. □ True □ False
(c) Thrombus is more commonly seen in the false lumen. □ True □ False
(d) The beak sign is demonstrated only in the false lumen. □ True □ False