

2009 SAUSHEC WRITTEN RECALLS

225 questions. No pictures. One graph. 4 hours. About

NOTES:

1. There are more than 225 questions recalled. This is because after weeks of reviewing recalls, the line between “was it on the test this morning or did I review that question last night” becomes blurred. Since repetition is the key to learning, we decided to leave all questions on the recall. That being said, if the wording of the question is exactly like a prior recall, that may be suspect.
2. WARNING: All answers are “consensus” answers (i.e. not necessarily correct). Part of the learning process is looking them up (at least that is our excuse). If the answer is marked “old recall”, it is likely correct (but you may want to verify or look up old recalls with explanations).
3. The answers marked “old recall” means the concept was tested previously, not that the question is exactly the same. It seemed that there were more “variations” on old recalls than exact recall questions, but this may be a reflection of poorly recalled prior questions/answers. That being said, I would recommend using the recalls as a way of focusing your studies. Try to figure out the concept being tested and why the other answers are not correct, not only why the correct answer is correct.
4. The recall is organized with the more “exact” and “complete” questions and answers in the beginning (although some may be missing a fifth answer) and the “incomplete” and “less sure” questions and answers in the middle and finally the questions that were old recalls that may not have been on this test. Hopefully someone can fill in the gaps by obtaining recalls from other programs.

NEAR EXACT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

1. What is the most common Primary intracranial tumor in an adult?
 - a. Pilocytic astrocytoma
 - b. Oligodendroglioma
 - c. Anaplastic astrocytoma
 - d. Glioblastoma multiforme

ANS: d

2. 30 y/o female with painful “snapping” at the hip. Dynamic sonographic evaluation of which tendon will most likely demonstrate an abnormality?
 - a. Biceps Femoris
 - b. Sartorius
 - c. Iliopsoas
 - d. Adductor Longus
 - e. Internal Obturator

ANS: c

3. What is the most sensitive modality for detection of foreign body in an extremity?
 - a. CT
 - b. MR
 - c. Ultrasound
 - d. Radiograph

ANS: c

4. 60 year old male with episode of acute abdominal pain and bloody stool. Abdominal x-ray shows thickened bowel loops within the transverse colon. What is the most likely etiology?
 - a. Ischemic colitis
 - b. Diverticulitis

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- c. C. Difficile colitis
- d. Ulcerative colitis
- e. Crohns disease

ANS: a (old recall)

5. 24 yo male with gynecomastia. Testicle ultrasound demonstrates a 2 cm hypoechoic intratesticular mass. Which of the following is the most likely etiology?
- a. Seminoma
 - b. Lymphoma
 - c. Teratoma
 - d. Leydig cell carcinoma
 - e. Choriocarcinoma

ANS:d

6. A patient with small cell lung cancer has a metastatic ipsilateral supraclavicular lymph node. What is the least lung cancer stage?
- a. Stage IIA
 - b. Stage IIB
 - c. Stage IIIA
 - d. Stage IIIB
 - e. Stage IV

ANS: d (old recall)

7. Which is true regarding 1st trimester (early pregnancy) pelvic ultrasound?
- a. Visualization of a yolk sac within a fluid filled pocket within the uterus is diagnostic of an intrauterine pregnancy
 - b. A yolk sac measuring 4mm is indicative of a pathologic process (poor prognosis)
 - c. Yolk sac is seen 2 to 3 days after the appearance of the fetal pole
 - d. The yolk sac is within the amniotic sac

ANS: a

8. All the following are indications for transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt, EXCEPT:
- a. Intractable ascites
 - b. Hepatic hydrothorax
 - c. Splenic vein thrombosis
 - d. Budd-Chiari
 - e. Variceal bleeding

ANS: c (old recall)

9. Indium-111 is superior to gallium-67 for evaluation in which of the following?
- a. Splenic abscess
 - b. PCP infections
 - c. Osteomyelitis of the spine
 - d. Acute inflammatory bowel disease
 - e. Discitis