

118. You are evaluating the images of a patient who, the ED told you, has a cervical fracture. You are looking at an open mouth odontoid view and you remember to calculate the "rule of Spence" This measurement is utilized to determine the integrity of which ligament?

- A. Apical ligament
- B. Alar ligaments
- C. Transverse ligament
- D. Atlanto-occipital membrane

119. You are treating a patient with acromegaly and a growth hormone-secreting pituitary tumor. You elect to start the patient on medication using octreotide. How does this medication work?

- A. GH receptor antagonist
- B. Dopamine agonist
- C. Somatostatin analogue
- D. Adrenal steroid synthesis inhibitor

120. You have booked a patient for surgery on a herniated lumbar disk with associated radicular leg pain. She asks what percentage of patients will experience a recurrent herniation, what do you quote her?

- A. 1% at 10 years
- B. 4% at 10 years
- C. 7% at 10 years
- D. 10% at 10 years

121. A patient presents to you with known colonic polyposis and evidence of multiple cranial osteomas in X-ray of the skull. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Turcot's syndrome
- B. Gardner's syndrome
- C. McCune-Albright syndrome
- D. Paget's disease

122. You are seeing a patient with a single abnormal protrusion of the skull in the right parietal region. X-rays demonstrate trabeculated bone. They decide they would like it removed and during surgery you observe a blue colored mass underneath the pericranium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Osteoid osteoma
- B. Hemangioma
- C. Metastasis
- D. Multiple myeloma

123. The Hand-Schüller-Christian triad is comprised of exophthalmos (from intraorbital tumor), lytic bone lesions (of the cranium), and what?