

CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST

Hepatobiliary Imaging Update

For each of the following questions, select the best answer. Then circle the number on the CE Tests Answer Sheet that corresponds to the answer you have selected. Keep a record of your responses so that you can compare them with the correct answers, which will be published in the next issue of the Journal. Answers to these test questions should be returned on the Answer Sheet no later than June 1, 1992. Supply your name, address, and VOICE number in the spaces provided on the Answer Sheet. Your VOICE number appears on the upper left hand corner of your Journal mailing label. No credit can be recorded without it. A 70% correct response rate is required to receive 0.1 CEU credit for this article. Members participating in the continuing education activity will receive documentation on their VOICE transcript, which is issued in March of each year. Nonmembers may request verification of their participation but do not receive transcripts.

A. *Diisopropyl IDA has a faster hepatic uptake and excretion than m-bromo-trimethyl IDA.*

- 101. True
- 102. False

B. *Hepatobiliary imaging's most widespread use is for evaluation of acute cholecystitis due to its sensitivity and specificity, which are greater than _____ %.*

- 103. 80
- 104. 84
- 105. 90
- 106. 94

C. *Quantification of the hepatic excretion half-time and gallbladder ejection fraction is assessed by _____.*

- 107. fatty meal ingestion
- 108. morphine injection
- 109. cholecystokinin injection
- 110. 108 & 109 only
- 111. none of the above
- 112. all of the above

D. *Acute cholecystitis can be ruled out with some reliability when the gallbladder visualizes.*

- 113. True
- 114. False

E. *Nonvisualization of the gallbladder may be caused by _____.*

- 115. chronic cholecystitis
- 116. prolonged fasting
- 117. severe intercurrent illness
- 118. 115 & 116 only
- 119. all of the above

F. *If the cystic duct is patent, constriction of the sphincter of Oddi occurs when a _____ is given.*

- 120. sincalide injection
- 121. fatty meal
- 122. morphine injection
- 123. cholecystokinin injection

G. *Inflammation of the gallbladder may be so severe that it causes interruption of blood circulation resulting in _____.*

- 124. necrosis
- 125. sepsis
- 126. gangrene
- 127. cholelithiasis
- 128. 124, 125, & 126

H. *Activity forming an outline of the gallbladder is called the "rim sign."*

- 129. True
- 130. False

I. *The percentage of tracer removed by an organ after a single pass through the organ is called the _____ fraction.*

- 131. ejection
- 132. first pass
- 133. extraction
- 134. injection

J. *When measured directly, the HEF of IDA agents has been found to be greater than _____ percent.*

- 135. 80
- 136. 85
- 137. 90
- 138. 95

K. *The hepatic time-activity curve for the prolonged tracer uptake period is corrected through the use of _____.*

- 139. deconvolutional analysis
- 140. ROI subtraction
- 141. background subtraction
- 142. regional analysis

L. *The HEF is expected to be low when abnormalities are present secondary to obstruction of the biliary tree.*

- 143. True
- 144. False

Answers to CE Article Tests, December 1991

The Continuing Education article "Adenosine Cardiac Imaging" by Terri M. Boyce, Gerald W. Guidry, John J. Mahmarian, Judy Hixson, and Mario S. Verani was accompanied by a CE article test. The correct answers are as follows.

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| A. 103 | C. 112 | E. 126 | G. 134 | I. 143 |
| B. 107 | D. 120 | F. 132 | H. 138 | J. 148 |

The answers to the CE article test on "Quality Control Procedures for Newer Radiopharmaceuticals" by A. Michael Zimmer and Stewart M. Spies are as follows.

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. 151 | C. 162 | E. 172 | G. 180 |
| B. 154 | D. 169 | F. 176 | H. 185 |