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JOURNAL CME QUESTIONS

The Value Added of Advanced Imaging in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Triangular Fibrocartilage Complex Pathology

1. For the patient with ulnar wrist pain, symptom relief with ulnar foveal injection suggests which of the following?
 - a. Extensor carpi ulnaris (ECU) tendonitis
 - b. An intra-articular source of pain
 - c. Pain from ulnar styloid nonunion
 - d. Distal radioulnar joint (DRUJ) instability
 - e. Guyon canal compression
2. What clinical scenario describes a false positive result from a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examining for triangular fibrocartilage complex (TFCC) injury?
 - a. The MRI is indeterminate and arthroscopy identifies a TFCC tear.
 - b. The MRI is reportedly normal and arthroscopy identifies an intact TFCC.
 - c. The MRI reports a tear but arthroscopy identifies an intact TFCC.
3. Which of the following best describes the equation defining the cost effectiveness of an intervention?
 - a. Intervention cost divided by effectiveness
 - b. Intervention cost multiplied by effectiveness
 - c. Effectiveness divided by intervention cost
 - d. Intervention risk divided by effectiveness
 - e. Intervention risk multiplied by effectiveness
4. In this study, the most cost-effective strategy for the diagnosis of TFCC injury in a patient 55 years old or younger with subacute to chronic ulnar wrist pain was which of the following?
 - a. MRI
 - b. Magnetic resonance (MR) arthrogram
 - c. History and physical examination with/without injection
 - d. Computed tomography (CT) scan
 - e. Bone scan
- d. The MRI is reportedly normal but arthroscopy identifies a TFCC tear.
- e. The MRI reports a tear and arthroscopy identifies a TFCC tear.

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