

## FOR SHORT ANSWERS

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## FOR LONG ANSWERS

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# ENDGAMES

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## PICTURE QUIZ

### Severe perianal ulceration

A 34 year old woman presented to the dermatologists with a five month history of severe perianal and vulval ulceration associated with debilitating pain. She had no vaginal discharge. She was referred by the gastroenterologists who were investigating her for recurrent episodic diarrhoea. Her medical history included end stage renal failure, deep vein thrombosis, and cerebrovascular accident secondary to systemic lupus erythematosus. Her treatments included prednisolone 7.5 mg once daily, mycophenolate mofetil 500 mg twice daily, warfarin, and haemodialysis. She had not been sexually active in recent years.

Examination showed extensive discrete areas of perianal ulceration extending to the posterior labia majora that were painful to touch. She had no abnormality of the hair, nails, oral mucosa, or skin elsewhere.

In addition to profound renal impairment and positive lupus serology, blood tests showed haemoglobin of 79 g/l (normal range 130-180) and lymphocyte count of  $0.5 \times 10^9/l$  (1.2-3.5). HIV-1 and HIV-2 antigen and antibody tests were negative.

- 1 What are the differential diagnoses of perianal ulceration and the likely diagnosis in this patient?
- 2 What investigations would you carry out to confirm the diagnosis?
- 3 How would you treat this condition?

Submitted by Naomi Kate Webber, Alistair Robson, Eithne Macmahon, and Ann-Marie Powell

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## STATISTICAL QUESTION

### Study design

Researchers investigated the direct impact of hip fracture on mortality in a cohort of individuals aged over 65 years living in a geographically defined area in western Sydney, Australia. At baseline, no one in the cohort had ever experienced a hip fracture. The cohort was followed prospectively over an 18 month study period, during which 211 cases of hip fracture occurred. A total of 201 controls who had not experienced a hip fracture were selected at random from the same cohort. When identified, both cases with hip fracture and controls were subsequently followed for a further year. One year mortality among individuals with hip fracture was 21.7%, compared with 4.7% for controls.

Which one of the following terms best describes the above study design?

- a) Case-control study
- b) Cohort study
- c) Cross-sectional study
- d) Nested case-control study

Submitted by Philip Sedgwick

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## ON EXAMINATION QUIZ

### Child protection

This week's quiz is on child protection and is taken from the OnExamination revision questions for the MRCPCH part 1A and 1B exams.

A boy aged 6 months is brought to the emergency department having fallen off a chair the previous day. The infant appears clinically well, but he has a boggy occipital swelling.

Which of the following are appropriate actions?

- A Admit the infant to a paediatric ward
- B Arrange urgent axial computed tomography
- C Discharge the infant after warning the parents that you are suspicious about possible child abuse
- D Discharge the infant and arrange an appointment at the next paediatric clinic
- E Discharge the infant and notify the duty social worker