

# ENDGAMES

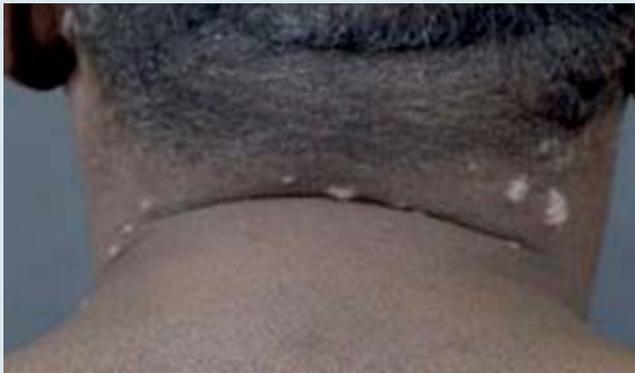
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## FOR SHORT ANSWERS

See p 281

## FOR LONG ANSWERS

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## PICTURE QUIZ

### An odd eruption

A 55 year old African-Caribbean man presented to the dermatology department with a two month history of asymptomatic pink, hyperpigmented, and hypopigmented nodules and plaques on his neck, face, and chest. These developed after a brief inpatient admission to a medical ward with shortness of breath and cough, for which he was given antibiotics for presumed community acquired pneumonia. A chest radiograph showed bilateral pulmonary infiltrates, and his symptoms improved following seven days of intravenous co-amoxiclav and erythromycin. He otherwise had no relevant medical or family history.

- 1 What is the probable diagnosis?
- 2 Which investigations should be performed?
- 3 How should this condition be managed?

Submitted by A Abdul-Wahab and P Banerjee  
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## ON EXAMINATION QUIZ

### Gynaecomastia

This week's question is on gynaecomastia and is taken from the onExamination revision questions for the MRCS part 1 exam.

Which of the following could be causes of bilateral gynaecomastia (breast enlargement) in a male aged 24 who underwent normal puberty at 14 years of age?

- A Cannabis abuse
- B Primary hypothyroidism
- C Prostatic carcinoma
- D Ranitidine therapy
- E Testicular teratoma

## STATISTICAL QUESTION Meta-analyses III

Previous questions described a meta-analysis of the effectiveness of parenteral corticosteroids for the relief of acute severe migraine headache in adults. Seven randomised controlled trials were identified in which single dose parenteral

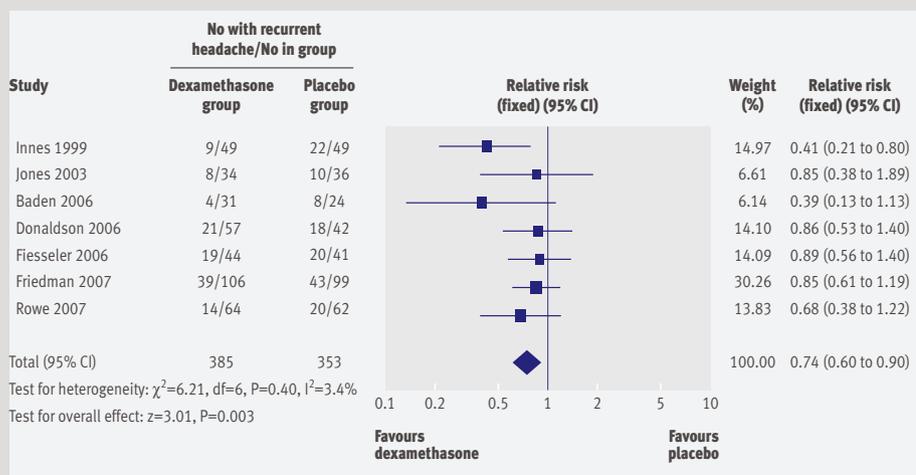
dexamethasone, administered alone or in combination with standard abortive therapy, was compared with placebo or any other standard treatment for acute migraine in adults. For each trial, the relative risk for recurrence of

acute severe migraine headache in adults within 72 hours for the dexamethasone treatment arm compared with the placebo arm was obtained.

The results of the meta-analysis were presented in a forest plot. The test for statistical heterogeneity resulted in  $P=0.40$ .

Which of the following statements, if any, are true for the statistical test of heterogeneity?

- a) Null hypothesis: homogeneity exists between the sample relative risks as estimates of the population parameter
- b) Null hypothesis: heterogeneity exists between the sample relative risks as estimates of the population parameter
- c) Alternative hypothesis: heterogeneity exists between the sample relative risks as estimates of the population parameter
- d) Statistical heterogeneity existed between the seven trials in their estimates of the population relative risk



Forest plot of the effectiveness of dexamethasone compared with placebo in preventing the recurrence of acute severe migraine headache in adults

Submitted by Philip Sedgwick  
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