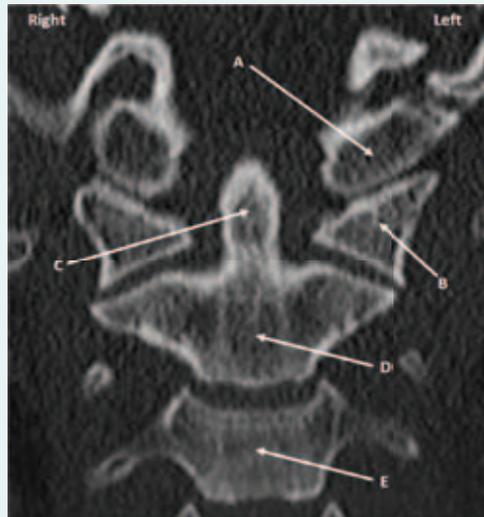


# ENDGAMES

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## ANATOMY QUIZ 1 Coronal computed tomography of the upper cervical spine

Identify the structures labelled A-E in this coronal computed tomogram of the upper cervical spine.

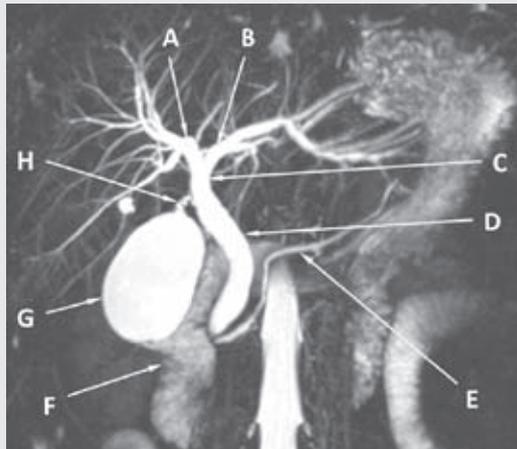
Submitted by Mostayn Alam, Angelos G Kolias, and Richard J Mannion

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2012;345:e6811

## ANATOMY QUIZ 2 Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography of the biliary tree and adjacent structures

Identify the structures labelled A-H in this coronal three dimensional representation of a heavily T2 weighted magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatograph (MRCP) of the biliary tree and adjacent structures.

Submitted by E D Green and D Blunt  
Cite this as: *BMJ* 2012;345:e7805



## STATISTICAL QUESTION Case-control studies: measures of risk

Researchers investigated the association between the occurrence of genitourinary infections from the month before conception until the end of the first trimester and gastroschisis. A case-control study design was used. The mothers of 505 offspring with gastroschisis were identified as cases and mothers of 4924 healthy live born infants as controls. Women self reported genitourinary infections (urinary tract or sexually transmitted) in a telephone interview. A genitourinary infection was reported by 81 (16%) cases compared with 425 (8.6%) controls.

Which of the following measures of risk of gastroschisis in relation to the risk factor genitourinary infections can be estimated for the above study?

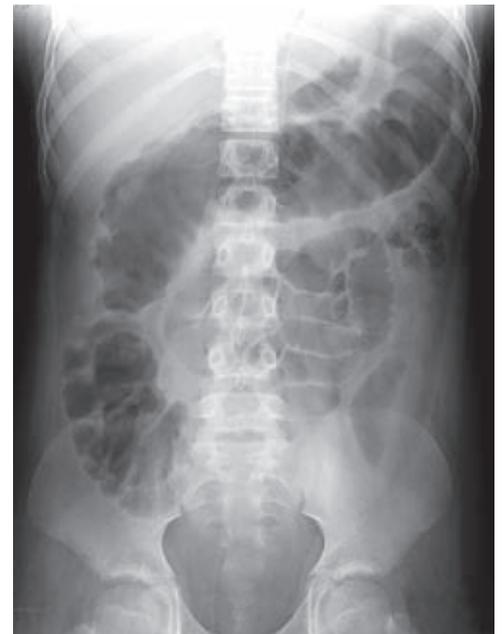
- Hazard ratio
- Odds ratio
- Relative hazard
- Relative risk

Submitted by Philip Sedgwick  
Cite this as: *BMJ* 2013;346:f1185

## PICTURE QUIZ

### Acute abdominal pain in a child with inflammatory bowel disease

A 10 year old girl with inflammatory bowel disease presented with a two week history of eight to 10 bloody diarrhoeal stools a day, abdominal pain, and lethargy. She had been started on oral prednisolone four days before admission. On admission, her inflammatory markers were raised, with a C reactive protein 312 mg/L (reference value <3; 1 mg/L=9.52 nmol/L), white blood cell count  $30 \times 10^9/L$  (4-10), albumin 34 g/L (35-45), and haemoglobin 104 g/L (110-160). On examination she was unwell, with a heart rate of 140 beats/min, blood pressure of 100/70 mm Hg, and temperature of 38.2°C. She was cool peripherally, with a capillary refill time of three to four seconds, and her abdomen was soft but generally tender. Her paediatric ulcerative colitis activity index (PUCAI) score was 65 ( $\geq 65$  defines severe disease). She underwent plain abdominal radiography (figure).



- 1 What is the diagnosis and what features on the radiograph point to it?
- 2 What management strategies should be used here?
- 3 What risk factors and infections should be excluded?
- 4 What is the long term prognosis?

Submitted by F L Cameron, L Armstrong, E Stenhouse, C Davis, and R K Russell

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2013;346:f563