

# ENDGAMES

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## ANATOMY QUIZ

### Radiograph of a 3 year old child's right foot

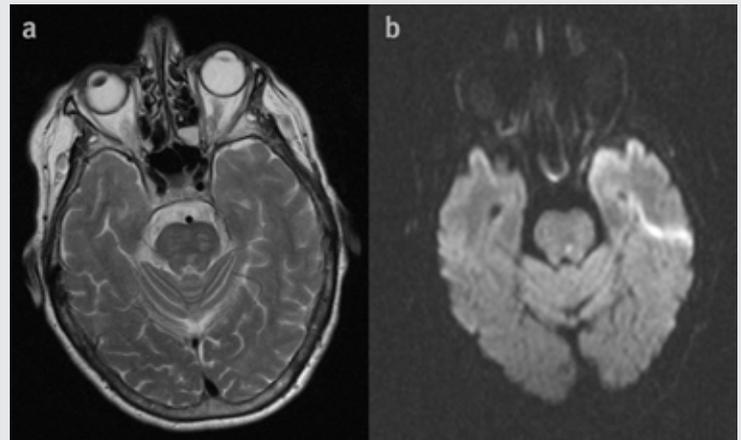
Identify the ossification centres labelled A, B, C, D, and E in this plain radiograph (dorsoplantar view) of the right foot in a 3 year old child.

Submitted by Ruolei Chen, Diana Stavrou, and Bijan Hedayati

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## PICTURE QUIZ Sudden onset double vision



An 83 year old woman was admitted to the acute stroke unit with sudden onset double vision that had lasted for three hours. She had a medical history of monoclonal gammopathy of uncertain significance and atrial fibrillation, for which she was not receiving anticoagulation because of an adverse reaction to warfarin. She had no history of transient ischaemic attack or stroke. She had diplopia only when looking to her right. On examination she was unable to adduct her left eye, with nystagmus in her right eye when she attempted to do this. Her neurological examination was otherwise normal. Computed tomography of the head on admission was normal, as was magnetic resonance imaging of the head, which was requested the next day. Figure 1 shows T2 weighted (A) and diffusion weighted (B) sequences at the level of the upper pons.

- 1 What is this eye lesion called, and what is its pathological basis?
- 2 What does the magnetic resonance image show?
- 3 What are the differential diagnoses?
- 4 How should this condition be managed further?

Submitted by Nicholas R Plummer, Thomas Thorp, and Sulaiman Sultan

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## STATISTICAL QUESTION What is an open label trial?

Researchers assessed the effectiveness of prazosin combined with scorpion antivenom in assisting recovery from scorpion sting. An open label randomised controlled trial study design was used. The control treatment was prazosin alone. The setting was a hospital and research centre in Mahad, a region of India. Participants were patients with grade 2 scorpion envenomation, older than 6 months, and with no cardiorespiratory or central nervous system abnormalities. In total, 70 patients were recruited and allocated to treatment (35 to prazosin and scorpion antivenom, and 35 to prazosin alone) by block randomisation.

The primary endpoint was resolution of the clinical syndrome within 10 hours of treatment, as assessed by the researchers. The secondary endpoints included the time needed for complete resolution of the clinical syndrome. The proportion of patients who showed complete resolution of the clinical syndrome within 10 hours of treatment was significantly greater in the prazosin plus antivenom group than in the prazosin alone group (91.4% v 22.9%; difference 68.5%, 95% confidence interval 51.8% to 85.2%;  $P < 0.001$ ). The mean time needed for complete resolution of the clinical syndrome was significantly shorter in the antivenom plus prazosin group (8 v 17.7 h;

difference -9.7 h, -6.9 to -12.4);  $P < 0.001$ ). The researchers concluded that recovery from a scorpion sting was hastened by simultaneous administration of scorpion antivenom plus prazosin compared with prazosin alone.

**Which of the following statements, if any, are true?**

- a) After randomisation, participants were aware which treatment they had been allocated to
- b) The trial was liable to allocation bias
- c) The trial design minimised ascertainment bias
- d) Allocation concealment was not possible in the above trial

Submitted by Philip Sedgwick

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