CPD QUESTIONNAIRE

No 2 2024



Single-sitting endourological management of retained ureteral stents at Groote Schuur Hospital: a four-year retrospective study

- 1. The most common indication for ureteral stent insertion is:
- a. Pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction
- b. Ureteral strictures
- c. Kidney stones
- d. latrogenic ureteral injuries
- 2. What is the most severe complication of double J stents?
- a. Haematuria
- b. Stent occlusion
- c. Stent encrustation
- d. Stent fragmentation
- 3. Which statement below is TRUE about management of retained encrusted stents?
- Combined and urological procedures in a single session is nossible.
- More than one operative session is often required to render the patient stone- and stand-free
- c. A few patients may require open procedures
- d. All the above
- 4. Which is the *most* important risk factor for stent encrustation?
- a. History of stone disease
- b. Chronic kidney disease
- c. Prolonged stent indwelling time
- d. Urinary sepsis

Urolithiasis: morphological and constitutional profile of stones in a university hospital in Senegal

- 5. The most common method of collection was:
- Open surgery
- b. The NLPC
- c. Ureteroscopy
- d. Elimination
- 6. The morphological distribution of the nucleus after observation with a binocular magnifying glass mainly individualised the types:
- a. la and ld
- b. Illa and Illb
- c. Ilb and IVa
- d. Illa and Ilb

- 7. The study of the chemical composition of the stones showed that the *most* frequent crystalline species were:
- a. Weddellite and whewellite
- b. Struvite and carbapatite
- c. Whewellite and carbapatite
- d. Sodium urate and carbapatite
- 8. Analysis of calculations by Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometry showed a predominance of calculations at:
- a. 2 compounds
- b. 3 compounds
- c. 4 compounds
- d. 5 compounds

Novel curved ureteric access sheath holds the potential to aid anatomical placement and allow adjustment in the renal pelvis: a feasibility study

- According to Traxiel et al. the report rate of high grade ureteric injury with placement of access sheath is:
- a. 13.0%
- b. 35.4%
- c. 27.7%
- d. 46.5%
- 10. According to Cho et al., the reported failure of UAS insertion during fURS is:
- a. 1.2%
- b. 2.4%
- c. 4.8%
- d. 5.8%
- 11. The novel curved UAS holds clinical potential to reduce ureteric injury by:
- a. Optimised navigation past the UVJ
- b. Optimised navigation past the iliac vessels
- c. Optimised navigation past the UPJ
- d. All of the above
- 12. The novel curved UAS can be rotated in the renal pelvis to aid in:
- a. Enhanced visibility
- b. Ease of access to specific calyceal anatomy
- c. All of the above
- d. None of the above

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