# **CE Exams**

### **Cerebral Artery Aneurysm Clipping**

- 1. Cerebral aneurysms are most likely the result of .
  - a. Birth defects
  - b. Hypertension
  - c. Hypotension
  - d. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 2. The brain requires a blood flow of \_\_\_\_\_, making the brain sensitive to even a few seconds of reduced vascular flow.
  - a. 600 ml/min
  - b. 750 ml/hr
  - c. 750 ml/min
  - d. 500 cc/min
- **3.** Which of the following medications is used to decrease vasospasm?
  - a. Heparin
  - b. Papaverine
  - c. TPA
  - d. Thrombin
- 4. The two arteries that give rise to the Circle of Willis are the\_\_\_and the \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Vertebral, aorta
  - b. Vertebral, external carotid
  - c. Innominate, superior thyroid
  - d. Vertebral, internal carotid

#### 5. The term pterional refers to the \_\_\_\_.

- a. Frontotemporal suture line
- b. Transphenoidal approach
- c. Junction of the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones
- d. Parietotemporal suture line

### 6. Which of the following is an artery that comprises the Circle of Willis?

- a. Superior cerebellar
- b. Anterior spinal
- c. Anterior communicating
- d. Right vertebral artery
- 7. At which junction are aneurysms most common?
  - a. ICA-PCA
  - b. ECA-ICA
  - c. Right & left vertebral arteries
  - d. Basilar & superior cerebellar

#### 8. What is used to secure the replaced bone flap?

- a. 4-0 braided Neurolon
- b. Raney clips
- c. Titanium plates and screws
- d. Polymethylmethacrylate
- 9. In addition to hemodynamic stress, which additional factors may be responsible for aneurysm formation?
  - a. Degenerative osseous lesions
  - b. Atherosclerosis
  - c. Head trauma
  - d. Both B and C
- **10.** Which of the following is an approach that can be used to access aneurysms of the Circle of Willis?
  - a. Posterotemporal
  - b. Midline
  - c. Frontolateral
  - d. Pterional

### High Grade Astrocytoma in the Adult, Part 1: Biology and Pathology

#### 1. Histology is the\_\_\_\_.

- a. Study of History
- b. Study of the minute structure, composition, and function of tissues
- c. Development of tissues from the undifferentiated germ layer of the embryo
- d. Development of a tumor containing histocytes
- 2. Which of the following is one of the gene classes that coordinates the life cycle of a cell?
  - a. Tumor suppressor
  - b. Oncogenes
  - c. Glial-cell progenitor
  - d. Fibroblast growth factor

#### 3. Types of glial cells include\_\_\_\_.

- a. Oligodendroglial cells (CNS)
- b. Ependymal cells (PNS)
- c. Astrocytes
- d. All of the above

## 4. During which phase of the normal cell cycle does DNA replication occur?

- a. G1
- b. S phase
- c. Gap two
- d. Mitotic phase

#### 5. What is mitosis?

- a. Metastasis of cancer cells
- b. Glial cell oncogenesis
- c. Form of cell division
- d. Chromosomal mutation

- 6. What is the most malignant of all types of brain tumors?
  - a. Glioblastoma multiforme
  - b. Anaplastic astrocytoma
  - c. Schwannoma
  - d. Meningioma
- 7. In addition to the tumor type and grade, which of the following factors influence the individual prognosis?
  - a. Gender
  - b. Age
  - c. Vascular proliferation
  - d. All of the above
- 8. Which phase of mitosis is autocrine growth factors involved?
  - a. M
  - b. S
  - c. G1
  - d. G2

#### 9. In relation to the normal cell cycle, CDKs are \_\_\_\_.

- a. Oncogenes
- b. Growth factors
- c. Cyclin dependent kinases
- d. Cyclins

#### 10. The "go/no-go" point in mitosis\_\_\_\_.

- a. Is also referred to as the restriction point
- b. Occurs during the S phase of the cell cycle
- c. Occurs during the mitiotic (M) phase of the cell cycle
- d. Occurs during the G2 phase of the cell cycle

# High Grade Astrocytoma in the Adult, Part 2: Biology, Pathology, Diagnostics and Treatment

### 1. Why do individuals with a tumor in the second grouping have a better prognosis?

- a. The tumor has a less aggressive capacity for invading surrounding tissue
- b. The tumor has a limited growth rate
- c. The tumor has limited anaplastic progression
- d. All of the above

## 2. Why are tumors in the second grouping less aggressive than tumors in the first grouping?

- a. They are microscopically circumscribed neoplasms
- b. They are adept at infiltrating surrounding tissue
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above
- **3.** Which of the following risk factors apply to glioblastoma in the adult?
  - a. Race (Caucasian)
  - b. Gender (Male)
  - c. Age (50s and 60s)
  - d. All of the above

#### 4. Meningiomas

- a. Rapidly invade brain tissue
- b. Do not invade brain tissue
- c. Rapidly invade the spinal cord
- d. Rapidly invade the pituitary

#### 5. Tinel's sign is defined as

- a. Ringing in the ears
- b. Dizziness
- c. A sensation of tingling
- d. Nausea

#### 6. A nerve conduction study is also called a/an

- a. EMG
- b. CT Scan
- c. MRI
- d. Craniotomy
- 7. Which of the following is subcategory of astrocytoma tumors?
  - a. Ependymoma
  - b. Medulloblastoma
  - c. Gemistocytic
  - d. Choroid plexus
- 8. What is the most common method of administration for a contrast agent?
  - a. Oral
  - b. Rectal
  - c. Inhalation
  - d. Intravenous

### 9. Which of the following is an advantage of CT scan over MRI?

- a. CT is faster than MRI
- b. CT uses ionizing radiation; MRI does not
- c. The strong magnet the CT scanner is usually located in the radiology department
- d. CT uses radio waves; MRI does not

### **10.** Glioblastomas represent approximately\_\_\_\_of all primary brain tumors.

- a. 5%
- b. 10%
- c. 20%
- d. 42%

### The Autonomic Nervous System

- 1. The nervous system along with the \_\_\_\_\_system controls many bodily activities.
  - a. Cardiovascular
  - b. Respiratory
  - c. Endocrine
  - d. Urogenital

#### 2. The peripheral nervous system consists of \_\_\_\_.

- a. 10 pairs of cranial nerves; 28 pairs of spinal nerves
- b. 11 pairs of cranial nerves; 29 pairs of spinal nerves
- c. 12 pairs of cranial nerves; 31 pairs of spinal nerves
- d. 13 pairs of cranial nerves; 32 pairs of cranial nerves
- 3. The autonomic nervous system (ANS) primarily innervates all of the following except\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Glands
  - b. Skeletal muscle
  - c. Smooth muscle
  - d. Cardiac muscle
- 4. The autonomic nervous system (ANS) is activated mainly by centers located in all of the following except\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Cerebellum
  - b. Hypothalamus
  - c. Brain stem
  - d. Spinal cord
- 5. Which of the following is not a response to sympathetic nervous system (SyNs) impulses?
  - a. Increase blood pressure
  - b. Speed up force/rate of heart beat
  - c. Increase blood sugar concentration
  - d. Constrict bronchioles

- 6. Both pre-and postganglionic neurons of the parasympathetic nervous system (PaNS) utilize the neurotransmitter\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Epinephrine
  - b. Norepinephrine
  - c. Cholinesterase
  - d. Acetylcholine
- 7. When stimulated by preganglionic sympathetic (thoracicsplanchnic) nerve fibers, the chromaffin cells of the adrenal glands release large quantities of directly into the blood stream.
  - a. Acetylcholine
  - b. Epinephrine
  - c. Norepinephrine
  - d. Both B and C
- 8. Which of the following branches of the aorta does not have a collateral ganglion (plexus) located next to it?
  - a. Celiac
  - b. Renal
  - c. Superior mesenteric
  - d. Inferior mesenteric
- 9. Preganglionic fibers originate from cell bodies in the \_\_\_\_gray horn of all the thoracic and first two or three lumbar segments of the spinal cord.
  - a. Anterior
  - b. Lateral
  - c. Medial
  - d. Posterior
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_receptor sites for acetylcholine (cholinergic) occur at the junction between preganglionic and postganglionic fibers of both the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the ANS.
  - a. Nicotinic
  - b. Muscarinic
  - c. Adrenergic
  - d. Oxidase

### **General Principles and Instrumentation For Cranial Neurosurgery, Part 1**

- 1. Which is another term for the <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> prone position?
  - a. Supine
  - b. Lateral oblique
  - c. Right lateral recumbent
  - d. None of the above
- 2. When the patient is in the supine or <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> position, the CST should be \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Seated at the head of the table
  - b. In front of the patient's face
  - c. Behind the patient's back
  - d. At the patient's feet
- 3. The \_\_\_\_\_is the site of a bony prominence that overlies the torcular and the attachment of the tentorium to the inner table of the skull.
  - a. Frontozygomatic point
  - b. Sylvian fissure
  - c. Nasion
  - d. Inion
- 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ separates the motor and sensory areas of the cerebrum.
  - a. Frontozygomatic point
  - b. Nasion
  - c. Sylvian fissure
  - d. Rolandic fissure
- 5. The\_\_\_, the site on the temple, is located 3 cm behind the frontozygomatic point on the Sylvian fissure line.
  - a. Pterion
  - b. Inion
  - c. Orbital rim
  - d. Tentorium

- 6. \_\_\_\_interfere with CT or MRI scans, so are only used with aneurysms.
  - a. Pinion head clamps
  - b. Rongeurs
  - c. Metallic clips
  - d. Bone wax
- 7. \_\_\_\_is/are used to close small openings in the mastoid air cells and sinuses.
  - a. Silk suture
  - b. Pericranial grafts
  - c. Metallic clips
  - d. Bone wax
- 8. The greatest accuracy and control of the drill is achieved\_\_\_\_.
  - a. At high speeds
  - b. Through constant pressure
  - c. With low speeds
  - d. Using minimal irrigation

#### 9. Bipolar coagulation will not occur if \_\_\_\_.

- a. Tips are too far apart
- b. Tips are touching
- c. A and b
- d. None of the above

### **10.** In which areas would unipolar coagulation be hazardous?

- a. Brain stem
- b. Fourth ventricle
- c. Near cranial nerves
- d. All of the above

### **General Principles and Instrumentation For Cranial Neurosurgery, Part 2**

### 1. Round-handle forceps with fine serrations inside the tips are called\_\_\_.

- a. Needle holding forceps
- b. Dura forceps
- c. Dressing forceps
- d. Coagulation forceps

#### 2. 9.5 cm bayonet forceps are used for which tissues?

- a. Circle of Willis
- b. Cerebellopontine angle
- c. Sellar region
- d. All of the above

#### 3. The smallest Penfield dissector is \_\_\_\_ wide.

- a. 2 mm
- b. 3 mm
- c. 2 cm
- d. 3 cm

#### 4. Jewelers forceps are too short for \_\_\_\_.

- a. Tying superficial microsuture
- b. Handling microneedles near the surface
- c. Deep intracranial operations
- d. None of the above

### 5. Which suction tube would be best for use at the front of the brain stem?

- a. 5-French
- b. 8 cm shaft
- c. 10 cm shaft
- d. 13 cm shaft

### 6. In suction tube sizes, how many French units equals 1 mm?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Five
- 7. \_\_\_\_are used to elevate the surface of the brain away from the cranial base.
  - a. Suction tubes
  - b. Elevators
  - c. Bayonets
  - d. Spatulas
- 8. \_\_\_\_are used for removing the last shell of bone between a drill surface and neural or vascular structures.
  - a. Brain spatulas
  - b. Bone currettes
  - c. Cup forceps
  - d. Shell removers
- 9. Which allows the surgeon to reach around a corner to grasp tissue or remove tumors?
  - a. Angled microcup forceps
  - b. 1-2 mm cup forceps
  - c. 3-4 mm corner forceps
  - d. 45° angle curets

#### 10. The retraction system should include\_\_\_\_.

- a. Flexible arms
- b. Clamps and bars
- c. Tapered and rectangular spatulas
- d. All of the above

### **Creutzfeldt-Jacobs Disease**

#### 1. Which is the most common form of CJD?

- a. Iatrogenic
- b. Genetic
- c. Sporadic
- d. New variant

## 2. In which form of CJD can doctors use tonsil tissue for diagnosis

- a. Sporadic
- b. Genetic
- c. Iatrogenic
- d. New variant

#### 3. PrP protein has been discovered on \_\_\_\_

- a. Nerve cells
- b. Muscle cells
- c. White blood cells
- d. All of the above

#### 4. Prions are unlike any other pathogens in that they\_\_\_\_.

- a. Contain no DNA or RNA
- b. Survive routine sterilization and disinfection processes
- c. Are not contagious in a traditional sense
- d. All of the above

#### 5. FFI and GSS are both\_\_\_\_.

- a. Prion diseases
- b. Inherited forms of CJD
- c. New variants of CJD
- d. Iatrogenic

#### 6. Beta-sheet prions are\_\_\_\_.

- a. Normal PrP
- b. Infectious PrP
- c. Helical
- d. None of the above
- 7. Which form of CJD has the lowest percentage of cases?
  - a. Iatrogenic
  - b. Sporadic
  - c. Inherited
  - d. vCJD
- 8. According to Rutala & Weber, <u>devices contact</u> mucous membranes and broken skin.
  - a. Noncritical
  - b. Semicritical
  - c. Critical
  - d. High risk

## 9. According to the CDC, CJD contaminated instruments are considered sterile after\_\_\_.

- a. Steam autoclaving for 1 hour at 250  $^\circ$  F
- b. Being soaked for 20 minutes in 5,000 ppm lypochlorite
- c. Using normal sterilization methods
- d. All instruments must be incinerated

## 10. Which type of human tissue is NOT considered high risk?

- a. Brain
- b. Heart
- c. Eye
- d. Spinal cord

### **Glioblastoma Multiforme: From Biology to Treatment**

- 1. What percentage does glioblastoma multiforme account for in all primary intracranial tumors?
  - a. 30%
  - b. 40%
  - c. 75%
  - d. 60%

#### 2. Which is characteristic of glioblastoma multiforme?

- a. Arises from astrocyte cells
- b. Grey, white, yellow, red, or brown appearance
- c. Enlarged and irregular cell nuclei
- d. All of the above

## **3.** Which of the following is NOT a symptom of increased intracranial pressure?

- a. Nausea
- b. Headache
- c. Optic papilla
- d. Papilledema

## 4. A growth in the \_\_\_\_ of the brain would produce psychomotor seizures.

- a. Temporal lobe
- b. Cerebral lobe
- c. Midline
- d. Frontal lobe

### 5. How long is the prognosis in a patient with untreated glioblastoma multiforme?

- a. 12 weeks
- b. 30 days
- c. 1-2 years
- d. 18 weeks

## 6. Glioblastoma most commonly arises from white matter of the \_\_?

- a. Cerebral hemispheres
- b. Pons
- c. Midbrain
- d. Vermis

### 7. In what age range does GBM most commonly occur?

- a. Under 30 years old
- b. 30-40 years old
- c. 40-50 years old
- d. 50-60 years old

## 8. Which type of treatment is affected by the bloodbrain barrier?

- a. Gamma Knife
- b. Ultrasonic aspiration
- c. Chemotherapy
- d. Stereotactic surgery

## 9. Polifeprosan 20 with carmustine is what type of drug?

- a. Antibiotic
- b. Diuretic
- c. Chemotherapeutic
- d. Steroid

## **10.** Approximately how many cases of glioblastoma multiforme are diagnosed annually?

- a. 20,000
- b. 5,000
- c. 7,500
- d. 12,000

### **Microvascular Decompression For Control of Trigeminal Neuralgia**

- 1. Which is the trigeminal nerve?
  - a. IV
  - b. V
  - c. VI
  - d. X
- 2. Who created a nondestructive technique to decompress the trigeminal nerve?
  - a. Andre Douloureux
  - b. Walter Dandy
  - c. Peter Janetta
  - d. Antonio Valsalva

#### 3. Which is mismatched?

- a. V : eyes, upper eyelids and forehead
- b. V : cheeks, lower eyelids, nostrils, upper lips, gums
- c. V: jaw, lower lip, gums, chewing muscles
- d. None are mismatched

#### 4. The most common form of treatment for TN is:

- a. Medication
- b. Open surgery
- c. Ablative procedures
- d. Endoscopic surgery

#### 5. Which is not a symptom of TN?

- a. Brief, lancinating pain
- b. Loss of sensation in the facial nerve
- c. Decreased corneal reflex
- d. Decreased estrogen production

## 6. TN causes\_\_, making the patient susceptible to increased pain sensations.

- a. Pulsation of the vessel
- b. Demyelination of the axons
- c. Transmission of facial sensations
- d. None of the above
- 7. Which drug used to treat TN has had the best results and fewest side effects?
  - a. Baclofen
  - b. Carbamazepine
  - c. Gabapentin
  - d. Oxcarbazepine

#### 8. When is the Valsalva maneuver performed?

- a. When nerve exposure is achieved
- b. Once the nerve has been decompressed
- c. Prior to craniectomy
- d. After cranioplasty

#### 9. The most common ablative procedure for TN is:

- a. Percutaneous rhizotomy by glycerol injection
- b. Percutaneous rhizotomy by balloon
- c. Radio frequency rhizotomy
- d. Knifeless surgery

#### **10.** The <u>decompression procedure prevents brain</u> retraction and provides enhanced visualization, lighting and magnification.

- a. Endoscopic
- b. Gamma probe
- c. CyberKnife®
- d. Radio frequency rhizotomy

### **Anterior Internal Fixation of Type II Odontoid Process Fractures**

- 1. The most common cause of cervical spine injuries is
  - a. Diving accidents
  - b. Motor vehicle accidents
  - c. Football accidents
  - d. Climbing mishaps

#### 2. The most distinguishing feature on C1 is

- a. Two lateral masses and two arches
- b. Large odontoid process
- c. Absence of a vertebral body
- d. Cruciate ligament

#### 3. The most distinguishing feature of C2 is

- a. Transverse ligaments
- b. Apical ligaments
- c. Alar ligaments
- d. Dens

## 4. The \_\_\_\_\_is shaped like a cross and helps stabilize the\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Cruciate ligament, odontoid process
- b. Transverse ligament, dorsal aspect
- c. Alar ligament, medial aspect
- d. Apical ligament, basion

#### 5. Type I odontoid fractures usually involve

- a. A fracture at the base of the odontoid
- b. An avulsion of the tip of the odontoid process
- c. A fracture through the body of C2
- d. An anterior displacement of the dens

#### 6. Type II odontoid fractures usually involve

- a. A fracture through the body of C2
- b. Anterior displacements of the dens
- c. A fracture at the base of the odontoid
- $d. \quad Both \ b \ and \ C$

## 7. Type II odontoid fractures have several treatment options, including

- a. Halo traction
- b. Posterior C1-2 fusion
- c. Anterior odontoid screw fixation
- d. All of the above

#### 8. The reason for a transverse skin incision at C4-5 is

- a. Aligning the drill guide with the process
- b. Creating a plane to the vertebral bodies
- c. Exposing the anterior longitudinal ligament
- d. Retracting the carotid sheath

## 9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ retractor is used to facilitate exposure of the body of C2.

- a. Weitlaner
- b. Apfelbaum
- c. Hohmann
- d. Bennett

## **10.** Factors to be considered in treatment of odontoid fractures are

- a. The level and direction of the fracture line
- b. The rotation of the fracture fragments
- c. The presence of any neurological impairment
- d. All of the above.

## **Answers** ce credit PKG 3A: 10 CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS

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### High Grade Asrocytoma in the Adult, Part 1: Biology and Pathology

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# High Grade Asrocytoma in the Adult, Part 2: Biology , Pathology, Diagnostics and Treatment

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### The Autonomic Nervous System

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### General Principles and Instrumentation For Cranial Neurosurgery, Part 1

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### General Principles and Instrumentation For Cranial Neurosurgery, Part 2

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### Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

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### Glioblastoma Multiforme: From Biology to Treatment

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### Microvascular Decompression For Control of Trigeminal Neuralgia

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### Anterior Internal Fixation of Type II Odontoid Process of Fractures

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