

LEGAL MEDICINE 1999

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION QUESTIONS

THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE USED AS A PREVIEW OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE ACTUAL FINAL EXAM! PLEASE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MAIL THIS DOCUMENT WITH PAYMENT FOR CME. YOU MUST REGISTER WITH AskAFIP AND COMPLETE THE FINAL EXAM AND PAYMENT (IF APPLICABLE) ON-LINE TO BE AWARDED CME CREDIT FOR THIS ACTIVITY.

Answer all 20 questions below. Each question has only one correct answer.

1. According to Department of the Treasury statistics, DoD has approximately what number of average annual payments for medical malpractice between 1992 and 1998?
 - A. 12,320
 - B. 961
 - C. 350
 - D. 12

2. What percent of DoD malpractice cases in Tort2 meet the standard of care?
 - A. 99.4%
 - B. 12.4%
 - C. 68.9%
 - D. 91.9%

3. What percent of DoD malpractice cases in Tort2 are due to facility, management, or system problems?
 - A. Fewer than 10%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 40%
 - D. 65%

4. The use of DNA testing on the descendants of Sally Hemings has
 - A. Established a direct link between them and Thomas Jefferson.
 - B. Proven there is no link between them and Thomas Jefferson.
 - C. Established a possible familial link with the Jefferson family.
 - D. None of the above.

5. Within the court system DNA is being used
 - A. To connect a criminal defendant to a crime scene.

- B. To exclude a criminal defendant from a crime scene.
 - C. In civil cases to establish paternity.
 - D. All of the above.
6. Techniques used to identify DNA include:
- A. RFLP.
 - B. PCR.
 - C. Neither A nor B.
 - D. Both A and B.
7. Newly diagnosed breast cancer has a close hereditary context
- A. The vast majority of the time.
 - B. About 10% of the time.
 - C. In most post-menopausal women.
8. High-risk categories for breast cancer include
- A. Women who already had one breast cancer.
 - B. Women with significant amounts of radiation to the thorax.
 - C. Women who have had a meningioma removed.
 - D. All of the above.
9. If a mammogram is taken due to the finding of a mass in the breast and a “negative” report is received, the physician should
- A. Stop the assessment and tell the patient the good news because mammograms are always accurate.
 - B. Continue with the “triple diagnosis” approach and consider FNA and FNAB.
 - C. Tell the patient that she must have really felt a lump in her breast after all.
10. Structured settlements in a malpractice lawsuit must include
- A. 401K rollover provisions for the injured party.
 - B. Periodic payments.
 - C. An agreement by all parties that payments cannot exceed 10 years, regardless of the patient’s age.
 - D. All of the above.
11. Potential benefits of structured settlements can include the following:
- A. The claimant cannot outlive the payments.
 - B. Periodic payments cannot be accelerated, so there is no risk of dissipation.
 - C. The funds of the structure are professionally managed and prudently diversified.
 - D. All of the above.
12. One problem with a structured settlement is that no “up-front cash” or “lump sum payment” can be included, according to IRS regulations.
- A. True
 - B. False

13. Bacterial meningitis in infants less than 1 month of age is most commonly caused by
 - A. Haemophilus influenza type B.
 - B. Neisseria meningitidis.
 - C. Lyme disease.
 - D. None of the above.

14. Occult bacteremia in those patients between 6 and 24 months of age
 - A. Occurs in a majority of febrile children.
 - B. Occurs in only 5% of febrile children
 - C. Is always accompanied by dramatic systemic symptoms.
 - D. None of the above.

15. Useful aphorisms for the emergency medicine physician in meningitis cases include the following:
 - A. Good medical practice reduces the risk of litigation.
 - B. Some meningitis cases will be missed under the best of care, but these cases can be reduced.
 - C. Every febrile infant or child is a potential malpractice claim.
 - D. All of the above.

16. Because UFCT can often detect coronary calcium
 - A. It must always be used by cardiologists to avoid a lawsuit.
 - B. It will always determine the presence of CAD.
 - C. Both A and B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.

17. UFCT is presently considered part of the standard of care routinely utilized by physicians in cardiac diagnosis.
 - A. True
 - B. False

18. If the surgeon obtains a valid informed consent from the patient, the surgeon is never liable for a bad outcome.
 - A. True
 - B. False

19. Informed consent can limit liability by providing needed education regarding the limitations associated with Pap smear screening, as well as shift the burden of known risks to the patient.
 - A. True
 - B. False

20. Documentation of informed consent is important because
 - A. It can help the defendant physician if there is a trial.
 - B. The patient who gets the Pap smear cannot sue the physician.
 - C. Pap smear interpretations are always correct.