

Nov/Dec 2013 – Best of 2013

*CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.co.za
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.*



True (A) or false (B):

HOW TO PREVENT AND TREAT AN ALLERGIC CRISIS

1. Most allergic reactions are IgE-mediated anaphylactic reactions.
2. Patients with an anaphylactic reaction should always be admitted.
3. Protocols have no use in the treatment of anaphylaxis.
11. It is not necessary to examine the eyelids in a patient with a corneal ulcer.
12. In cases of corneal abrasion, a patch helps to relieve pain and promote epithelial healing.

RAISED INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO RECOGNISE IT

4. Raised intracranial pressure refers to pressure greater than 20 – 25 mmHg for more than 5 minutes.
5. Intracranial volume may increase over months with no change in level of consciousness.
6. In raised intracranial pressure, palsy of the 4th cranial nerve is non-localising.
13. Management should be based on whether the bleed is variceal or non-variceal.
14. Aberrant warfarin anticoagulation must be corrected.
15. Patients should be haemodynamically stable prior to endoscopy.

ASTUTE AND SAFE USE OF TOPICAL OCULAR CORTICOSTEROIDS IN GENERAL PRACTICE: PRACTICAL GUIDELINES

7. Increased intra-ocular pressure can occur after only one week of topical ocular corticosteroids.
8. The inhibition of arachidonic acid release, preventing the liberation of prostaglandins and other potent inflammatory mediators, is not an anti-inflammatory effect of topical ocular corticosteroids.
9. Uveitis is a common indication for the use of topical ocular corticosteroids.
16. In neonates with hypothyroidism detected on neonatal screening and confirmed on subsequent tests the radionuclide thyroid scan should be done as soon as possible.
17. The role of renography in children with moderate and severe hydronephrosis is to help identify children who need surgical intervention.
18. A milk scan is a four-part study.

CORNEAL ULCERS: FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER

10. Vision should be tested using a Snellen chart in suspected corneal ulcer.
19. There has been a marked shift away from active gut decontamination such as induction of vomiting, gastric lavage or giving activated charcoal.
20. In South Africa, paraffin is the single most common substance seen in childhood poisoning.

A maximum of 5 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.°