

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):

Regarding latex allergy:

1. Latex allergy is a notifiable occupational disease for healthcare workers.
2. Healthcare workers who are found to be allergic to latex may safely use latex gloves provided they are powder-free ones.
3. Because all latex-allergic subjects are at risk of anaphylaxis when undergoing internal medical examinations, surgical, or dental procedures, when latex gloves may be inadvertently used, they must wear a Medic Alert bracelet.

Regarding urinary tract infections (UTIs) and antibiotic treatment:

4. Gram-positive cocci (such as *Streptococcus faecalis*) account for 80% of community-acquired UTIs in women.
5. Short-course treatments are favoured for community-acquired UTIs, to prevent development of bacterial resistance.
6. There is a rising prevalence of fluoroquinolone resistance among community-acquired UTI pathogens in South Africa.
7. Oral cephalosporins are safe to prescribe for UTI in pregnancy, and have few side-effects.

Regarding acute kidney injury (AKI) risk factor recognition:

8. Postoperative AKI occurs in a third of patients >65 years old undergoing major surgery.
9. Pre-existing chronic kidney disease is known to be a potent predictor of postoperative AKI.
10. Specific comorbidities known to be associated with an increased risk of AKI include heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, HIV infection and cerebrovascular disease.
11. Potentially nephrotoxic medications include angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and the carbipenem antibiotics.

12. The extensive prescription of NSAIDs for analgesia in the postoperative situation, when alternative agents are available, places many patients at unnecessary risk of developing AKI.

Regarding chronic rhinitis:

13. The term chronic allergic rhinitis should be reserved for those patients who can be shown to have a positive allergy test or a clear history of symptoms triggered by specific allergens.
14. Snoring in children may be a sign of adenoidal hypertrophy.
15. Practitioners must be careful to avoid prescribing topical corticosteroids for symptomatic treatment of chronic rhinitis to competitive sportsmen and women, who must obey World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) rules.

Regarding AIDS-related progressive leukoencephalopathy (PML):

16. PML, caused by the John Cunningham (JC) virus, results from lytic infection of predominantly astroglial cells.
17. An increasing number of PML cases have been seen in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
18. A typical clinical finding of PML, as described in the HIV-related literature, is focal motor weakness.
19. CSF findings in PML are typically normal, or may show a mild lymphocytic pleocytosis and a mildly elevated protein.

Regarding pharmacokinetics of antituberculosis drugs given enterally in patients requiring intensive care:

20. Sub-therapeutic rifampicin plasma levels have been reported when the fixed-dose combination tablet (containing rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide and ethambutol) is administered enterally to critically ill ICU patients.

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

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there.
2. Go to www.cpdjournals.co.za to answer the questions.

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