



**Africa HEALTH** CPD Challenge  
**Questions**

Were you paying attention? Test your retentive capacities on issues raised in this edition of *Africa Health*. You can quietly test yourself, or – and we're particularly keen on this – you could make it a part of the foundation of a Journal Club in your department or health institution. Life-long learning is a collaborative exercise and the whole health team can be positively stimulated by being involved in such discussion.

**Q1. Seasonal malaria**

- i) Seasonal malaria chemoprevention contains a) what active ingredients and b) can be given how often to under fives?

**Q2. Controlling Ebola**

- i) Name three of the measures which helped stop the last known chain of EVD transmission in Liberia?

**Q3. Obesity**

- i) How much more do airlines in the USA spend annually on fuel as a result of the rise in average body weight among American adults? (bet you didn't learn this at medical school!)
  - a) \$75 million
  - b) \$175 million
  - c) \$275 million

**Q4. Clinical Review: Pharmacy**

- i) Is Ebola vaccine effective in preventing the spread of infection?
  - a) yes
  - b) no
  - c) unknown

- ii). Medicines should be prescribed just to see if the patient gets better, this will tell you what is wrong with the patient? True or False?

- iii).Doses of medicine should be based on a child's age? True or False?

**Q5. Clinical Review: Public Health**

- i) Collateral deaths from the Ebola outbreak have highlighted the additional contingency planning needed when major outbreaks or natural disasters occur. Name two of the most obvious causes of collateral deaths.

**Q6. Clinical Review: Dermatology**

- i) All epidemiological types of Kaposi's sarcoma are associated with which of the following:
  - a) Human Herpes Virus
  - b) Buruli mycobacteria
  - c) Leprosy B virus

- ii) Improved access to ART has dramatically reduced HIV-associated mortality and commencement of antiretroviral therapy (ART) earlier in the course of advancing HIV immunosuppression significantly improves outcomes. But what is the emerging complication known as IRIS?

**Q7. Medicine Digest**

- i) Yaws is scheduled by the World Health Organization for eradication by 2020. Was the trial of a mass treatment campaign of Papua New Guinea with a single dose of oral azithromycin successful: yes or no?

**Answers**

- Q1. SMC contains amodiaquine plus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine. It should be given monthly up to a maximum of four doses.
- Q2. Early detection of cases; identification, monitoring and support of contacts in acceptable settings; effective triage within the healthcare system; rapid isolation of symptomatic contacts; A sector approach which divided the district into geographic units, thus facilitating the ability of the response teams to rapidly respond to community needs.
- Q3. \$275 million.
- Q4. Unknown.
- Q5. ii) False. The expected treatment outcome must be considered only after a diagnosis.  
iii) False. Their weight must also be considered.
- Q6. i) a) Human Herpes Virus.  
ii) IRIS is the name for an ART-associated immune reconstitution associated with a paradoxical worsening of some diseases or development of a new disease. The risk of IRIS is highest among individuals who have been diagnosed with HIV late in the course of HIV immunosuppression and therefore have been commenced on ART with a low baseline CD4 count. IRIS-associated cryptococcosis and tuberculosis bring considerable morbidity. In sub-Saharan Africa IRIS-associated KS is now also well-recognised complication.
- Q7. i) Yes. It produced a significant reduction of incidence in the disease.

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