

Test your knowledge against the Clinical Review articles from pages 29 to 33.

## **Clinical Review: Paediatrics**

Identify which is the correct statement

- 1. In early neonatal sepsis Group B streptococcus...
- (a) Is more common in low- and middle-income countries
- (b) Can be prevented by intrapartum antimicrobial prophylaxis
- (c) Is treated with gentamicin
- 2. Early neonatal sepsis is associated with...
- (a) Low maternal vitamin D levels
- (b) Candida infection
- (c) Mechanical ventilation
- 3. C-reactive protein...
- (a) Is produced by the bone marrow
- (b) Should have serial measurements
- (c) Is higher in very low birth weight infants

## **Clinical Review: STIs**

5. Name two advantages and two disadvantages of syndromic management of STIs.

- Complete this statement by choosing from the answers below. Point of care (POC) testing for STIs...
- (a) Is crucial for confirmation of specific infection
- (b) Is rapidly evolving
- (c) Facilitates diagnosis and treatment in one visit
- (d) Can be expensive
- 7. Name two re-emerging or newly recognised STIs

## **Clinical Review: Pharmacy**

- 8. Under European law, does a falsified medicine contain the correct quantity of the active ingredient but with a fake label?
- 9. Which of these are safe to treat cardiovascular disease in pregnancy?
- (a) Low dose aspirin
- (b) Verapamil
- (c) Hydrochlorothiazide
- 10. What are the drugs with the highest risks of serious adverse drug reactions?

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April 2018 Africa Health 39