

CPD Challenge

Questions

1. Which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE concerning Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination?

- HPV vaccination is known to prevent HPV infection and associated high grade pre-cancerous lesions.
- The association between HPV vaccination and the risk of invasive cervical cancer is NOT known.
- Some women who receive HPV vaccination may still get cervical cancer.
- The cumulative incidence of cervical cancer is usually significantly lower among women who are vaccinated compared to those who are not.
- Among girls and women 10-30 years old, HPV vaccination is associated with a significantly lower risk of invasive cervical cancer at the population level.

2. Please indicate which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE regarding use of pharmacological interventions for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease.

- Polypill containing a statin combined with Aspirin significantly reduce the risk of cardiovascular events.
- Reductions in cardiovascular events are more significant with polypill alone than with aspirin alone.
- Combined treatment with a polypill plus aspirin will lower incidence of cardiovascular events among participants without cardiovascular disease who are at intermediate cardiovascular risk.
- Polypill with or without Aspirin is a useful intervention for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease.
- All TRUE.

3. Which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE concerning the treatment and prevention of COVID-19 infection?

- The four repurposed antiviral drugs: Remdesivir, Hydroxychloroquine, Lopinavir, and Interferon beta-1a; have little or no effect on overall mortality, initiation of ventilation, and duration of hospital stay among hospitalised patients with COVID-19.
- Use of Hydroxychloroquine for prevention of COVID-19 is associated with a significantly higher risk of adverse events compared to usual care.
- The incidence of PCR-confirmed and symptomatic COVID-19 is lower in subjects receiving Hydroxy-

chloroquine compare to those who receive usual care.

- There is no benefit of postexposure therapy with hydroxychloroquine in prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection or symptomatic COVID-19 in healthy persons exposed to a PCR-positive patient.

- There is no significant differences observed in clinical status or overall mortality between patients treated with convalescent plasma and those who received placebo.

4. Please indicate TRUE or FALSE concerning behavioural interventions to help people quit smoking.

- Counselling and guaranteed financial rewards are successful interventions whether or not pharmacotherapy is also used.
- Behavioral interventions used to help people quit smoking are often very effective.
- Behavioural interventions intended to support smoking cessation have a higher likelihood of success if they combine a number of interventions, including attention to delivery modes, the person delivering the intervention, the nature, focus and intensity of the intervention.
- Tailoring behavioral support to the person(s) trying to quit smoking will increase the number that will stop smoking.
- The role of other behavioral interventions like hypnotherapy, exercise and competitions do not increase the chances of success.

5. Please indicate which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE with respect to role of antibiotics vis-à-vis appendectomy in the treatment of appendicitis

- Appendectomy has for long been the standard treatment of appendicitis even though successful use of antibiotic therapy was reported more than 60 years ago.
- Antibiotics is often non-inferior to appendectomy on the basis of a standard health-status measure.
- Presence of an appendicolith is associated with a higher risk for appendectomy and for complications.
- For antibiotic therapy to be effective in patients with appendicitis, it should cover at least a 10-day course.
- ALL TRUE

Answers

4. True: a, c, d, e. False: b

5. True: a, b, c, d, e

2. True: a, c, d. False: b, f

3. True: a, b, d, e. False: c

1. True: a, c, d, e. False: b



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