

CPD Challenge

Questions

Q1 Please indicate TRUE or FALSE statements regarding Cardiovascular outcomes in adults with hypertension

- Evening dosing with antihypertensive therapy has better cardiovascular outcomes than morning dosing
- There is no significant difference in the occurrence of primary outcome events in taking antihypertensive therapy in the evening or morning.
- Patients on antihypertensive therapy should be advised to take their antihypertensive medications at a convenient time that minimizes undesirable side effects.
- To minimize cardiovascular death or hospitalization from myocardial infarction or stroke, patients on antihypertensive therapy should be advised to take their medications in the morning only.
- To minimize cardiovascular death or hospitalization from myocardial infarction or stroke, patients on antihypertensive therapy should be advised to take their medications in the evening only.

Q2 Which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE concerning glucose monitoring for Type 1 Diabetes?

- Fingerstick blood glucose testing is the most practical way of glucose monitoring and offers better glucose control measures.
- Continuous glucose monitoring is not any superior to fingerstick blood glucose testing for glucose monitoring in Type 1 Diabetes.
- Intermittent scanned continuous glucose monitoring offers better glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) level compared to fingerstick testing.
- Continuous glucose monitoring results in significantly lower HbA1c levels than fingerstick testing.
- Both intermittent continuous glucose monitoring and fingerstick blood glucose testing offer similar results when used to monitor HbA1c levels.

Q3 Infections following Cesarean delivery after labour are a common cause of maternal postnatal morbidity. To reduce post-operative infections, please indicate which of the following interventions are TRUE or FALSE.

- Vaginal cleansing with povidone-iodine before Cesarean delivery after labour reduces post-

operative infections.

- There is no empirical evidence to support routine use of vaginal cleansing for women undergoing Caesarean delivery after labour.
- Women who do not undergo vaginal cleansing before Caesarean delivery after labour have the worst post-operative infection outcomes.
- There is no need for routine vaginal cleansing for women undergoing Caesarean delivery after labour.
- All FALSE

Q4 Please indicate what is TRUE or FALSE concerning the risk Factors for Suffocation and Unexplained Causes of Infant Deaths

- The risk factors include sleep-related suffocation.
- Non-supine position, soft bedding and not room sharing with a caregiver are some of the risk factors for unexplained infant deaths,
- Death may often be from unknown causes.
- Surface sharing is a risk factor for suffocation.
- All TRUE

Q5 Which of the following routine surgical maneuvers are TRUE or FALSE?

- Routine change of gloves and instruments before wound closure has been suggested as an approach that could be beneficial in reducing surgical site infections (SSIs).
- Aqueous 10% povidone-iodine is usually the preferred agent of antisepsis before surgery on traumatic contaminated wounds.
- Aqueous 4% chlorhexidine gluconate chlorhexidine is more superior for prevention of SSIs.
- Either povidone-iodine or chlorhexidine can be used in traumatic wound antisepsis with the choice based on availability, patient contraindications, or cost.
- All TRUE

Answers

1. a). F; b). T; c). T; d). F; e). F.
 2. a). F; b). F; c). T; d). T; e). F.
 3. a). T; b). T; c). F; d). T; e). F.
 4. a). T; b). T; c). T; d). T; e). T.
 5. a). T; b). T; c). F; d). T; e). F.