

CPD Challenge

Questions

Q1 Which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE regarding the risk of venous thromboembolism?

- Hormonal contraceptive and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) use have singly been associated with increased risk of venous thromboembolism.
- The risk of venous thromboembolism is higher in those using both NSAIDs and hormonal contraceptives.
- There is a high rate of cancer-associated thrombosis after anticoagulant cessation, findings that support continuation of anticoagulation in patients with active cancer.
- The optimal duration of anticoagulation for cancer-associated thrombosis is 3 to 6 months of anticoagulation, and continuation for as long as cancer is active.
- All TRUE

Q2 Please indicate which of the following are TRUE or FALSE statements in clinical practice.

- Dietician-led intervention is unreliable and not effective in improving glycemic control and several other clinical outcomes among type 2 diabetes patients.
- In at-risk patients with HIV infection, daily pitavastatin is ideal for lowering the risk of cardiovascular events.
- Treatment with Semaglutide (a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist) can reduce heart failure symptoms and weight in obese patients.
- Patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) are often obese, and treatment that target obesity often reduces the heart failure symptoms.
- Despite the success of antiretroviral therapy (ART), people living with HIV (PLWHIV) remain at increased risk of non-AIDS events, and a CD4/CD8 ratio of <0.3 can be used as a predictor of an increased risk of serious non-AIDS events.

Q3 The following can be used as an effective and affordable tool in the management of post-partum hemorrhage (PPH). Please indicate TRUE or FALSE answers.

- Uterine balloon packing is a proven second-line option in the management of PPH, but its use in low- and middle-income countries is limited by its cost.

- Uterine packing with gauze is a safe and cost-effective alternative.
- The benefits of glucocorticoids on mortality among patients with severe community-acquired pneumonia is not clear
- Patients with PPH due to uterine atony following vaginal delivery with no response to medical treatment should all undergo hysterectomy.
- All TRUE

Q4 Which of the following are effective for the Primary Prevention of Ovarian Cancer? Please indicate TRUE or FALSE statements.

- Bilateral salpingectomy has been suggested as a potential strategy to prevent ovarian cancer development. .
- Salpingectomy reduces ovarian cancer risk by approximately 80%, and ovarian cancer mortality by 15%. .
- Bilateral salpingectomy is not a safe and cost-effective procedure, and does not help to reduce the overall burden of ovarian cancer.
- Most ovarian cancers do not originate in the fimbriated end of the fallopian tube, and salpingectomy is not a potential strategy to prevent ovarian cancer development.
- All FALSE.

Q5 Which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE regarding parasitic etiology of diarrhea and associated factors among under-five year children in Africa?

- In sub-Saharan Africa, diarrheal diseases in children are usually caused by bacterial and parasitic pathogens only.
- The most predominant parasitic etiologies in children presenting with diarrhea include *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Giardia lamblia*.
- Intestinal helminthic parasites such as *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichiura* are less common in children and do not cause diarrheal illnesses.
- Caregivers' educational status and use of unprotected water for drinking are usually more associated with intestinal parasite infestation.
- All TRUE

Answers

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