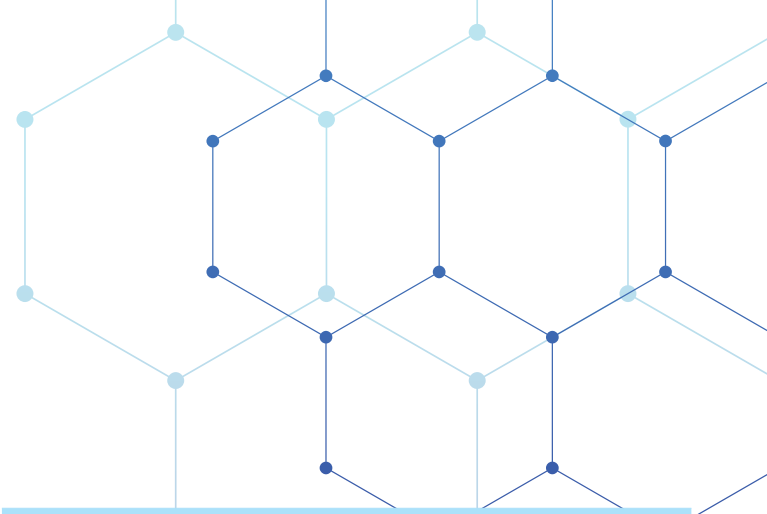


# SAGP

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## The potential role of bromhexine in COVID-19 – Has a possible new candidate been “coughed” up?

1. SARS-CoV-2 entry occurs via the non-endocytosis pathway, which is activated by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a Angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)
  - b Transmembrane protease serine 2 (TMPRSS2)
  - c Spike protein (S protein)
  - d Interleukin-6 (IL-6)
2. The following effect of bromhexine may interfere with viral entry:
  - a Inhibitor of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)
  - b Mucolytic
  - c Inhibitor of transmembrane protease serine 2 (TMPRSS2)
  - d Cough reliever and promoting expectoration
3. Mikhaylov et al. investigated the prophylactic use of bromhexine as monotherapy for medical personnel. The following statement is true related to their findings:
  - a No significant difference could be demonstrated between the groups with respect to positive PCR tests and/or COVID-19.
  - b The use of bromhexine was associated with a reduced rate of COVID-19 cases.
  - c The study participants had many comorbidities.
  - d It was an open-label observational trial.
4. Bromhexine may be a promising candidate to explore as a TMPRSS2 protease inhibitor for its potential role in COVID-19 prophylaxis and treatment. Please select the correct statement:
  - a Bromhexine is recommended for children under the age of 6 years.
  - b Future clinical trials should address current limitations by focusing on smaller sample sizes.
  - c Current studies are not presenting strong evidence to support this notion.
  - d Current studies are presenting strong evidence to support this notion.

## Aiming for improved blood pressure control

5. Which statement is correct concerning hypertension treatment in the very elderly (> 80 years)?
  - a No one should be treated.
  - b The HYVET trial using indapamide plus, or minus perindopril showed significant benefit.
  - c There is no benefit in treating blood pressure in this age group.
  - d Lifestyle treatment is the only treatment with benefit.

## 6. Which treatment is advocated in the European guideline for the initiation of treatment of hypertension?

- a Monotherapy with a RAS-blocker
- b Monotherapy with a diuretic
- c Combination of two drugs
- d Sequential monotherapy

## 7. Which of the following is the suggested target (goal) blood pressure in the treated hypertensive patient younger than 65 years of age if tolerated?

- a Below 145/95 mmHg
- b Below 140/90 mmHg
- c Below 120/70 mmHg
- d Below 130/80 mmHg

## 8. Which of the statements best describe control of blood pressure?

- a Control implies daytime only blood pressure below 140/95 mmHg.
- b Control implies reaching target and keeping it there at all times when measured.
- c Control implies nocturnal blood pressure at target.
- d Control implies office blood pressure below target only.

## 9. According to the European guidelines, blood pressure control should be achieved within \_\_\_\_\_.

- a 12 months
- b 18 months
- c 3 months
- d 1 month

## 10. Which drugs are suggested to use as first-line in hypertension?

- a RAS-blocker (ACE-I or ARB) plus a beta blocker
- b RAS-blocker alone
- c RAS-blocker plus diuretic or RAS-blocker plus CCB (calcium-channel blocker)
- d Vasodilator alone

## Wounds: an overlooked burden (Part 4) – Burn wounds: a searing situation

## 11. Which of the following causes of burns usually cause unseen damage?

- a Thermal
- b Radiation
- c Electrical
- d Chemical

12. Which of the following situations does not need to be referred to a wound care specialist:

- a Burns with associated inhalation injury
- b Burns in children and elderly
- c Electrical burns
- d Burns of less than 10% of TBSA

13. Why should ice not be used to cool large areas of burns?

- a Cools wound too fast
- b Can cause hypothermia
- c Causes complications due to vasoconstriction
- d Makes the wound too wet

14. When should surgical intervention be used to avoid hypertrophic scarring?

- a Immediately
- b Depends on the location of the wound
- c Within 7 days
- d Within 14 to 21 days

#### The management of rhinosinusitis in general practice

15. A 14-year-old male patient with acute rhinosinusitis presents with proptosis of the left eye with no ophthalmoplegia. Which of the following is the best classification stage for this orbital complication?

- a Preseptal cellulitis
- b Orbital cellulitis
- c Subperiosteal abscess
- d Orbital abscess
- e Cavernous sinus thrombosis

16. Which of the following categories of drugs is not recommended for the treatment of acute viral rhinosinusitis?

- a Oral penicillin antibiotics
- b Intranasal steroid spray
- c Normal saline nasal spray
- d Oral decongestants
- e Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

17. Which of the following methods is the best one to use to confirm the diagnosis of nasal polyps?

- a CT scan of the paranasal sinuses
- b MRI of the paranasal sinuses
- c Nasal endoscopy
- d Anterior rhinoscopy
- e Plain occipitomeatal view x-ray

18. Which of the following is the most appropriate working diagnosis in 36-year-old male presents with a 4-month history of right-sided nasal obstruction, and a one-week history of fluctuating fever, headache, and purulent postnasal discharge?

- a Recurrent rhinosinusitis
- b Acute bacterial rhinosinusitis
- c Subacute bacterial rhinosinusitis
- d Acute-on-chronic rhinosinusitis
- e Chronic sinusitis

19. A 7-year-old female presents with a 5-day history of headache, and a 2-day history of vomiting, and a reduced level of consciousness. On examination, she has a nasal discharge and neck stiffness. What is the next best course of action to take?

- a Request an urgent CT scan of the paranasal sinuses
- b Commence symptomatic treatment and withhold antibiotics
- c Administer intravenous antibiotics and observe progress
- d Ultrasound of the paranasal sinuses
- e Urgent referral to a multidisciplinary team

#### Olopatadine in the management of allergic conjunctivitis

20. The three main types of allergic conjunctivitis include:

- a acute
- b seasonal
- c occupational
- d perennial

21. The following is true of olopatadine:

- a It is a glucocorticoid
- b It is primarily a vasoconstrictor
- c It has antihistamine effects
- d It has mast cell stabilising properties

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