



## SAJAA CPD ANSWER FORM – September/October 2021

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Please answer the following questions:

### Patient satisfaction at the Chronic Pain Clinic at Groote Schuur Hospital

1. According to Kamerman et al. (2020), the prevalence of chronic pain in South Africa is:

- 20%
- 25%
- 30%
- 50%

2. In this study, patients were randomly selected from a registry to reduce the risk of:

- Recall bias
- Selection bias
- Observation bias
- Confirmation bias

3. The Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) is a validated tool for assessing pain severity and pain interference with function. On the BPI, a score of three out of ten (3/10) is interpreted as:

- Mild pain
- Moderate pain
- Severe pain
- Extreme pain

### Comparative study between an ultrasound-guided transversus abdominis plane block and an ultrasound-guided caudal block for postoperative analgesia in children undergoing lower abdominal surgeries – a prospective randomised study

4. A transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block blocks the sensory nerve supply of ..... and provides postoperative analgesia.

- anterior abdominal wall
- posterior abdominal wall
- lateral abdominal wall
- bilateral lower limbs

5. During ultrasound-guided TAP block, which muscles should be visualised?

- The external oblique
- The internal oblique
- The transversus abdominis muscles
- All the above

6. Caudal block involves deposition of local anaesthetic agent in:

- subarachnoid space
- subdural space
- epidural space
- none of the above

7. CHIPPS score includes

- crying and facial expression
- posture of trunk and legs
- motor restlessness
- used in children and infants
- all the above

### 22q11.2 deletion syndrome: an anaesthetic perspective

8. 22q11DS genetics and prevalence

- The diagnosis of 22q11DS depends on recognition of a set of typical phenotypical features.
- 22q11DS is mostly an inherited disorder with an autosomal recessive inheritance pattern.
- Patients with long segment deletion have more severe clinical expression with lower life expectancy.
- 22q11DS is the most common microdeletion syndrome with a prevalence of 1 in 3 000–6 000 in the general population.

9. Hypoparathyroidism and hypocalcaemia in patients with 22q11DS:

- should only be considered in patients that present with classical DiGeorge syndrome.
- is only a problem during the neonatal period.
- should always be a consideration for all patients with 22qDS.
- is not usually a problem when preoperative calcium levels are within normal range.

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### 10. Blood transfusion and transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease (TA-GVHD) in patients with 22q11DS

- Patients with 22q11DS should preferably receive blood products from a family member.
- A normal immunological screen excludes the need for irradiated blood products.
- Only patients requiring cardiopulmonary bypass require leucofiltration of blood products.
- The mortality of TA-GVHD is close to 100%, and therefore, all 22q11DS patients should receive only irradiated cellular blood products.

### 11. Airway abnormalities

- The diagnosis of 22q11DS is only likely in patients with a combination of complex airway abnormalities and congenital heart defects.
- Airway abnormalities should be anticipated in all patients with 22q11DS.
- A smaller endotracheal tube might be needed for patients with subglottic stenosis, tracheomalacia, and glottic webs, but the depth of placement will remain appropriate for age.
- Common facial features, complicating airway management, include a large protruding tongue, flat nose bridge and limited mouth opening.

### Development of a clinical prediction model for high hospital cost in patients admitted for elective non-cardiac surgery to a private hospital in South Africa

12. Clinicians can demonstrate the value of their care by:

- billing appropriate fees
- saving costs for all patients
- tracking quality outcomes measures of care in patients at risk for high cost of care

13. Clinical prediction models can be used to:

- predict the cost of hospital admission
- understand the influence of predictors on a specific outcome
- identify sick patients

### Minimum alveolar concentration of sevoflurane required to prevent Bell's phenomenon during examination of the eye under anaesthesia

14. Which volatile anaesthetic agent did Guedel use when describing eye signs under anaesthesia?

- Chloroform
- Ether
- Methoxyflurane

15. Compared to full term infants, the occurrence of Bell's reflex in premature neonates is:

- less frequent
- just as frequent
- more frequent

16. When planning a study using the up-and-down experimental method, the sample size:

- must be > 60 participants
- requires precise calculation beforehand
- cannot be accurately predicted

17. The MAC of an anaesthetic agent:

- declines with age
- is age-independent
- increases with age

### Anaesthesia drugs preparation and administration in Libyan tertiary hospitals: a multicentre qualitative observational study

18. Emergency medication, if used, was generally drawn up and given directly

- after double-checking and labelled
- without double-checking but labelled
- without double-checking or label

19. The pre-existing literature has demonstrated that double-checking medication before administration:

- can reduce medication errors
- has no effect on medication errors
- can reduce prescribing errors

20. Environmental factors reported by observers and participants were:

- noise only
- noise and interruptions
- noise, interruptions and disorder

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