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SAJAA CPD ANSWER FORM – November/December 2021

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Please answer the following questions:

A descriptive study of the relationship between preoperative body temperature and intraoperative core temperature change in adults under general anaesthesia

1. During the first 30 minutes of general anaesthesia, approximately 90% of the drop in core temperature is due to redistribution of heat.

- True
- False

2. Of the patients who became hypothermic during anaesthesia, what percentage became hypothermic within 30 minutes after induction of anaesthesia?

- 6%
- 26%
- 66%
- 86%

The perioperative management of caesarean section-related haemorrhage in a maternal near-miss population: a retrospective study

3. A maternal near-miss or a severe acute maternal morbidity as defined by the WHO is:

- Any maternal complication during the perinatal period, that excludes complications due to termination of pregnancy.
- Includes all postpartum complications up until 6 months post-delivery.
- Includes any woman who nearly dies from either a complication of pregnancy or within 42 days of delivery or with termination of the pregnancy.

4. An increased need for blood transfusion during a caesarean section delivery is directly related to:

- What time of day the delivery is done, as more senior specialists are available during the day.
- Caesarean section deliveries done under spinal anaesthesia.
- The presence of an underlying disease process such as antepartum haemorrhage, preeclampsia and placenta praevia/accrete.

5. The main cause of major perioperative blood loss in the context of a caesarean section is:

- Pregnancy-induced hypertension.
- Postpartum haemorrhage.
- Thrombocytopenia.

6. The African Surgical Outcomes Study (ASOS) findings revealed a severe intraoperative and postoperative bleeding rate of 3.8%.

- A lower rate is identified in our centre, this could be because our institute is a tertiary centre with access to 24-hour specialist and multidisciplinary care.
- Our findings are similar as the setting is similar to most low income, resource-limited centres enrolled in the ASOS study.
- The ASOS study only investigated maternal mortalities.

Global airway management of the unstable cervical spine survey (GAUSS)

7. What was the main finding of the GAUSS study?

- Most respondents preferred videolaryngoscopy for both the elective and the emergency cases.
- Awake flexible intubation was preferred by most respondents for the elective case.
- Most respondents chose direct laryngoscopy for the emergency case.

8. Advantages of awake flexible intubation in unstable cervical spine injury patients include:

- Easy skill to learn.
- Readily available in most settings.
- Ability to compare pre- and post-intubation neurological status.

9. Semi-rigid cervical collars:

- Are thought to be superior to manual in-line stabilisation in reducing cervical spine movement during intubation.
- Greatly limit mouth opening when correctly applied.
- Have many feasible alternatives available.

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10. Which type of videolaryngoscopy blade was preferred by most respondents in the GAUSS study for unstable cervical spine intubation?

- Hyper-angulated blades
- Standard blades (Miller/Macintosh)
- Channelled blades

Perioperative ultrasound among South African anaesthetists: a survey of current practice and availability

11. In a 2020 survey of ultrasound use among South African anaesthetists, most respondents were:

- Medical officers
- Registrars
- Consultants
- GP anaesthetists

12. In a 2020 survey of ultrasound use among South African anaesthetists, most respondents worked at:

- District level hospitals
- Regional level hospitals
- Tertiary level hospitals

13. In a 2020 survey of ultrasound use among South African Anaesthetists, most respondents have received training in point-of-care ultrasound (POCUS) through:

- Registrar training
- Fellowship training
- Peer-to-peer training
- Workshops (e.g. FATE)
- Self-training

Physiology and pathophysiology of chronic pain (Part 1)

14. Pain:

- involves objective components that can easily be assessed and measured.
- involves a complex interaction of emotional, sensory, physical, cognitive, social, and psychological components.
- involves processing of only sensory-discriminative aspects.

15. The appropriate assessment of pain in a patient is:

- physician's opinion based on physical observation.
- patient's heart rate and blood pressure.
- patient's self-report and description.

16. The withdrawal response after touching a sharp object can be classified as:

- Protective
- Disabling
- Inflammatory

17. The main pathway of pain transmission is:

- Spinoparabrachial tract
- Spinoreticular tract
- Spinthalamic tract

18. Regarding perception of pain:

- Pain perception is not influenced by expectations and past experiences.
- Emotion states can influence the perception of pain.
- Perception of pain is processed similarly across individuals.

Perception about anaesthesia and anaesthesiologist among non-medical graduate professionals

19. What is the most common fear faced by participants related to surgery and anaesthesia?

- Fear of pain during surgery.
- Fear of being awake during surgery.
- Fear of not awakening due to overdose of anaesthesia.

20. According to participant responses in this study, who plays a major role in making a normal delivery a pain free process?

- Gynaecologist
- Nurse
- Anaesthesiologist

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Medical Practice Consulting:
Client Support Center:
+2712117001
Office – Switchboard:
+2712117000

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