

CME Questionnaire

EARN CME POINTS

The Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners has approved this NZFP CME activity for 1 hour = 2 CME credits for Maintenance of Professional Standards (MOPS) and Advanced Vocational Education (AVE) programme purposes. To gain these credits, read the CME papers in this issue of NZFP and answer the associated questions. Please tick the answers in the spaces provided, fold and staple as indicated on the reverse side of this sheet, and return to the RNZCGP for appraisal by the end of July. There may be more than one correct answer for each question. Some questions pose issues that arise from the interpretation of the CME articles, in particular the application of the articles to general practice and patient orientated issues.

NAME: _____ MEDICAL COUNCIL NO. _____

1. Which of the following are regarded as narrow spectrum antibiotics?
 - ☐ Erythromycin
 - ☐ Doxycycline
 - ☐ Amoxycillin
 - ☐ Nitrofurantoin
 - ☐ Norfloxacin.
2. There is a good evidence base for the prescribing of antibiotics for which of the following in patients?
 - ☐ Pharyngitis
 - ☐ Acute bronchitis with the production of green sputum
 - ☐ Acute bronchitis with the production of white sputum
 - ☐ Acute sinus pain and a green nasal discharge
 - ☐ Tonsillitis with a positive strep culture
 - ☐ Acute exacerbation of COPD with production of purulent sputum
3. Oxygen therapy:
 - ☐ Is indicated in COPD patients not in or immediately after an acute exacerbation with $pO_2 < 60$
 - ☐ Must be used for >16 hours a day to be of symptomatic benefit
4. Which of the following is effective in preventing long-term deterioration in lung function in COPD patients?
 - ☐ Nicotine therapy for smoking cessation
 - ☐ Influenza vaccination
 - ☐ Inhaled corticosteroids
 - ☐ Long-term prophylactic antibiotics
 - ☐ Pneumococcal vaccine
5. Establishing the severity of COPD is best performed by which of the following?
 - ☐ Identifying patients' level of functional disability
 - ☐ Measuring pulse oximetry
 - ☐ Measuring blood arterial gases
 - ☐ Identifying how far the patient can walk before dyspnoea stops them
 - ☐ Degree of restriction of FEV_1
6. COPD in a non smoker is limited to patients with alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
 - ☐ True, or ☐ False
7. Diagnosis of COPD is established by:
 - ☐ A reduced PEFR with less than 10% improvement following bronchodilator therapy
 - ☐ FEV_1/VC ratio < 70%.
 - ☐ Cough, chronic sputum production and non reversible airways obstruction
 - ☐ Requires a single CXR to exclude other causes of chronic cough
 - ☐ Lack of a clinical response to prednisone 30mg for three weeks
 - ☐ Airways obstruction with full or substantial reversibility

Continued overleaf

8. Which of the following are appropriate indications for antibiotic therapy?
- ☐ Presence of bacteria on culture of sputum in a patient with bronchitis
 - ☐ Bacteruria on catheter specimen of urine in a febrile patient with an indwelling catheter
 - ☐ Bacteruria on catheter specimen of urine in an asymptomatic patient with an indwelling catheter
 - ☐ Erythematous swollen tonsils in an 18 year old with submandibular lymphadenopathy
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9. Rate the following from 1–4 for significance in governing your choice of antibiotic in a condition where antibiotics are indicated:
- ___ Hospital laboratory sensitivities of bacteria
 - ___ Use of broad spectrum antibiotics to cover all likely pathogens
 - ___ Known likely pathogens for a given clinical condition
 - ___ Local community lab sensitivities of bacteria
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Fold **Please ensure you've filled in your NAME and MEDICAL COUNCIL NUMBER on the front of this questionnaire**

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