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2007 ANSWERSHEETS

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Thank you very much for your cooperation.
 The CPD Management Office

True or False		
Question 1-9: Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD): The Montreal definition and classification. Page 19-24.		
	True	False
1. The asymptomatic patient with Barrett's oesophagitis or erosive oesophagitis has per definition GORD.		
2. GORD can only be diagnosed if there are erosions on endoscopy.		
3. GORD can cause chest pain that is clinically indistinguishable from ischaemic cardiac pain.		
4. GORD can cause chest pain without accompanying heartburn or regurgitation.		
5. Heartburn severity can predict the severity of oesophagitis in the elderly.		
6. Worsening dysphagia in GORD is an alarm symptom for a stricture or cancer.		
7. Endoscopically suspected oesophageal metaplasia should include a standardised measure of the extent.		
8. Antireflux therapy should be used routinely in patients with chronic cough, asthma or laryngitis.		
9. GORD is often the sole cause of chronic cough, asthma and chronic laryngitis.		
Question 10-13: Smoking cessation. Page 28-38		
10. The nicotine nasal spray has the highest six-month success rate when compared to placebo.		
11. Combination pharmacotherapy is more effective than single therapy.		
12. Bupropion is contraindicated in patients with a history of seizures.		
13. Sufficient evidence exists that acupuncture is effective for smoking cessation.		
Question 14-18: Seborrhoeic dermatitis: Page 40-43		
14. Seborrhoeic dermatitis is more common in infants.		
15. Generalised seborrhoeic dermatitis with diarrhoea and failure to thrive is called Leiner's syndrome.		
16. Seborrhoeic dermatitis in infants lacks axillary patches, does not weep or ooze and is non-pruritic.		
17. Keratolytic shampoos must be left on the scalp for at least five minutes.		
18. Calcineurin inhibitors are good therapies when the face and ears are affected and must be applied daily for at least one week.		
Question 19-20: infantile colic: Page 46-48		
19. The incidence of colic is similar in breast-fed and bottle-fed infants.		
20. Gripe water without sugar or alcohol is preferred.		

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A 018/04/06/02/2006: 38 Clinical
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