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

True or False				
Question 1-8: Diagnosis and management of common non-viral oral ulcerations. Page 20-26				
		True	False	
1.	Morsicatio buccalis refers to habitual biting of the buccal mucosa.			
2.	Recurrent aphtous stomatitis (RAS) is more common in smokers.			
3.	Twenty percent of patients with RAS have vitamin B12, iron or folate deficiencies.			
4.	Herpetiform aphtous ulcerations usually occur in patients between 20 and 29 years of age, do not present with initial vesicles and may take up to 4 weeks to heal.			
5.	Tetracycline mouthwash is indicated in herpetiforme RAS.			
6.	The five-year survival rate of advanced oral malignancies is approximately 20%.			
7.	Any painless ulcer that doesn't heal within two weeks should be biopsied.			
8.	Oral lesions precede skin lesions in more than 75% of patients with pemphigus vulgaris.			
Que	estion 9-13: Choosing antihypertensive treatment for an SA population: Page 27-30			
9.	Thiazide diuretics increase the urinary calcium excretion and may cause recurrent calcium renal stones and osteoporosis.			
10.	Long-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers are not conclusively associated with increased myocardial infarction in hypertensive patients.			
11.	Older black and white patients respond well to thiazides and calcium channel blockers.			
12.	An ARB plus ACE-inhibitor combination therapy seems to be beneficial in patients with heart failure and proteinuric chronic renal failure.			
13.	ACE-inhibitors plus a beta blockers and beta blockers plus calcium channel blockers have additive antihypertensive effects.			
Question 14-16: Clinical approach to abnormal uterine bleeding: Page 31-32				
14.	Abnormal uterine bleeding in adolescents is mostly dysfunctional and can be managed with oral combination contraceptives and tranexamic acid.			
15.	The first option, according to the NICE guidelines, for chronic dysfunctional excessive menstruation is a levonorgestrel IUD.			
16.	GnRh agonists cannot be used to shrink uterine myoma.			
Que	estion 17-20: Treatment options for insomnia: Page 33-41			
17.	Exercise improves insomnia as effectively as benzodiazepines in some studies.			
18.	Alcohol increases sleep-onset latency, decreases wakefulness after sleep onset and stimulates REM sleep.			
19.	Cognitive behavioural therapy results in successful continuation of benzodiazepines in more than 70 percent of cases.			
20.	Antihistamines may reduce sleep quality and cause residual drowsiness.			

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