

Quiz

Upper Respiratory Tract Infections

- 1) How many days will it be until 90% of coughs have cleared?
 - a. 4 days
 - b. 7 days
 - c. 10 days
 - d. 15 days
 - e. 21 days

- 2) What percentage of patients with any symptom, major or minor, will attend their GP to deal with it?
 - a. 8%
 - b. 16%
 - c. 29%
 - d. 52%
 - e. 61%

- 3) What percentage of GP interventions are evidence based?
 - a. 0-20%
 - b. 21-40%
 - c. 41-60%
 - d. 61-80%
 - e. 81-100%

- 4) A patient with a sore throat has no cough, no tonsillar exudate, cervical lymphadenopathy and a temperature. Which of the following is true?
 - a. They have a Centor score of 2 and an antibiotic should be considered
 - b. They have a Centor score of 3 and an antibiotic should be considered
 - c. They have a Centor score of 2 and an antibiotic should not be considered
 - d. They have a Centor score of 1 and an antibiotic should not be considered

- 5) If a delayed prescription is given, what percentage of them will actually be dispensed?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 70%

The Feverish Child

- 6) Which method does the evidence suggest is most effective for picking up whether a child has a temperature?
 - a. Infrared Tympanometry
 - b. Feeling the forehead
 - c. Electronic thermometer in the axilla
- 7) Which method is advised in general practice for taking the temperature of a baby of 0-4 weeks?
 - a. Rectal Thermometer
 - b. Infrared tympanometry
 - c. Electric thermometer in the axilla
- 8) You are asked to take a call from a mother during a busy Friday afternoon surgery because the on call doc is too busy. The caller is holding her crying baby close to the phone and you can barely hear her. She tells you her 2 month old baby is 'literally burning up'. What should you do?
 - a. Tell her to call the fire brigade as the child is Blue risk.
 - b. You assess the child's symptoms as Red risk and arrange for the child to be seen within the next 2 hours.
 - c. You assess the child's other symptoms over the phone as Amber risk. As they are not severe, you tell her to give Calpol and call OOH if the child is not getting better?
 - d. You assess the child's other symptoms as Green risk. As they are not severe, you tell her to give Calpol and call OOH if the child is not getting better?
- 9) A capillary refill time of 3 seconds or more after pressure for 5 seconds is an important sign of intermediate risk of serious illness. Which site is best for estimating CRT?
 - a. Forehead
 - b. Sternum
 - c. Heel
 - d. Finger
- 10) According to the NICE guidelines which one of these is correct?
 - a. All children with a temperature should be given an antipyretic
 - b. Antipyretics reduce the risk of febrile seizures
 - c. All children with a temperature should be given an antipyretic only if they are distressed
 - d. All children should be given a second antipyretic if the first runs out before the next dose is due.