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

True or False		
Question 1-3: Combination therapy in hypertension: Page 22-24		
	True	False
1. The combination of a beta-blocker and a non-dihydropyridine CCB could lead to significant bradycardia and heart block.		
2. Any hypertensive patient with a presenting blood pressure above 180/110 mmHg should be started on combination therapy.		
3. The combination of a beta-blocker and a diuretic may predispose a patient to new-onset diabetes.		
Question 4-5: Shingles: Page 27-28		
4. Varicella vaccination is effective to prevent disease in 80-85% of cases and will prevent severe disease in 95% cases.		
5. Antiviral therapy reduces pain and may prevent post-herpetic neuralgia.		
Question: 6-14: Overactive bladder: Page 31-36		
6. Trospium is a fat soluble drug.		
7. Solifenacin and darfenacin are bladder selective.		
8. Pelvic floor muscle training and bladder training may be more effective than medication in motivated patients.		
9. Extended release tolteridine seems to be more effective than the immediate-release formulations.		
10. Anticholinergic therapy may increase the maximal cystometric volume by 100 ml, resulting in three less episodes of incontinence and two less voids in 48 hours.		
11. Trospium is better tolerated than immediate-release oxybutynin.		
12. Solifenacin is more effective than tolteridine.		
13. Darifenacin increases "warning time" by 10.7 minutes.		
14. M3-receptors can be found on smooth muscles in the GI-tract, salivary glands, eyes and brain.		
Question 15-20: Opportunistic infections in HIV infected infants and children: Page 40-45		
15. HIV infected children should be vaccinated with live attenuated vaccinations like polio, BCG and mea- sles.		
16. HIV infected children will not benefit from conjugated pneumococcal, varicella and flu vaccines.		
17. Absent light reflexes, "floaters" and impairment of visual acuity in a severely immunocompromised child should raise the suspicion for CMV retinitis.		
18. Oral herpes simplex ulceration for longer than 4 weeks is an AIDS-defining condition.		
19. Impairment of speech, vision and mental deterioration may be signs of progressive multifocal leukoen- cephalopathy.		
20. A negative Indian ink test in suspected cases of cryptococcus neoformans meningitis should be con- firmed by an antigen test.		
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