AUGUST 2010 - HIV-RELATED SURGERY

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.org.za. After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate. Questions may be answered up to 6 months after publication of each issue.

GUIDELINES FOR SURGERY IN THE HIV PATIENT

- The following body fluids have no risk for occupational viral transmission (choose one):
 - A. Saliva
 - B. Urine
 - C. Bile
 - D. Cerebrospinal fluid
 - E. None of the above.
- 2. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:

A CD4 count of less than 200 cells/µl is characteristic of AIDS.

3. True (A) or false (B) - fill in only block A or B: Some AIDS patients request cosmetic surgery to remove 'tell-tale'

GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES IN HIV/AIDS

- 4. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: A CD4 count of 200 is adequate for elective surgery.
- True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:
 There is a role for endoscopy in *Candida* oesophagitis.
- 6. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is the sole management tool in cholangiopathy.

HIV-RELATED LYMPHADENOPATHY

- 7. All enlarged HIV lymph nodes need to be further investigated, except (choose one):
 - A. Those associated with systemic symptoms
 - B. Those with abnormal consistency
 - C. Shotty generalised lymph nodes
 - D. Fixed/matted nodes
 - E. Those that suddenly change in size.
- 8. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:

Excised lymph nodes for histopathology should be submitted in saline.

HIV POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS AND ANTIRETRO-VIRAL THERAPY FOR ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS: A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR SURGEONS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

- Which of the following drugs should not be used as post-exposure prophylaxis (choose one):
 - A. D4T
 - B. 3TC
 - C. Efavirenz
 - D. Nevirapine
 - E. AZT.
- 10. Nevirapine should *not* be used in which of the following scenarios (choose one):
 - A. Pregnancy
 - B. Females with a baseline CD4 count >250
 - C. Males with a baseline CD4 count <400
 - D. Males or females with a CD4 count <200
 - E. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

GYNAECOLOGICAL SURGERY IN THE HIV-POSITIVE PATIENT

- 11. Seropositive patients display more postoperative complications e.g. (choose one):
 - A. Delayed wound healing
 - B. Surgical site infections
 - C. Wound dehiscence
 - D. Longer postoperative hospital stay
 - E. Pneumonia.
- 12. The higher complication rate in HIV patients is associated with (choose one):
 - A. CD4 count <50 cells/µl
 - B. CD4 count <200 cells/μl
 - C. Viral load 10 000 cell/µl
 - D. Pre-operative viral load <30 000 copies/ml
 - E. Bacterial infection at time of surgery.
- 13. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Most gynaecology surgery in the HIV-positive women was done for infectious indications.

VASCULAR DISEASE IN HIV/AIDS

14. True (A) or false (B) - fill in only block A or B:

Aneurysms in HIV-infected individuals are found at atypical anatomical sites and tend to be multiple.

HIV-RELATED ANAL DISEASE

 True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B: Surgical intervention in anal disease in HIV-positive patients should be avoided at all costs.

SOFT-TISSUE TUMOURS AND HIV/AIDS

16. True (A) or false (B) - fill in only block A or B:

The American Joint Committee on Cancer guidelines in the staging of soft-tissue tumours use multiple factors.

MALE GENITAL DISEASE IN HIV AND AIDS

17. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is associated with invasive squamous carcinoma of the penis.

COMMON HEAD AND NECK PROBLEMS IN HIV-POSITIVE PATIENTS

18. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B: Erythroplakia has a lower risk for malignancy than leukoplakia.

THE PAEDIATRIC SURGEON AND HIV

19. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B: Lymphoma has the same incidence in HIV-infected patients as in the general population, but it has a worse prognosis.

THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

20. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

Wound healing after elective surgery is delayed and there is a higher risk of infection in HIV-positive patients.