

October 2012 – Snake bites, spider bites and scorpion stings

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.co.za
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

SCORPION STING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

1. True (A) or false (B):

Scorpion envenoming causes flaccid paralysis.

2. True (A) or false (B):

The Buthidae scorpion family is more venomous than the Scorpionidae.

3. True (A) or false (B):

The Scorpionidae family is characterised by small pincers and thick tails.

4. True (A) or false (B):

Scorpion venom stimulates both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves.

5. True (A) or false (B):

Scorpion venom crosses the blood-brain barrier.

6. True (A) or false (B):

Scorpionism and latrodectism share similar symptoms and signs.

SNAKE BITE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

7. True (A) or false (B):

The spitting cobras cause pronounced cyto- and neurotoxicity.

8. True (A) or false (B):

Mamba venom acts both pre- and post-synaptically at the neuromuscular junction.

9. True (A) or false (B):

Neostigmine is recommended in the management of mamba bites.

10. True (A) or false (B):

The polyvalent antivenom is effective in the management of mamba bites.

11. True (A) or false (B):

Berg adder bite induces both neuro- and cytotoxic effects.

12. True (A) or false (B):

Hyponatraemia is a common effect of berg adder bite.

13. True (A) or false (B):

Night adder bite management includes the administration of the polyvalent antivenom.

14. True (A) or false (B):

Management of snake venom ophthalmia includes irrigation of the eye with diluted polyvalent antivenom.

SPIDER BITE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

15. True (A) or false (B):

The black widow spiders are characterised by a consistent orange to red hour-glass marking on the ventral surface of the abdomen.

16. True (A) or false (B):

Black widow spider venom blocks the postsynaptic nicotinic receptors at neuro-skeletal muscle junctions.

17. True (A) or false (B):

The egg sacs of the *Latrodectus geometricus* (brown widow) can easily be distinguished from those of *L. indistinctus* (black widow spider) by the numerous spicule-like projections distributed over the surface.

18. True (A) or false (B):

The black widow spiders are cosmopolitan species and are commonly found around houses throughout South Africa.

19. True (A) or false (B):

Respiratory failure is a prominent effect of black widow spider bite.

20. True (A) or false (B):

The violin spiders have both neurotoxic and cytotoxic effects.

We are pleased to announce that effective from August 2012 the number of CEUs per test has been increased to 5.

Accreditation number: MDB001/032/10/2011