

Wound Healing

Southern Africa

CPD Questionnaire: Wound Healing Vol 12 No 1

Please select only one answer for each question. For every five questions, one must achieve a minimum of four correct answers to obtain one CPD point. You can only obtain a maximum of three points for each CPD article.

The safety and efficacy of commonly used topical agents in the treatment of wound infections (M Davane, A Rao, B Nagoba)

1. The primary role of topical agents in wound care is:

- a Prevention of infection
- b Treatment of infection
- c Inactivation of microbes in wounds
- d All of the above

2. A topical agent is expected to have:

- a Multiple targets for its activity and a broad-spectrum biocidal activity
- b Narrow targets for its activity
- c Narrow spectrum biocidal activity
- d No activity against targets

3. All are expected from an ideal topical agent to have except:

- a Wide-spectrum antimicrobial activity
- b Immediate onset of action
- c Insolubility to water and organic fluids
- d Safety to cells and tissues and health

4. Silver compounds used as wound topical agents:

- a Act by attaching silver ions to the sulfhydryl group of bacterial enzyme proteins
- b Have broad-spectrum activity with strong action against Gram-negative bacteria
- c May delay wound healing
- d All of the above

5. Amongst silver compounds used as wound topical agents the most commonly used is:

- a Nanocrystalline silver
- b Silver sulfadiazine
- c Betadine
- d Dakin's solution

6. Povidone-iodine is one of the most commonly used topical agent, and it is correct to assume that:

- a It does not cause any harm when used in non-diluted concentration
- b It does not cause wound healing impairment
- c It impairs wound healing by its adverse effect on tensile strength and cytotoxicity
- d It is only available as solution

7. From all statements regarding Povidone-iodine the incorrect one is:

- a It requires at least two minutes contact for antibacterial action
- b It is not absorbed into circulation
- c It is readily inactivated by binding to serum proteins (exuding wounds)
- d Prolonged use may cause metabolic acidosis

8. Hydrogen peroxide:

- a Is widely used as biocide for disinfection, sterilisation and antiseptis
- b Has effervescent action acting as mechanical cleansing agent and non-selective debriding agent
- c Must be used in higher concentration to counteract activity of catalase in some bacteria
- d All of the above

9. All statements about Sodium hypochlorite (Dakin's solution) are correct except:

- a It has wide spectrum antibacterial activity, some bacterial spores, fungi and viruses
- b It is commonly recommended for cleansing and reducing bacterial load in wounds
- c The best concentration for human use is 0.25%
- d The optimal concentration is 0.025%

10. Mafenide acetate (Sulfamylon) is recommended for use in burns due to:

- a Good activity against Staphylococci
- b Excellent eschar penetration
- c Painless application
- d Promotion of epithelisation

11. Chloroxyleneol is mainly bactericidal against:

- a Gram-positive bacteria
- b Gram-negative bacteria
- c M. tuberculosis
- d Fungi and viruses

12. Polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB) is used in a variety of products such as:

- a Wound care dressings
- b Mouth wash
- c Eye drops and contact lens cleaning solution
- d All of the above

13. Amongst the characteristics of Chlorexidine it is safe to say:

- a It is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria
- b It is bactericidal
- c It is toxic to tissue at concentration higher than 0.05%
- d All of the above

14. Overall it is safe to say about the topical agents:

- a Most topical agents inhibit bacteria and other microorganisms
- b Most are toxic to cells involved in wound healing in in-vitro studies
- c Most are safe for clinical use
- d All of the above

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