

Self assessment questions

Questions

SBA 1

During the third trimester of her pregnancy a woman presented on five occasions within 2 weeks to different hospitals and her GP complaining of cough, shortness of breath and explaining that she had to sit up in a chair at night. She was noted to be tachycardic. She was reassured and discharged on each occasion. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her symptoms:

- Pulmonary embolism
- Peripartum cardiomyopathy
- Community acquired pneumonia
- Anxiety
- Third trimester pregnancy

SBA 2

The most appropriate immediate action following a history and examination in the Emergency Department of a 28 weeks pregnant woman who presents with shortness of breath and chest pain would be:

- Arrange a ventilation-perfusion scan or CT pulmonary angiogram
- Referral to a senior obstetrician or cardiologist
- A troponin test and serial ECGs
- Reassurance and discharge
- Blood cultures and intravenous antibiotics

SBA 3

Which of the following factors would NOT be considered indicative of super-imposed pre-eclampsia in a patient known to have chronic kidney disease?

- Blood pressure >160/110 mmHg
- Blood pressure control suddenly worsening after a period of good control
- Development of proteinuria >2000 mg/dl or abrupt worsening of proteinuria
- Albumin falling to <20 g/l
- Serum creatinine increasing to >110 $\mu\text{mol/l}$

SBA 4

Which one of the following drugs would be considered contraindicated during pregnancy in a patient with a renal transplant?

- Azothiaprine
- Tacrolimus
- Mycophenolate
- Prednisolone
- Cyclosporin

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SBA 5

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct regarding the long-term impact of pregnancy on women with chronic kidney disease?

- In moderate disease (baseline creatinine 125–180 $\mu\text{mol/l}$), there is a 25% chance of losing 25% of kidney function as a result of pregnancy
- In severe disease (baseline creatinine >180 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) there is a 33% chance of requiring dialysis during pregnancy or within 6 months of delivery.
- Vesico-ureteric reflux clusters in families and the neonate should be assessed after birth.
- Baseline proteinuria does not predict the risk of loss of renal function post-partum.
- Baseline diastolic blood pressure >75 mmHg predicts of accelerated decline in renal function post-partum

SBA 6

The maternal death rate from thrombosis and thromboembolism in the UK is not decreasing. Which one is NOT a recommended time for all women to undergo a documented assessment of risk factors for venous thromboembolism?

- Early pregnancy (at booking)
- 20 weeks
- Intrapartum
- Immediately post-partum
- On admission to hospital during pregnancy

SBA 7

Women with PCOS should be informed about potential risks to their long-term health. Which one of the following is NOT a risk that should be routinely discussed?

- Sleep apnoea
- Hypertension
- Type II diabetes
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis

SBA 8

Which one of the following strategies is recommended for women with PCOS during pregnancy?

- Screen for gestational diabetes prior to 20 weeks
- Start metformin to limit gestational weight gain
- Plan induction of labour at 40 weeks
- Plan fetal growth scans monthly in the third trimester
- Start aspirin after booking scan

SBA 9

Which of the following is NOT a factor that would have to be considered by a court that was determining whether medical negligence has occurred?

- The existence of a duty of care towards the claimant
- The standard of care that the claimant should have expected
- Whether a duty of care towards the claimant was breached

- d) Whether a reasonable doctor would have mentioned a risk to the patient
- e) Whether harm resulted from a breach of a duty of care

SBA 10

Which one of the following diagnostic techniques is unlikely to be of benefit in diagnosing a urethrovaginal fistula?

- a) Cystourethroscopy
- b) MRI scan
- c) Dye test
- d) Video urodynamics
- e) Transvaginal pelvic ultrasound

Answers**SBA 1**

b

This woman clearly exhibited tachycardia, tachypnoea and orthopnoea. These are suggestive of cardiovascular compromise and suggest further investigations of a cardiac cause for her symptoms.

SBA 2

Early involvement of senior clinicians from the obstetric and cardiology multidisciplinary team is important, wherever a pregnant or postpartum woman presents, but particularly if she presents to the Emergency Department.

SBA 3

d

Falling albumin may well occur in super-imposed pre-eclampsia, but is not indicative alone.

SBA 4

c

Mycophenolate mofetil should be discontinued at least 6 weeks prior to conception. Ideally conception should be

deferred for 3–6 months after the cessation of mycophenolate mofetil and any conversion, to ensure stable transplant function.

SBA 5

D

Baseline creatinine, proteinuria, and blood pressure are all useful predictors of the impact of pregnancy on renal function.

SBA 6

B

All women should under-go several risk assessments during pregnancy

SBA 7

E

All of the others are conditions that women with PCOS should be made aware of.

SBA 8

A

The risk of gestational diabetes is higher in PCOS, and early screening is therefore advised.

SBA 9

D

The 'reasonable doctor' test for whether information was appropriately provided has been super-ceded by the 'reasonable patient' test.

SBA 10

E

This is the least likely to the techniques listed to help with fistula diagnosis.