

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE

Earn 2 CPD points after you have read the journal by completing the following questionnaire online on the ALLSA website at www.allergysa.org/cpd or follow the links from the home page. To earn points, you will need to register and fill in personal details (make sure you have your HPCSA number handy and decide on a password beforehand). Once you have registered, you can answer the questionnaire. If you have registered for a previous questionnaire, you'll need your HPCSA number and password to logon. Please note that there is only one correct answer per question, and you will have only one opportunity to submit the questionnaire, so please check answers carefully. You will be able to change answers if you click the wrong one by mistake, but once you click 'Submit Answers' the test will be submitted and marked. Points will be submitted electronically to the HPCSA. The closing date for submission of this questionnaire is 30 August 2006.

ALLERGIC CONJUNCTIVITIS

1. **True or false?** Giant papillary conjunctivitis (GPC) is far more commonly described with gas permeable contact lenses than with soft contact lenses.
 - a) True
 - b) False.
2. **True or false?** When contact allergic conjunctivitis (CAC) is associated with a definite follicular reaction, the mechanism is more likely to be toxic than allergic.
 - a) True
 - b) False.
3. **True or false?** One of the most common allergens implicated in perennial allergic conjunctivitis (PAC) is ragweed.
 - a) True
 - b) False.
4. **True or false?** Cicatricial entropion is a well-recognised complication of atopic keratoconjunctivitis (AKC).
 - a) True
 - b) False.

VERNAL KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS

1. **Choose ONE incorrect statement:**
 - a) VKC involves type I and type IV hypersensitivity reactions.
 - b) When the corneal epithelial stem cells at the limbus of the cornea are insulted by VKC then the conjunctival tissue may advance onto the cornea.
 - c) Severe VKC may be associated with keratoconus.
 - d) VKC is not an immune-mediated disease.
2. **Which ONE of the following signs is not associated with VKC?**
 - a) Mucus discharge in the tear film.
 - b) Conjunctival papillae overlying the tarsal plate of the upper lid.
 - c) Macro-erosions of the corneal epithelium.
 - d) Punctate epithelial erosions on the corneal epithelium.
 - e) Optic disc swelling.
3. **Choose ONE correct statement:**
 - a) VKC is not a sight-threatening condition.
 - b) All stages of the disease must be treated by an ophthalmologist.
 - c) Topical steroid drops may cause glaucoma.
 - d) Mast-cell stabilisers should only be used for severe VKC.
4. **True or false?** A patient on long-term topical steroid drops does not require a periodic intra-ocular pressure check.
 - a) True
 - b) False.

CURRENT CONCEPTS IN THE THERAPEUTIC APPROACH OF ALLERGIC CONJUNCTIVITIS

1. **True or false?** Systemic antihistamines have recently been recognised as the treatment of choice in allergic conjunctivitis.

- a) True
 - b) False.
2. **True or false?** Studies have shown that stimulation of H₁ receptors elicits ocular itching whereas stimulation of H₂ receptors produces vasodilatation of conjunctival vessels without itching.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 3. **True or false?** Olopatadine 0.1% is the first dual-action allergy therapy to receive approval as both an antihistamine and a mast-cell stabiliser.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 4. **True or false?** Over the counter nonprescription anti-allergy topical medications are safe and may be used without reservation.
 - a) True
 - b) False

IMMUNOLOGY OF ALLERGIC EYE DISEASE

1. **True or false?** Giant papillary conjunctivitis is a type 1 hypersensitivity reaction to contact lens wear and is characterised by early corneal involvement and conjunctival scarring.
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. **True or false?** The early-phase allergic response in seasonal allergic conjunctivitis is characterised by mast-cell degranulation and the release of mediators including histamine.
 - a) True
 - b) False.
3. **True or false?** The serious corneal complications seen in vernal keratoconjunctivitis have been attributed to the high concentration of histamine found in the tears of these patients.
 - a) True.
 - b) False.
4. **True or false?** Langerhans cells, together with activated T-helper 2 cells and their release of cytokines, play a crucial role in the ocular inflammatory response of atopic keratoconjunctivitis.
 - a) True
 - b) False.

SKIN FOCUS – EYELID DERMATITIS

1. **True or false?** Allergic contact dermatitis caused by hair dyes is only localised on the scalp and rarely affects the eye area.
 - a) True
 - b) False.
2. **Choose ONE incorrect answer:** Common contributory factors to atopic eyelid dermatitis include:
 - a) Mascara
 - b) Glue
 - c) Cataract
 - d) Perfume
 - e) Wind.

ALLERGIES IN THE WORKPLACE – METALS AND ALLERGY

1. **True or false?** The most common clinical manifestation of nickel sensitivity is allergic contact dermatitis.
 - a) True
 - b) False.
2. **True or false?** Platinum is the metal most commonly implicated in the aetiology of hard metal disease of the lung.
 - a) True
 - b) False.

Accredited by the Colleges of Medicine of South Africa.