



Questions for this month's clinical challenge are based on articles in this issue. The style and scope of questions is in keeping with the multiple choice questions of the RACGP Fellowship exam. The quiz is endorsed by the RACGP Quality Improvement and Continuing Professional Development Program and has been allocated 4 Category 2 points per issue. Answers to this clinical challenge are available immediately following successful completion online at [www.gplearning.com.au](http://www.gplearning.com.au). Clinical challenge quizzes may be completed at any time throughout the 2011–2013 triennium, therefore the previous months answers are not published.

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## Single completion items



**DIRECTIONS** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the most appropriate statement as your answer.

### Case 1

#### Tayla Morrison

Tayla, aged 3 years, is a new patient to your clinic. She is brought in by her older sister Samantha, aged 15 years. Tayla has abdominal pain and right arm pain. Samantha has bruising around her right eye.

#### Question 1

You are concerned Tayla's symptoms may be due to nonaccidental injury. What is the most common site for nonaccidental injury in children:

- A. skin
- B. the trunk
- C. the face
- D. upper limbs
- E. lower limbs.

#### Question 2

On examination Tayla has bruising and abrasions to her buttocks. Of the signs listed below, which occurs LEAST frequently in nonaccidental injury:

- A. bruising
- B. burns
- C. abrasions
- D. stab wounds
- E. inflammation.

#### Question 3

You consider the pattern of bruising on Tayla's buttocks and her current age and development. Which of the following scenarios would make you most concerned about nonaccidental injury:

- A. bruising on the shins of a 4 year old

- B. bruising on the forehead of a 2 year old
- C. bruising on the trunk of a 2 year old
- D. bruising over bony prominences on the front of a 3 year old
- E. petechiae on the cheeks of a 3 year old with pertussis.

#### Question 4

X-rays of Tayla's right arm demonstrate a radial head fracture. Which of the following fractures is more frequently associated with nonaccidental injury than accidental injury:

- A. clavicle fracture
- B. linear skull fracture
- C. long bone fracture
- D. scaphoid fracture
- E. scapular fracture.

### Case 2

#### Patricia Lee

A regular patient Patricia, aged 35 years, presents for a mental health review of her depression. During the consult she starts crying, saying she has been physically abused by her husband for the past 3 years.

#### Question 5

How often is a general practitioner in full time practice likely to see a woman who has experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in the past 12 months:

- A. five women per 2 years
- B. five women per year
- C. five women per month
- D. five women per week
- E. five women per day.

#### Question 6

You are distressed you did not recognise Patricia had been experiencing physical abuse. Which of the following strategies is helpful in asking about IPV:

- A. asking all pregnant women under 25 years of age about abuse
- B. asking women directly about abuse and violence
- C. asking men if they have inflicted abuse on their partner
- D. asking women generic questions about their relationship
- E. arranging for a female GP to ask a woman about abuse.

#### Question 7

Patricia is fearful her husband will inflict serious injury and does not want to return home. She also does not want her husband to know she has seen you today. Which of the following statements is true:

- A. specialist IPV services can be engaged without a woman's consent if her life is in danger
- B. Patricia's husband should be asked to attend for an urgent joint-appointment
- C. Australian legislation mandates reporting of all IPV
- D. Australian legislation mandates reporting of all child exposure to IPV
- E. Patricia can seek an immediate interim intervention order.

#### Question 8

You believe Patricia is in the preparation/ decision stage of change. Which of the following is the most appropriate management for someone at the preparation/ decision stage of change:

- A. suggest there may be a connection between Patricia's depression and the problems at home

- B. explore resources and options for change with Patricia
- C. praise Patricia for any action she has undertaken
- D. support Patricia even if she does not get help
- E. support Patricia even if she later returns to the abusive relationship.

### Case 3

#### Thomas Beale

Thomas, aged 35 years, is a regular patient of your practice. Over the past 6 months he has become increasingly frustrated with waiting to see medical staff and twice has shouted at reception staff.

#### Question 9

**What factor is NOT associated with aggressive behaviour:**

- A. cold ambient temperatures
- B. prior social learning
- C. poor communication
- D. fear of unknown
- E. crowded waiting rooms.

#### Question 10

**Reception staff report Thomas becomes fidgety and angry in the waiting room. What body language is often associated with aggressive behaviour:**

- A. silence
- B. sitting still
- C. frowning
- D. eyes closed
- E. crossed legs.

#### Question 11

**Your practice decides to implement strategies to manage aggression in the waiting room. Which of the following strategies is most likely to be helpful in reducing aggression:**

- A. double booking emergency patients
- B. increasing the duration of lunch to allow doctors to run late
- C. accommodating patients who arrive late
- D. having a separate waiting area for potentially aggressive patients
- E. alerting patients to delays before leaving home.

#### Question 12

**The practice also develops a policy on communication strategies to deal with aggressive patients. Which of the following**

**communication strategies is LEAST likely to be helpful:**

- A. speaking clearly
- B. using touch
- C. maintaining good eye contact
- D. communicating a willingness to help
- E. using simple language.

### Case 4

#### Thomas Beale (continued)

Thomas moves interstate and you do not see him again for 12 months. On his return, he comes in seeking diazepam. You consider this request.

#### Question 13

**What proportion of prescriptions written by GPs are for benzodiazepines?**

- A. 1 in 10
- B. 1 in 20
- C. 1 in 40
- D. 1 in 50
- E. 1 in 100.

#### Question 14

**For which of the following benzodiazepines has the number of prescriptions written recently increased:**

- A. alprazolam
- B. diazepam
- C. oxazepam
- D. temazepam
- E. clonazepam.

#### Question 15

**You assess Thomas' risk factors for aggressive behaviour while taking benzodiazepines. Which of the following is NOT an associated risk factor for benzodiazepine related aggression:**

- A. alcohol use
- B. drug use
- C. mental health disorders
- D. employment
- E. learning disability.

#### Question 16

**You decide on strategies to reduce Thomas' risk of aggression. Which of the following strategies would be MOST helpful to limit benzodiazepine related violence:**

- A. having benzodiazepine-free days every week
- B. prescribing small quantities of 10 mg tablets
- C. arranging for monthly reviews

- D. using blood drug screens to assess for substance abuse
- E. using Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme prescription shopping programs to monitor medications being prescribed.