Acute and chronic nausea – evaluation and treatment, what's new?

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1. Which statement most accurately reflects the impact of chronic nausea and vomiting on the patient?

☐ **A** Provokes anxiety and distress ☐ **B** Severely lowers overall quality of life

2. Pregnancy is associated with:

☐ **A** Acute nausea and vomiting ☐ **B** Chronic nausea and vomiting ☐ **C** A and B

3. Which of the neurotransmitters and hormones listed below is/are associated with pregnancy-related nausea and vomiting?

☐ **A** Oestradiol ☐ **B** HCG
☐ **C** Cortisol ☐ **D** Serotonin
☐ **E** A and B ☐ **F** B and D

4. Vomiting and retching between the fourth week of pregnancy and the end of the first trimester occurs in what percentage of pregnancies?

☐ **A** 30% ☐ **B** 50% ☐ **C** 80%

5. Stress and psychological disposition have been shown to influence nausea or vomiting during pregnancy.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

6. Pregnancy-related nausea is more likely with a history of:

☐ **A** Motion sickness ☐ **B** Migraine headaches
☐ **C** Hyperemesis gravidarum in a previous pregnancy ☐ **D** All of the above
☐ **E** B and C only

7. Which statement concerning nausea or vomiting in pregnancy is false?

☐ **A** Studies show a higher rate of miscarriage ☐ **B** Fever and headache are not typically present
☐ **C** Dietary changes may be helpful in easing symptoms ☐ **D** Pyridoxine should be considered first-line pharmacotherapy

8. Which of the following agents have been shown to be associated with birth defects?

☐ **A** Dimenhydrinate ☐ **B** Doxylamine-pyridoxine
☐ **C** Metoclopramide ☐ **D** Ondansetron
☐ **E** All of the above ☐ **F** C and D

9. Common non-gastrointestinal causes of chronic nausea and vomiting are:

☐ **A** Medications ☐ **B** Vestibular disorders
☐ **C** Renal insufficiency ☐ **D** Neurological processes
☐ **E** All of the above ☐ **F** A, B and C

10. Opiate and cannabis use is particularly associated with chronic nausea and vomiting.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

11. A postural decrease in blood pressure without any change in pulse rate is indicative of:

☐ **A** Neuropathy ☐ **B** Gastrointestinal obstruction

12. Which of the medications listed below do not reduce gastrointestinal motility?

☐ **A** Dopamine agonists ☐ **B** CCBs
☐ **C** GLP-1 receptor agonists ☐ **D** SGLT-2 inhibitors

13. Which statement is false? In the patient with chronic nausea and vomiting:

☐ **A** Acute hyperglycaemia can slow gastric emptying
☐ **B** Frequent, small, fibre-rich meals are recommended
☐ **C** Poor food intake may result in calorie, vitamin or mineral deficiencies

14. Which of the following underlying causes of acute nausea and vomiting require individualised therapy?

☐ **A** Peptic ulcer disease ☐ **B** Achalasia
☐ **C** Gastroparesis ☐ **D** A and B
☐ **E** B and C

15. Metoclopramide, used for the treatment of gastroparesis, should be initiated at a dose of:

☐ **A** 5mg ☐ **B** 15mg ☐ **C** 40mg

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