

BDJ Team CPD



CPD questions July 2021

To answer these questions and earn one free hour of CPD, visit the CPD Hub: <https://bit.ly/33upiN9>

Article: An evaluation of sepsis in dentistry

CPD: ONE HOUR

SEPSIS

An evaluation of sepsis in dentistry

By Manas Dawe, Sibhan Bhaty, Paul Coulthard, Ron Daniels, Mark Greenwood, Noha Seoud, Graham Walton and Neil Patel*

Abstract
Sepsis is a life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. It is a major health care problem worldwide, with an estimated 11 million cases annually. In dentistry, sepsis is a rare but potentially fatal complication of dental procedures. This paper aims to evaluate the current evidence on the diagnosis, management and prevention of sepsis in dentistry. The authors conducted a literature search and identified 10 relevant studies. The findings suggest that sepsis in dentistry is often underdiagnosed and undertreated. Key risk factors include immunosuppression, poor oral hygiene, and invasive dental procedures. Early recognition and prompt treatment are crucial for improving outcomes. The authors recommend a multidisciplinary approach involving dentists, GPs, and intensivists to manage sepsis in dental patients.

Background
Sepsis is a life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. It is a major health care problem worldwide, with an estimated 11 million cases annually. In dentistry, sepsis is a rare but potentially fatal complication of dental procedures. This paper aims to evaluate the current evidence on the diagnosis, management and prevention of sepsis in dentistry. The authors conducted a literature search and identified 10 relevant studies. The findings suggest that sepsis in dentistry is often underdiagnosed and undertreated. Key risk factors include immunosuppression, poor oral hygiene, and invasive dental procedures. Early recognition and prompt treatment are crucial for improving outcomes. The authors recommend a multidisciplinary approach involving dentists, GPs, and intensivists to manage sepsis in dental patients.

CPD Questions

1. Which term is now superseded by 'sepsis'?

A. septicaemia
B. sepsis syndrome
C. blood poisoning
D. all of the above

2. The increase in prevalence of sepsis is most likely due to:

A. raised awareness due to undergraduate dental training
B. the rise in drug-resistant microorganisms
C. faster ambulance attendance times
D. all of the above

3. In sepsis, invading bacteria have several survival mechanisms. Which is not one of them?

A. capsular polysaccharides
B. production of biofilms
C. rapid replication in raised bloodstream temperatures
D. endotoxin production

4. A red flag of petechiae is categorised under which system?

A. cardiovascular
B. haematological
C. renal
D. respiratory

CPD Questions

5. The signs of community-acquired pneumonia that do not occur in children aged 16 years or younger are:

A. Pleuritic chest pain
B. Corollary
C. Pleural rub
D. All of the above

6. The signs of meningitis that do not occur in children aged 16 years or younger are:

A. Headache
B. Neck stiffness
C. Photophobia
D. All of the above

7. The signs of sepsis that do not occur in children aged 16 years or younger are:

A. Fever
B. Tachycardia
C. Tachypnoea
D. All of the above

CPD Questions

8. The signs of meningitis that do not occur in children aged 16 years or younger are:

A. Headache
B. Neck stiffness
C. Photophobia
D. All of the above

9. The signs of sepsis that do not occur in children aged 16 years or younger are:

A. Fever
B. Tachycardia
C. Tachypnoea
D. All of the above

10. The signs of meningitis that do not occur in children aged 16 years or younger are:

A. Headache
B. Neck stiffness
C. Photophobia
D. All of the above

1. Which term is now superseded by 'sepsis'?

- A. septicaemia
- B. sepsis syndrome
- C. blood poisoning
- D. all of the above

2. The increase in prevalence of sepsis is most likely due to:

- A. raised awareness due to undergraduate dental training
- B. the rise in drug-resistant microorganisms
- C. faster ambulance attendance times
- D. all of the above

3. In sepsis, invading bacteria have several survival mechanisms. Which is not one of them?

- A. capsular polysaccharides
- B. production of biofilms
- C. rapid replication in raised bloodstream temperatures
- D. endotoxin production

4. A red flag of petechiae is categorised under which system?

- A. cardiovascular
- B. haematological
- C. renal
- D. respiratory

To answer these questions and earn one free hour of CPD, visit the CPD Hub: <https://bit.ly/33upiN9>.