

a significant decline in opportunistic and infectious skin diseases in particular. However, they are associated with a range of both short- and long-term effects on the skin. These need to be correctly diagnosed and clearly distinguished as some drug reactions may require immediate withdrawal of ART whereas IRS-related dermatological events can usually be managed without ART interruption. In addition, adherence to ART may be considerably improved if patients understand that some ART-associated skin diseases, such as IRS events, are easily treated or improve with continued ART.

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## Clinical Quiz Answers

(See page 72)

### Part one

1. (c) and (d). You need to take this story very seriously: headache and constipation are not signs of anxiety in children, not are they the result of bullying. You need to know whether or not the involuntary enuresis has a hidden cause, such as urinary infection or diabetes.

### Part two

2. (d). Secondary nocturnal enuresis may well be a serious sign of illness in children, usually not related to anxiety. You must investigate further, and never assume that bedwetting is psychological.

### Part three

3. (d) and (e). Answers (a), (b), and (c) are dangerous mistakes to make, as failure to diagnose childhood diabetes (or urinary infection) can lead to loss of life. Any delay in diagnosis of diabetes may lead to ketoacidosis supervening, with its threat of rapid deterioration to death. Most diabetes deaths are caused by cerebral oedema, which is commonest when diabetic ketoacidosis occurs at the start of the illness.

### Part four

4. (c) Children newly diagnosed with diabetes need immediate care from a multidisciplinary team that will organise the multiple insulin injections, manage the family's education, and deal with all the practical problems that arise in the care of the child with diabetes. It is not a task to be started in a GP environment.

### Part five

5. (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e). All these statements are correct. We should be vigilant and alert to the possibility of diabetes in any child whose behaviour has changed recently, and be wary of assuming that the mother's explanation (in this case bullying at school) is relevant. Missing the onset of diabetes in children, sadly, may result in loss of life.