GLOSSARY OF CONVENTIONAL TERMS

Every effort is made to ensure that the wording of questions is as clear and unambiguous as possible. For the purposes of the examination, certain conventional terms have the following meanings:

Timing of Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>within 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent</td>
<td>within 24 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terminology

- Characteristically, classically, predominantly and reliably: *Imply that a feature would occur in at least 90% of cases*
- Typically, frequently, commonly and usually: *Imply that a feature would occur in at least 60% of cases*
- Often and tends to: *Imply that a feature would occur in at least 30% of cases*
- Has been shown, associated, recognised, treatment of choice, optimally, adequately and features which may present or may be caused by: *Refer to evidence which can be found in a modern authoritative source about the frequency with which the feature occurs*

Figures

- When figures are given in the context of epidemiology, round figures are to be treated as approximations and precise figures as exact values
- For example, the figure of 30% does not imply exactly 30% but approximately 30% to within 5% either way. Conversely, the figure of 2% would mean that precisely this amount is indicated