

True (T) or false (F):

Regarding the management of persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN)

1. During fetal life, only ~20% of blood ejected from the ventricles will reach the pulmonary circulation.
2. Nitric oxide released from the endothelium during delivery facilitates smooth-muscle relaxation.
3. The incidence of PPHN is an estimated ~5% in developed countries.

Regarding very low birth weight (VLBW) babies treated with nasal continuous positive airway pressure (nCPAP)

4. nCPAP should be reserved for VLBW infants who have failed mechanical ventilation.
5. The failure rate of nCPAP in the first 72 hours of life in VLBW neonates is nearly 50%.
6. Surfactant administration in nCPAP-treated VLBW infants is <20%.

Regarding upper gastrointestinal tract (GIT) endoscopy in children

7. In a referral hospital in West Africa, the most common reason for upper GIT endoscopy is intestinal bleeding.
8. Forty percent of children with recurrent abdominal pain had endoscopic evidence of pathology.

Regarding the management of acute diarrhoeal disease in KwaZulu-Natal

9. According to standard treatment guidelines, >50% of children with diarrhoea are appropriately investigated.
10. Over two-thirds of children with diarrhoea have had rotavirus immunisation.

Regarding children admitted to a paediatric intensive care unit (ICU)

11. It is estimated that there is ~1 paediatric intensive care bed per 23 000 children in South Africa.
12. Over 50% of children (excluding neonates) admitted to ICU have medical rather than surgical conditions.

Regarding mothers' perceptions of neonatal jaundice in Nigeria

13. Two-thirds of pregnant mothers were able to describe the clinical presentation of neonatal jaundice.
14. Twenty-five percent of pregnant mothers were aware of the neurological complications associated with neonatal jaundice.

Regarding Lemierre's syndrome

15. Lemierre's syndrome is associated with septic thrombophlebitis of the internal jugular vein.
16. Lemierre's syndrome may be caused by septic chronic middle-ear disease.

Regarding thrombosis in paediatric steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome

17. Thromboembolic disease is not an uncommon severe complication in nephrotic syndrome.
18. Arterial thrombosis is more common than venous thrombosis.

Regarding Rosai-Dorfman disease

19. Rosai-Dorfman disease is a benign histiocytic proliferative disorder.
20. Extranodal involvement is rare in this condition.

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.mpconsulting.co.za. After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate. Accreditation number: MDB015/177/02/2016 (Clinical)

