

The CPD programme for SAJCH is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.

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## Regarding bilateral Wilms' tumour

1. What percentage of patients with unilateral disease are estimated to develop metachronous disease in their lifetime?
  - a. 1%
  - b. 5 - 10%
  - c. 20%
  - d. 10 - 15%.
2. Which of the following factors found across studies performed in both developed and developing countries are risk factors for poor overall survival and outcomes?
  - a. anaplastic histology
  - b. nephrogenic rests present in histological specimens
  - c. age <2 years
  - d. metastatic disease.

## Regarding the association of attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms with visual functioning difficulties

3. ADHD symptoms were found to be significantly associated with 10 out of 21 visual functioning difficulties. Which of the following visual functioning skills were most affected?
  - a. fixation with both eyes
  - b. fixation with the right eye
  - c. fixation with the left eye
  - d. Quick Neurological Screening Test (QNST-II) tracking test normal range
  - e. QNST-II moderate discrepancy.
4. In which two settings do learners with ADHD and visual function difficulties potentially struggle the most?
  - a. classroom
  - b. reading activities
  - c. sports field
  - d. poor reading performance
  - e. striking activities.

## Regarding associations between arterial stiffness index and cardiovascular disease risk factors

5. Early vascular damage is more apparent in:
  - a. underweight adolescents
  - b. normal weight adolescents
  - c. overweight adolescents
  - d. obese adolescents.
6. Key predictors of arterial stiffness found in Canadian children include:
  - a. blood pressure, cholesterol, body mass index (BMI)
  - b. age, resting heart rate
  - c. BMI, systolic blood pressure
  - d. fitness, body mass, systolic blood pressure, maturation.

7. Key predictors of arterial stiffness found in black South African children include:
  - a. blood pressure, cholesterol, BMI
  - b. age, resting heart rate
  - c. BMI, systolic blood pressure
  - d. fitness, body mass, systolic blood pressure, maturation.

## Regarding determinants of under-5 stunting in Malawi

8. Which of the following are some of the determinants of under-5 stunting in Malawi that need urgent attention if the 2025 global target of a 40% reduction in stunting is to be attained?
  - a. child age
  - b. marital status
  - c. mother's education
  - d. child anaemia status
  - e. source of drinking water.

## Regarding hypoglycaemia in children

9. Concerning factors associated with hypoglycaemia in children:
  - a. Infants have a lower glucose requirement per unit body mass compared with adults and older children.
  - b. A lower glycogen store in infants increases their susceptibility to hypoglycaemia.
  - c. Occurrence of hypoglycaemia in ill children is not associated with the time since the last meal.
  - d. Hypoglycaemia should be suspected in the presence of hypoxia.
10. Which of the following statements are true?
  - a. Plasma glucose levels are usually lower than whole blood glucose levels.
  - b. Hypoglycaemia can be asymptomatic.
  - c. Symptoms and signs of hypoglycaemia in children, classified as adrenergic and neuroglycopenic, are specific.
  - d. Presence of markers of severe illness in children should raise the suspicion for hypoglycaemia.

## Regarding out-of-theatre procedural sedation

11. The definition of advanced procedural sedation includes the following:
  - a. using a combination of sedative drugs
  - b. using an oral sedative for sedation
  - c. using inhalation sedation, other than nitrous oxide at 50% or less
  - d. using intranasal drugs.
12. Which of the following renders the paediatric population more prone to adverse events during procedural sedation?
  - a. There are anatomical differences related to the airway.
  - b. Children have a slower metabolic demand and are not at risk of hypoxaemia and hypercarbia during periods of apnoea.
  - c. Children often require a deeper level of sedation than adults.
  - d. A child with comorbidities is more likely to have a failed sedation.

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

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After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

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**Regarding response to corticosteroid treatment in paediatric nephrotic syndrome**

13. Which of the following is not characteristic of nephrotic syndrome in children?

- a. oedema
- b. hypoalbuminemia
- c. low platelets
- d. proteinuria.

15. What is the most important predictive factor for patient outcomes in childhood nephrotic syndrome?

- a. degree of oedema
- b. steroid responsiveness
- c. weight at presentation
- d. comorbid conditions.

16. Which of the following infectious diseases are associated with the development of childhood nephrotic syndrome?

- a. malaria
- b. hepatitis B
- c. neither
- d. both.

**5. Regarding illness episodes in preterm infants in their first year of life**

17. In this study, what was the most common cause of hospitalisation of HIV-unexposed premature infants?

- a. acute gastroenteritis
- b. lower respiratory tract infections
- c. malnutrition
- d. jaundice of any cause.

18. In this study, what was the second-most common group of illnesses, as reported by mothers of HIV-unexposed preterm infants?

- a. gastrointestinal
- b. ophthalmological
- c. cardiac
- d. dermatological.

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