

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

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Regarding the relationship between menstrual hygiene management, practices and school absenteeism among adolescent girls in South Africa

1. Pre-menarcheal training is associated with school absenteeism through knowledge of MHM and practices and predictors of this include:
 - a. age and living with both parents
 - b. gender and level of education
 - c. living with atleast one parent
 - d. distance from school.
2. The inclusion criteria of this study were:
 - a. female adolescents who were in grades 8 - 12
 - b. female adolescents between the ages of 12 - 19
 - c. female adolescents below the age of 12
 - d. a and b.
3. Which of the following was not significantly associated with school absenteeism?
 - a. Age at menarche
 - b. Are-menarcheal training
 - c. Disposal method
 - d. Length of menstrual cycle.

Regarding challenges in the provision of tuberculosis preventive therapy to children in Gauteng Province, South Africa

4. An essential step in the TB prevention pathway in children is:
 - a. adherence to the TB treatment
 - b. shortening of the TPT course
 - c. identification of the eligible child contacts
 - d. having child folders for eligible children.
5. The most common reason for eligible children not taken to health facilities for assessment is:
 - a. instability in household configuration
 - b. parents refusing to take the children
 - c. fear of side-effects of TPT drug
 - d. poor knowledge of current TPT guidelines.
6. TPT provision in eligible child TB contacts in an urban district in SA was found to be suboptimal, especially for:
 - a. children on chemotherapy
 - b. children with primary immunodeficiency
 - c. children who are older than 5 years
 - d. children who are HIV infected.

Regarding an evaluation of challenges with the South African PMTCT HIV program seen from the perspective of HIV-positive children admitted to the PICU

7. What is the reason for rapid testing of HIV false-negative results during pregnancy?
 - a. Technical error.
 - b. Blood taken during the window period.
 - c. Patient on treatment.
 - d. All of the above.
8. What is the main cause for persistent HIV MCT in South Africa?
 - a. Lack of adherence to maternal ART and infant prophylaxis.
 - b. Shortage of treatment.
 - c. Poor social circumstances.
 - d. Lack of awareness about HIV transmission.
9. The most deaths associated with cytomegalovirus (CMV), *Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia* (PJP), or both, was?
 - a. 61.1%
 - b. 50.2%
 - c. 45%
 - d. 2%.

Regarding the profile of ancillary laboratory tests in neonates with positive blood and/or cerebrospinal fluid cultures

10. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. The common abnormality in full blood count (FBC) was thrombocytopenia for all pathogens, occurring in 30% of neonates with positive cultures.
 - b. The immature to total neutrophil ratio was abnormal in less than a tenth of neonates with culture-proven sepsis.
 - c. There was a significant difference in the proportion of neonates with thrombocytopenia infected with gram-negative bacteria compared to those with fungi.
 - d. C-reactive protein (CRP) appears to be the most useful test for diagnosing sepsis as it is abnormal in more than two-thirds of patients with positive cultures.
11. Which of the following statements is false?
 - a. The gram-negatives were the most common type of organisms found in both blood and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
 - b. A high proportion of neonates who had a bloody tap CSF had a high white cell count (WCC) and high protein than those without a bloody tap.
 - c. Just over a quarter of neonates with meningitis had a CSF WCC > 20 cells/mm³.

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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- d. Antibiotics can be safely stopped before blood or CSF culture results are available.
12. Which of the following statements is true:
- A normal CSF chemistry and cell count excludes meningitis.
 - In FBC and white blood cell differential, leukocytosis and neutrophilia were more common in neonates with fungal infections than in those infected with gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.
 - CRP was >40 mg/L in 67% of all neonates with culture-proven sepsis.
 - A traumatic CSF tap occurred in 46% of patients with positive CSF cultures.
- The epidemiology and treatment outcomes of clubfeet in a South African tertiary academic hospital**
13. What is the global incidence for idiopathic clubfoot?
- 0.6 - 1.5 per 1 000 live births.
 - 1 - 1.2 per 1 000 live births.
 - 6.8 per 1 000 live births.
 - 0.89 - 1.24 per 1 000 live births.
14. What is the most widely used scoring system?
- Ponseti.
 - Dimeglio.
 - Pirani.
 - Dobbs.
15. Which condition is NOT considered a cause for a syndromic clubfoot?
- Myelomeningocele.
 - Packing disorders.
 - Amniotic band syndrome.
 - Arthrogyriposis.
- Outcomes of periviable neonates born and admitted to a resource-limited hospital, Cape Town, South Africa**
16. Periviability is defined as:
- birth weight \leq 750 g
 - gestational age \leq 27 weeks
 - gestational age of 20 0/7 to 25 6/7 weeks
 - both a and b.
17. In periviable neonates at Tygerberg Hospital, the overall survival was?
- 41%
 - 51%
 - 61%
 - 71%.
18. Which of the following were significantly not affect survival in periviable neonates?
- Antenatal steroid administration.
 - Admission temperature
 - Length.
 - Resuscitation at delivery.

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