

1. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Plasmodium falciparum is the parasite that most frequently causes severe malaria.
2. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Severe malaria usually has a poor outcome.
3. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Ordinary nets are as effective as insecticide-impregnated nets in preventing malaria.
4. **Which one of the following groups IS at particularly high risk for severe malaria:**
 - a) Neonates
 - b) Children 6 months - 5 years (True)
 - c) Elderly persons
 - d) Postmenopausal women
 - e) Children with congenital malformations.
5. **Which of the following drugs is NOT currently recommended by the World Health Organization for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria:**
 - a) Quinine tablets
 - b) Amodiaquine + artesunate
 - c) Mefloquine + artesunate
 - d) Artemether + lumefantrine
 - e) Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine + artesunate.
6. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
The use of rapid malaria diagnostic tests is limited to tertiary and referral hospitals.
7. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Malaria control in South Africa has relied mainly on outdoor residual insecticide spraying of houses.
8. **Which one of the following is FALSE of malaria in South Africa:**
 - a) Relatively small geographical areas experience seasonal transmission and increases in numbers of cases.
 - b) DDT house-spraying reduces malaria incidence.
 - c) Reviews of deaths from malaria show optimal clinical assessment and treatment.
 - d) Compared with neighbouring countries, the infrastructure and health care can cope better with malaria.
 - e) No vaccine exists for malaria.
9. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Homozygous groups of inherited conditions due to defects in globin chain synthesis are called thalassaemia syndromes.
10. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Thalassaemic syndromes are among the rarest genetic disorders.
11. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Symptomatic anaemia is a common presentation of thalassaemia syndromes.
12. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Vascular disease in HIV-positive children was previously associated with severe immunosuppression. With increased use of highly active antiretroviral therapy, the mechanism of vascular disease may be part of the immune-reconstitution inflammatory syndrome.
13. **Which of the following statements is TRUE:**
 - a) Vasculopathy in HIV-infected children is being increasingly recognised (frequency 1 - 2%).
 - b) Among the infective causes of vasculitides, herpes and tuberculosis are the leading causes.
 - c) The pathophysiology of HIV vasculopathy includes direct vascular endothelial infection with HIV only.
 - d) Authors describe decreased secretion of vascular endothelial cell growth factor-A (VEGF-A) by T lymphocytes in HIV-1-infected individuals.
 - e) Postmortem studies of HIV-infected children showed a prevalence of 10% with large-vessel arteriopathy.
14. **Which of the following statements is FALSE:**
 - a) The incidence of cerebrovascular disease is described as 2.6% in children with HIV.
 - b) Medium- and large-vessel involvement can be found in unusual sites such as the descending aorta, subclavian vessels, renal and internal carotid arteries.
 - c) There is a proven link between Takayasu's arteritis and tuberculosis in the pathogenesis of large-vessel vasculopathy.
 - d) Echocardiography and carotid artery Doppler are useful screening tools in HIV large-vessel vasculopathy.
 - e) Medical management, including HAART, has been used with good results in children.
15. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Ventriculoperitoneal shunts may be complicated by spontaneous (non-traumatic) subdural haematomas.
16. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Exclusive breastfeeding is usually the best choice for children of HIV-positive mothers for the first few months of life.
17. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Formula feeding should be avoided in children of HIV-positive mothers because of an increased risk of diarrhoea.
18. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Infant feeding choices made prenatally only tend to change in HIV-positive mothers.
19. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
Infant feeding choices made prenatally are more likely to be practised postnatally in HIV-positive mothers who disclose their status.
20. **True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**
HIV is more important to consider in the care of pregnant females from Nigeria than it is in those from South Africa.

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