

- 1. Significant hearing loss is one of the commonest disabilities in babies. The incidence is as high as:**
 - A. 2 per 100 newborn babies
 - B. 2 per 1 000 newborn babies
 - C. 6 per 1 000 newborn babies
 - D. 6 per 10 000 newborn babies
 - E. 16 per 10 000 newborn babies.
- 2. Which of the following is correct? When tested longitudinally with the Griffiths Mental Development Scales (GMDS) over the first 2 years, children from a deprived background showed a decline in all the subscales except:**
 - A. Locomotor sub-scale
 - B. Personal-social sub-scale
 - C. Hearing and language sub-scale
 - D. Eye-hand co-ordination sub-scale
 - E. Performance sub-scale
- 3. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The effectiveness of an auditory screening programme depends only on the right equipment being available.
- 4. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

Permanent early-onset hearing loss is associated with significant speech/language difficulties.
- 5. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

Even if permanent early-onset hearing loss is detected early, nothing can be done to promote speech and language development.
- 6. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

Universal newborn hearing screening should be implemented in all countries where possible.
- 7. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The first decade of life is the most crucial time for the development of communication skills and learning.
- 8. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

Children have to be able to say words before the development of communication skills can begin.
- 9. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

For the best outcome in hearing-disabled children, hearing loss should be identified and amplification fitted by age 2 months.
- 10. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The home environment influence on neurodevelopment is bigger in the first year of life than in the second year.
- 11. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

Socio-economic status has a bigger influence on neurodevelopment than culture.
- 12. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

In children from a deprived background, a declining GMDS score between year 1 and year 2 of life does not prove the presence of acquired developmental delay.
- 13. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The passively acquired newborn immunity to measles can be measured by means of the IgM antibodies.
- 14. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The drug reaction, eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) syndrome can be diagnosed in the absence of eosinophilia.
- 15. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The morbilliform rash of measles usually spares the palms and soles.
- 16. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

The BCG vaccine is prepared from inactivated human *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- 17. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

When BCG administration is followed by wide dissemination, an underlying immune deficiency is likely to be present.
- 18. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

Enlargement of local draining lymph nodes sometimes occurs after BCG administration even in immunocompetent children.
- 19. True (A) or false (B) - click on the correct answer:**

When a patient has disseminated BCG disease, it can be assumed that HIV infection is present.
- 20. Which one of the following investigations can distinguish between BCG disease and *M. tuberculosis* infection:**
 - A. Culture of fine-needle aspirate
 - B. Mycobacterial blood culture
 - C. Histological examination of lymph nodes
 - D. Polymerase chain reaction
 - E. Ziehl-Neelsen staining of sputum or aspirate.

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.org.za.

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

Accreditation number : MDB001/003/01/2010