

- 1. Diarrhoeal dehydration must be corrected to avoid several complications. Which of the following is NOT one of them?**
  - A. Circulatory failure and shock
  - B. Renal failure from acute tubular necrosis
  - C. Diminished skin turgor
  - D. Vomiting from keto-acidosis
  - E. Delayed re-feeding and negative energy balance.
- 2. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Most deaths from acute gastro-enteritis are due to dehydration.
- 3. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Half-strength Darrow's-dextrose solution cannot be given by nasogastric drip.
- 4. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

All children with dehydration manifesting diminished skin turgor must receive an intravenous drip.
- 5. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Nasogastric rehydration is as effective as an intravenous drip.
- 6. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

If oral rehydration cannot be achieved by the mother, a nasogastric drip is a good alternative that still uses the gut for rehydration.
- 7. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

All patients with signs of dehydration must have a blood test of their electrolyte status.
- 8. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Liver disease is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among HIV-infected children.
- 9. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Immunisation against hepatitis B does not always protect against hepatitis B infection.
- 10. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

HIV-infected children should be screened for hepatitis B before the initiation of antiretroviral therapy.
- 11. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

In Africa, hepatitis B infection in childhood is commonly acquired as a result of vertical transmission.
- 12. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

The immunosuppression of HIV can predispose children to horizontal transmission of hepatitis B.
- 13. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

The management of HIV can safely ignore a potential co-infection with hepatitis B.
- 14. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Intestinal atresia always occurs as result of a teratogenic insult.
- 15. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Intestinal atresia can occur as a result of an intra-uterine ischaemic event.
- 16. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Intestinal atresia can be associated with chromosomal defects.
- 17. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

In thalassaemia, repeated blood transfusions are quite safe without further concerns.
- 18. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

Haemosiderosis is a complication of repeated blood transfusions and iron overload.
- 19. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

The incidence of paediatric trauma is directly correlated with the state of development of a community.
- 20. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:**

The presence of a head injury and a low coma score is a predictor of mortality from trauma.

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