

1. Which one of the following is CORRECT? In patient care, 'level of care' definitions relate to the:
A. Quality of care and service received
B. Size of the health facility
C. Level of complexity or specialisation required
D. Duration of hospital care required
E. Entry point into the healthcare system.
2. Which one of the following is CORRECT? A level 2 or 3 'level of care' service is always required for a patient if:
A. Treatment cannot be given at home
B. The patient problem requires advanced skill or knowledge
C. A laboratory test may be needed for the patient's care
D. An X-ray may be needed for the patient's care
E. The patient suffers from a chronic condition requiring routine follow-up.
3. Which of the following does NOT constitute a component of 'kangaroo mother care':
A. Close medical monitoring of the infant
B. Close skin-to-skin mother-infant contact
C. Early exclusive breastfeeding
D. Support and promotion of the mother-infant dyad
E. A reliable ambulatory follow-up system.
4. Which of the following is NOT generally a consequence of kangaroo mother care:
A. Better physiological stabilisation of the infant
B. Improved behavioural effects in respect of sleeping patterns and motor scores
C. Reduction in nosocomial infections
D. Greater maternal anxiety through her increased responsibility
E. Greater success in breastfeeding and better breastmilk supply.
5. In the article on HIV-exposed but uninfected infants, which of the following is NOT given as a possible reason for their increased morbidity compared with unexposed infants:
A. The social stigma attached to the mother's status
B. Possible immune abnormalities
C. Socio-economic disadvantage
D. Poor maternal health and coping skills
E. Unsafe feeding practices.
6. Which of the following is NOT a subscale of the Griffiths Mental Developmental Scales (GMDS) for children (0 - 2 years):
A. Locomotor
B. Toilet training and independence
C. Hearing and speech
D. Performance
E. Personal/social
7. True (A) or false (B):
In Kangaroo mother care, the health professional's main role is to counsel and monitor the mother-infant dyad.
8. True (A) or false (B):
Kangaroo mother care babies have a longer hospital stay before discharge.
9. True (A) or false (B):
Kangaroo mother care is a system of supervised mother-centred care of the baby.
10. True (A) or false (B):
Kangaroo mother care should be practised only in teaching hospitals.
11. True (A) or false (B):
All antiretroviral drugs given to the mother are known to be toxic to the fetus.
12. True (A) or false (B):
Differences in the Personal/social subscore on the GMDS could be due to differences in child rearing practices.
13. True (A) or false (B):
The finding of subdural bleeds of differing ages on a MRI scan is very suggestive of repetitive non-accidental injury.
14. True (A) or false (B):
Medical practitioners are legally obliged to report suspected child abuse.
15. True (A) or false (B):
Because of new mutations, most patients with achondroplasia do not have affected parents.
16. True (A) or false (B):
Achondroplasia is inherited as an autosomal recessive disorder.
17. True (A) or false (B):
Patients with achondroplasia should be monitored regularly for deviations of head growth and neurological symptoms.
18. True (A) or false (B):
Hearing loss is rare in patients with achondroplasia, even though they suffer from frequent ear infections.
19. True (A) or false (B):
In neonatal care, doctors are best placed to judge whether life-saving treatment should be continued or withdrawn (principle of beneficence).
20. True (A) or false (B):
The principle of parent autonomy means that the mother's attitude must be considered when decisions about neonatal care are made.

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