

## True (A) or false (B):

1. HIV-infected mothers who choose to formula feed their infants can still obtain free formula milk from State Health clinics.
2. An HIV-infected mother's circulating virus can enter her breastmilk and infect the breastfeeding baby.
3. Breastfed babies have a lower incidence of sudden infant death syndrome compared with bottle-fed infants.
4. The AFASS criteria (formula feeding to be Acceptable, Feasible, Affordable, Sustainable, Safe) are well complied with by HIV-infected mothers who have been counselled regarding feeding choices.
5. The advantages of breastfeeding over formula feeding are limited to a lower incidence of infection, including HIV.
6. Early feeding strategies for babies weighing less than 1 000 g may increase the risk of feed intolerance.
7. Breastmilk fortifiers are used to increase the carbohydrate content of breastmilk.
8. Common reasons for delaying the initiation of feeds in very small premature babies are unavailability of breastmilk and perinatal asphyxia.
9. Extremely low-birth-weight babies most commonly die from extreme multi-organ immaturity.
10. Seizures occurring secondary to hypoxic ischaemia may contribute to further brain injury.
11. The brain injury that develops due to asphyxia is related to decreased cerebral blood flow.
12. In patients with neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia and a positive Coombs test, the bilirubin level may rebound after phototherapy.
13. Subdural empyema is a rare complication of *Neisseria meningitidis* meningitis.
14. Bacterial meningitis is as common in the neonatal period as in other childhood age groups.
15. CD64 is an antigen expressed in neutrophils that are upregulated due to infection.
16. The polymorph CD64 should be used as a screening test for neonatal sepsis because of high sensitivity and a high negative predictive value.
17. There are reliable tests for early confirmation of neonatal sepsis.
18. Diagnostic radiology is a potentially harmful source of ionising radiation in babies.
19. Premature babies are more sensitive to ionising radiation than adults.
20. The total body dose of radiation received by a patient could be influenced by the number of radiographs taken.

We are pleased to announce that the number of CEUs per test has been increased to 5.

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