

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

1. Triage is a process of sorting patients into groups based on the urgency of their clinical condition.
2. In the World Health Organization Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), the 'check for danger signs' can be seen as a form of triage that is frequently omitted.
3. The incidence of type I diabetes mellitus in preschool children has been declining.
4. The diagnosis of type 1 diabetes mellitus in children can only be made when they present in keto-acidosis.
5. If a high proportion of children with type 1 diabetes mellitus present for the first time with keto-acidosis, the diagnosis must have been missed previously.
6. Diabetic keto-acidosis in children is easily managed and has negligible mortality, even in developing countries.
7. Black neonates have larger anterior fontanelle sizes than Caucasian or Oriental babies.
8. American infants are known to perform better than African infants on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development.
9. Repeated developmental assessment of high-risk infants is best done with a standardised tool such as the Bayley Scales.
10. Air reduction of intussusception can be successful if it is done early on in the disease.
11. Air reduction of intussusception has no significant risk or complications.
12. Langerhans cell histiocytosis shows clinical heterogeneity due to local or systemic clonal proliferation of Langerhans histiocytes.
13. Lytic bone lesions are present in 80% of cases of Langerhans histiocytosis.
14. The cranial form of Langerhans cell histiocytosis does not have endocrine consequences.
15. Double heterozygosity for sickle cell disease and thalassaemia is clinically less severe than homozygous sickle cell disease.
16. Inherited haemoglobin disorders are rare genetic conditions.
17. A cold abscess refers to a collection of pus that is not accompanied by other signs of acute septic inflammation.
18. Children have a higher incidence of extrapulmonary tuberculosis than adults.
19. Deformities of the ear are always pointers to the presence of other syndromic malformations in the patient.
20. Pregnant women with epilepsy may be treated safely with sodium valproate.

A maximum of 5 CEUs will be awarded per correctly answered and completed test.

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