

True (A) or false (B):

Regarding keeping children alive and healthy in South Africa:

1. Millennium Development Goal 4 will be reached if all effort is directed towards prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

Regarding child health priorities:

2. Large-scale stunting in children indicates a chronic nutritional problem.

Regarding ambient air pollution and respiratory outcomes:

3. Ambient air pollution can precipitate the symptoms of asthma.
4. Spirometric lung function tests can be done even if the patient has been taking oral asthma medication.
5. Methacholine challenge testing is meant to identify airway hyperreactivity.
6. Industrial pollution does not have an overall negative effect on respiratory health of schoolchildren.

Regarding outcomes in malnourished children:

7. Gastroenteritis does not increase the risk of death in malnourished children.
8. International guidelines for the treatment of malnutrition have specific instructions for the introduction and timing of feeds.

Regarding outcomes of babies born before arrival:

9. Unbooked mothers are not at increased risk of delivering their babies outside a labour ward.

10. A minority of babies born before arrival have a normal birth weight.

11. Most babies born before arrival are preterm.

12. In the first 24 hours after birth, the outcome is worse for babies who are born before arrival than for inborn babies.

13. A 'born before arrival rate' for a hospital higher than 1.5% suggests poor access to perinatal care.

14. After the immediate perinatal period, babies born before arrival also have a worse outcome than inborn babies.

Regarding apnoea of prematurity:

15. Apnoea of prematurity is a physiological finding in babies born at less than 35 weeks' gestational age.

16. Caffeine is one of the methylxanthines used to treat apnoea of prematurity.

17. Apnoea of prematurity does not cause hypoxia and bradycardia.

18. Caffeine is listed as an essential drug in neonatology.

Regarding management of respiratory distress syndrome:

19. Surfactant replacement therapy is used for the management of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome.

Regarding nephrotic syndrome in children:

20. Children with nephrotic syndrome do not have microscopic haematuria.

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

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