

Effective in 2014, the CPD programme for SAJCH will be administered by Medical Practice Consulting:  
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za)

## True (T) or False (F):

### Regarding Youth-friendly Health Services:

1. Adolescents are generally reluctant to disclose their health issues to older strangers.
2. Community health workers are trained to receive a formal professional qualification.
3. The re-engineered primary healthcare system envisages community health workers as formal members of the ward-based outreach teams.

### Regarding added sugar and dietary sodium intake from purchased fast food:

4. Fast foods such as chips, vetkoek or pies have a negligible impact on dietary sodium intake.
5. The energy intake from fast foods and soft drinks purchased at street outlets may contribute to the obesity epidemic in urban adolescents.

### Regarding skin thickness and needles in the young:

6. The risk of injecting insulin intramuscularly instead of subcutaneously is linked to the length of the needle.
7. In diabetes mellitus, tight glucose control can be more easily achieved with multiple daily injections.

### Regarding fluoroscopic guided benign oesophageal stricture dilatation in children:

8. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease may be complicated by oesophageal stenosis.
9. Oesophageal stenosis should be repaired surgically in all cases.

### Regarding blood pressure in children:

10. In children, blood pressure is correlated positively with age, height and weight.

11. The occurrence of primary hypertension is associated with obesity.

### Regarding weight gain with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF):

12. RUTF is not known to aid nutritional rehabilitation in HIV-infected children.
13. The use of RUTF has been shown to aid weight gain and nutritional recovery in the short term.

### Regarding hypoglycaemia in children:

14. The presence of hypoglycaemia in sick children indicates greater severity and a worse outcome of the underlying disease.

### Regarding malnutrition in hospitalised children:

15. The most common form of malnutrition in South Africa is stunting.
16. HIV exposed but uninfected children have a similar nutritional state to HIV-unexposed children.
17. HIV exposed but uninfected children have a higher risk of morbidity from infections than HIV-unexposed children.

### Regarding isolated non-compaction of the left ventricle:

18. Left ventricular non-compaction is a form of cardiomyopathy that can only be diagnosed at autopsy.

### Regarding *Candida* infections in neonates:

19. All cases of neonatal fungal sepsis are due to *Candida albicans*.
20. The clinical features of fungal bloodstream infections in newborn infants are similar to those of bacterial sepsis.

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

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za). After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate. Accreditation number: MDB001/009/01/2014 (Clinical)

