

The CPD programme for SAMJ is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.  
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za).

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

**SAMJ**

**The simple bread tag – a menace to society**

1. If inhaled by young children, bread tags may become lodged in the larynx or subglottis; being radiolucent and thin, they may be missed on X-ray and on both flexible nasopharyngoscopy and direct laryngoscopy.

**Recommendations for the management of upper respiratory tract infections in South Africa (SA)**

2. *Haemophilus influenzae* has replaced *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (the pneumococcus) as the most frequently isolated pathogen following routine vaccination since 2009 of children with pneumococcal conjugate vaccines.
3. Amoxicillin is the initial drug of choice for both acute otitis media and acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in children, provided there is no allergy to penicillin.
4. Concerning the 'common cold', clear nasal secretions frequently become purulent without signifying secondary bacterial disease, and coughing is a normal accompaniment.
5. Several trials have demonstrated non-inferiority of once-daily amoxicillin v. twice-daily amoxicillin or penicillin V for treatment of acute pharyngotonsillitis, and once-daily regimens may improve patient adherence.

**Community- versus healthcare-acquired bloodstream infections**

6. Cloxacillin remains a perfectly suitable option in the treatment of community-acquired *Staphylococcus aureus*.

**Ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN) among HIV-infected patients in Botswana**

7. OSSN is a group of ocular tumours that is rising in incidence among HIV-infected individuals in sub-Saharan Africa, and may be emerging as an AIDS-defining illness.

**Diabetes control in a resource-poor setting**

8. In children with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) treated in the public sector and requiring insulin injections and blood glucose monitoring, adult assistance is rarely forthcoming.

**Self-monitoring of blood glucose frequency and glycaemic control in paediatric diabetes**

9. In children with T1DM between the ages of 2 and 18 years, a highly significant decrease ( $p < 0.0001$ ) in HbA1c was found when moving from two injections per day to three- and five-injection

regimens, and as the frequency of monitoring of blood glucose testing increased.

**Role of splenectomy for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)**

10. The first-line treatment for HIV-associated ITP is splenectomy, thus avoiding further glucocorticoid-induced immunosuppression.

**CME**

**Role of antibiotic stewardship in extending the age of modern medicine**

11. Antibiotic use in agriculture is associated with the acquisition of antibiotic resistance in humans.
12. In blood cultures, the volume of blood inoculated is critical in determining yield.

**Diagnosis of bacterial infection**

13. Nitrites on a urine dipstick in the absence of symptoms or urine leucocytes may suggest asymptomatic bacteriuria or bacterial contamination rather than urinary tract infection (cystitis or pyelitis).

**Optimising the administration of antibiotics in critically ill patients**

14. Drug exposure varies according to molecular weight, degree of ionisation, protein binding and lipid solubility.

**Twitter: A tool to improve healthcare professionals' awareness of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial stewardship**

15. If left unchecked, antimicrobial resistance could result in 4.1 million deaths in Africa by 2050.
16. Twitter is seldom accessed using smartphones.

**Use of vaccines as a key antimicrobial stewardship strategy**

17. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines significantly reduce multidrug-resistant pneumococcal infections.

**Role of infection control in combating antibiotic resistance**

18. Hand hygiene remains the cornerstone of reducing transmission of multidrug-resistant organisms.
19. The more patients that are colonised with a particular multidrug-resistant organism (the 'colonisation pressure'), the greater the chance of transmission.
20. Contact spread is the most important means of transmission of the majority of multidrug-resistant organisms in healthcare settings, and can be either direct or indirect.

Readers please note: articles may appear in summary/abstract form in the print edition of the journal, with the full article available online via <http://www.samj.org.za>

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there, in print or online.
2. Go to [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za) to answer the questions.

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