

The CPD programme for SAMJ is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

True (A) or false (B):

SAMJ

Impact of fibrinolytics on the outcome of empyema in South African (SA) children

1. Empyema is one of the commonest complications of childhood pneumonia.
2. The commonest bacterial pathogen identified on pleural culture was *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
3. In SA, the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease has declined following the introduction of PCV13 into the national immunisation programme in 2011.

The impact of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) on the burden of bacterial lower respiratory tract infections (LRTIs) in children, and household fuel use and child respiratory ill health

4. A burden of disease study undertaken in SA in 2012 showed that lower respiratory infections is ranked among the top five causes of mortality in children under the age of 4 years.
5. Despite initiation of HAART, the burden of bacterial LTRIs remains high.
6. The risk of respiratory ill health is high in children living in homes where indoor fossil burning is taking place for residential cooking and space heating.

Nodular thyroid diseases and thyroid malignancy

7. The risk of malignancy in cases of multinodular goitre ranges from 2% to 12%.

Intracranial suppuration (ICS) at Umtata General Hospital and Nelson Mandela Academic Hospital

8. Sinusitis and ear infection are major sources of ICS.
9. An accurate diagnosis of ICS can be achieved in the majority of cases with adequate clinical information and computed tomography (CT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging being reserved for cases in which a conclusive diagnosis cannot be made with CT.
10. Common signs and symptoms of ICS include headache, fever, focal neurological deficit, neck stiffness and seizures.

CME

Vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency in Africa and the Middle East, despite year-round sunny days

11. Vitamin D deficiency has been linked to children with recurrent wheeze and asthma.
12. Vitamin D insufficiency is not common in children in countries with long daytime sunlight hours.

Management of severe acute malnutrition

13. The hallmarks of acute malnutrition include wasting, sparse hair, skin changes and an enlarged smooth liver.
14. Kwashiorkor is diagnosed, in the main, by the presence of bilateral symmetrical pitting oedema.

Nutrition in children with long-term health conditions (LTHCs)

15. Up to 20% of children have an LTHC, with <5% having a severe LTHC.
16. Diversion of nutrient energy into inflammation is a potent contributor to suboptimal nutrition and growth in children with LTHCs.

Nutritional support of children with chronic liver disease

17. Most children with chronic liver disease require parenteral feeding.
18. Children with advanced liver disease require less frequent feeds owing to attendant gut malabsorption.

Iron deficiency in children

19. Low birth weight infants are at higher risk of developing iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia than infants born at normal weights.
20. Introducing cow's milk feeds before the age of 12 months increases the risk of the child developing iron deficiency anaemia.

Readers please note: articles may appear in summary/abstract form in the print edition of the journal, with the full article available online via www.hmpg.co.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 to answer the questions.

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