

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

Appropriate indications for positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT)

1. PET imaging permits physicians to avoid costly, often high-risk biopsy surgery in cancer cases, resulting in significant cost savings.

Antenatal care in SA

2. Offered routinely to healthy pregnant women, antenatal care is a unique preventive public health intervention.
3. Early antenatal booking represents an opportunity to determine gestational age, treat infections such as syphilis, offer dietary supplementation and institute antiretroviral therapy.
4. Uncertain gestational age is an important cause of pregnancy morbidity linked to missed diagnosis of fetal growth impairment, iatrogenic preterm delivery and unnecessary labour induction for suspected post-dates pregnancy, leading to increased use of caesarean section.

School-based human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination

5. Poor uptake of screening plays a major role in the high prevalence of cervical cancer in SA.
6. School-based HPV vaccination programmes provide an opportunity for successful education about vaccination *and* screening.

Evaluation of fetal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in one SA referral centre

7. The most common indication for fetal MRI is suspicion of congenital cardiac defects.

Childhood cancer incidence in South Africa (SA), 1987 - 2007

8. Cancer deaths represent 60% of new annual cases in childhood populations of Africa, while the equivalent figure is 20% or less in developed countries of Europe and North America.
9. Retinoblastoma and hepatic tumours are highest in coloured children, germ cell tumours highest in Asian/Indian children and Kaposi's sarcoma highest in black Africans.
10. In sub-Saharan Africa, the incidence of Kaposi's sarcoma in children has increased with a high prevalence of HIV, but the incidence rates of Kaposi's sarcoma in SA are much lower than in other southern African countries.

CME

Improving adolescent maternal health

11. The most common causes of maternal mortality globally are obstetric haemorrhage, hypertension and infections.
12. Adolescent girls <15 years of age are five times more likely to die from complications related to childbirth than women in their twenties.

Understanding and responding to HIV risk in young SA women: Clinical perspectives

13. Young women are a key population in the HIV epidemic.
14. Young women in school are more at risk of acquiring HIV than young women out of school.

Adolescent antiretroviral management: Understanding the complexity of non-adherence

15. Current guidelines have made recommendations for adult ART regimens and dosing schedules to be applied to adolescents weighing >35 kg.
16. Psychosocial factors associated with treatment are a major hindrance to ART adherence.

Adolescent HIV treatment issues in SA

17. Heterosexual HIV transmission accounts for the majority of HIV infections among women aged 15 - 24 years.
18. HIV treatment should only be initiated in adolescents when the CD4 count is <200 cells/ μ L.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination of adolescents in the SA private health sector: Lessons from the HPV demonstration project in KwaZulu-Natal

19. There are 190 genotypes of HPV, each of which has a similar risk of causing cervical cancer.
20. HPV vaccines are indicated for use in females only.

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.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 to answer the questions.

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