

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**

**Maternal deaths from bleeding associated with caesarean delivery (CD)**

1. The majority of deaths from bleeding associated with CD in South Africa (SA) were in the public sector.
2. Women who die from bleeding associated with CD would be expected to have lost more than 2 500 mL of blood.

**Emerging trends in non-communicable disease (NCD) mortality in SA, 1997 - 2010**

3. Stroke was the leading NCD cause of death, accounting for 17.5% of total NCD deaths.

**Active surveillance of hospital-acquired infections in SA**

4. SA has no standardised surveillance system for hospital-acquired infections.
5. The majority of surveillance activities in both the public and private sectors are laboratory based.

**The costs of delivering human papillomavirus vaccination to grade 4 learners in KwaZulu-Natal, SA**

6. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer after breast cancer in SA women.
7. The World Health Organization has recommended that both males and females are vaccinated against HPV in all economic settings.

**Intimate partner violence in early adolescence**

8. Sexual violence is the most common form of intimate partner violence.

**Identity (ID) tags: A vector for cross-infection? (online only)**

9. White coats, neckties and stethoscopes have all been implicated in cross-infection in hospitals.
10. Lanyards were found not to be as contaminated as ID tags.

**CME**

**Acute viral bronchiolitis in SA: Viral aetiology and clinical epidemiology**

11. Bronchiolitis is a viral-induced lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) that occurs predominantly in children <2 years of age, particularly infants.
12. Epidemiological studies on bronchiolitis often include all children presenting with physician-diagnosed LRTI and may overestimate the true incidence of bronchiolitis alone.
13. Many studies currently show rhinovirus to be associated with bronchiolitis.
14. Respiratory syncytial virus is the most common cause of moderate or severe bronchiolitis and is a leading cause of LRTI among young children.
15. Epidemiological studies have identified a strong temporal association between some respiratory viruses and invasive pneumococcal disease.

**Acute viral bronchiolitis in SA: Intensive care management for severe disease**

16. Most admissions for bronchiolitis require intensive care management.
17. Risk factors for severe disease include prematurity and immunosuppression.
18. In South Africa, 20% of children admitted to a paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) had positive respiratory viral isolates, with symptomatic respiratory disease.
19. The mainstay of bronchiolitis management in the PICU and neonatal ICU is supportive.
20. Intubation and mechanical ventilation are recommended for all patients with bronchiolitis admitted to the ICU.

**Readers please note:** articles may appear in summary/abstract form in the print edition of the Journal, with the full article available online at [www.samj.org.za](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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