

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.  
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True (A) or false (B):

#### SAMJ

##### A framework for preventing healthcare-associated infection (HAI) in neonates and children in South Africa (SA)

1. HAI is the most frequent complication of hospitalisation.
2. Despite widespread implementation in high-income settings, few SA healthcare facilities have guidelines on environmental cleaning and even fewer perform routine assessment of cleaning adequacy.

##### Antibiotic resistance patterns and beta-lactamase identification in *Escherichia coli* isolated from young children in rural Limpopo Province, South Africa: The MAL-ED cohort

3. Beta-lactamase genes were the focus of the MAL-ED study because penicillin-class antibiotics are the most frequently administered.
4. Multidrug resistance is resistance to multiple classes of antibiotics.

##### Trends in admissions, morbidity and outcomes at Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, Cape Town, 2004 - 2013

5. Pneumonia and diarrhoea admissions decreased markedly over a 6-year period, but remain the most important causes of hospitalisation.

##### The accuracy of nurse performance of the triage process in a tertiary hospital emergency department in Gauteng Province, SA

6. The South African Triage Scale categorises patients into different colour groups depending on the severity of their condition.
7. Most patients presenting to the emergency department in this study had non-traumatic pathology.
8. Non-trauma patients were more likely to be incorrectly demoted when incorrectly triaged, whereas trauma patients were more likely to be promoted.

##### A randomised trial comparing laparoscopy with laparotomy in the management of women with ruptured ectopic pregnancy

9. Ruptured or bleeding tubal pregnancies are generally the result of poor contraception services, high numbers of unintended pregnancies and few early pregnancy confirmation visits.
10. In this study, operating time was significantly longer for laparoscopic surgery compared with laparotomy.

#### CME

##### Prevention of ingestion injuries in children

11. Coins are the most commonly ingested foreign body in SA children.
12. Ingestion of concentrations of bleach retailed for household use frequently leads to oesophageal stricture formation.
13. Ingestion of multiple small strong rare-earth (neodymium) magnetic balls presents a high risk of enterocutaneous fistula formation, even if no other metal objects are swallowed.
14. An old, spent 'button battery' in the oesophagus may be allowed 24 hours to pass spontaneously before considering endoscopic removal, as the risk of morbidity is low.
15. Major consequences of ingestion injuries are rare.

##### Schoolbus driver performance can be improved with driver training, safety incentivisation, and vehicle roadworthy modifications

16. Road traffic accidents in the school transport industry in SA are often attributed to driver factors.
17. There has been no significant reduction in SA's road traffic mortality rate in the past decade.
18. General driver research indicates that only 8% of school transport drivers were found to have sufficient knowledge to drive cars.
19. School transport drivers appear to perform relatively better than general motorists with regard to key driving performance indicators (speeding, acceleration, braking and cornering) for the particular review period.
20. Age and gender (male) are highly significant contributors to unsafe driving behaviours.

**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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