

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

***Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* levels on the hands of theatre staff in three hospitals in Johannesburg, South Africa (SA), before and after handwashing**

1. The main sources of hospital-acquired infections are contaminated air, contact surfaces and hands of medical staff.
2. Skin flora contains transient flora that colonise the superficial layer of the skin and are responsible for nosocomial infections, which are not easily removed by handwashing.

Medical students' perspectives on euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide and their views on legalising these practices in SA

3. Euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide are defined as two distinct means by which an end to a patient's life can be brought about.
4. Euthanasia is defined as 'a doctor intentionally killing a person by the administration of drugs, at that person's voluntary and competent request'.
5. PAS is defined as 'a doctor intentionally helping a person commit suicide by providing drugs for self-administration, at that person's voluntary and competent request'.
6. SA law regards both euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide as forms of active euthanasia.

Poor anticoagulation control in patients taking warfarin at a tertiary and district-level prothrombin clinic in Cape Town, SA

7. Appropriately dosed anticoagulation therapy decreases morbidity and mortality due to cardioembolic stroke.
8. Warfarin has a narrow therapeutic range, placing patients at risk of bleeding if the target is exceeded and at risk of thromboembolic complications if subtherapeutic.
9. Warfarin is a leading cause of adverse drug reaction-related medical admissions in SA.

Phenotypic and genotypic correlation of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae and problems experienced in routine screening

10. There is an increase in the detection of Enterobacteriaceae strains with resistance observed against beta-lactams, fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides and polymyxins.

CME

Anaesthesia for paediatric patients: Minimising the risk

11. Complication rates have been reported to be significantly increased in groups performing <100 paediatric anaesthesia procedures annually compared with groups performing >200 procedures.
12. The recovery area should have one-on-one patient-to-nurse ratios and the staff should be familiar with specific paediatric care and resuscitation protocols.
13. The neonatal period is associated with highest risk, and neonatal surgery should only be undertaken in specialist centres.

Managing spinal hypotension during caesarean section:

An update

14. The substandard treatment of spinal hypotension and associated complications are responsible for up to two-thirds of deaths that occur in SA for caesarean section under spinal anaesthesia.
15. In some cases, spinal hypotension may be predicted by simple parameters such as age >25 years, preoperative heart rate >90 bpm and preoperative mean arterial pressure <90 mmHg.
16. Crystalloid co-loading is an adequate fluid strategy in most cases, but is of limited efficacy in the prevention of hypotension.

Myocardial injury after non-cardiac surgery: Time to shed the ignorance

17. Myocardial injury after non-cardiac surgery (MINS) is defined as an elevated postoperative cardiac troponin level that is considered as resulting from myocardial ischaemia without evidence of a non-ischaemic cause for the troponin elevation.
18. Globally, >7% of adults ≥45 years of age suffer MINS.
19. A relative myocardial hypoperfusion and ischaemia perioperatively differentiate MINS from myocardial infarction in non-surgical patients.
20. One in 10 patients with MINS dies within 30 days of surgery, and 1 in 5 develops major cardiovascular complications.

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

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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