

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

Comparison of Xpert GBS v. culture for rapid detection of group B streptococcus in pregnant women: Sensitivity, specificity and predictive values

1. Group B streptococcus (GBS) is a leading cause of invasive disease, particularly in newborns.
2. Rapid assays are required to determine maternal carriage of GBS.

A retrospective review of fatal electrocution cases at Tygerberg Forensic Pathology Services over the 5-year period 1 January 2008 - 31 December 2012

3. Electrocution is a common occurrence in high- and middle-income countries.
4. Suicidal electrocutions are more common in the Western world, while accidental fatalities are more prevalent in low-income countries.
5. In Sweden, all the occupational electrocution fatalities were among men.

An evaluation of warfarin use at an urban district-level hospital in KwaZulu-Natal Province

6. Difficulties associated with warfarin use include frequent drug interactions, drug-food interactions, and life-threatening complications due to subtherapeutic or excessively elevated international normalised ratios.
7. The new or direct-acting oral anticoagulants work by directly inhibiting thrombin or factor Xa.

Empyema in children hospitalised at Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital, Johannesburg

8. The incidence of empyema has reportedly increased in some high-income countries since the introduction of childhood seven-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
9. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (serotypes 1, 3 and 19A) remains the commonest pathogen identified (10 - 48%).
10. The use of fibrinolytics in management may reduce the need for more invasive and expensive surgical options.

CME

Alerts for managing postpartum haemorrhage

11. 'Red flags' in managing postpartum haemorrhage are: common omissions (poor problem recognition), commissions (incorrect treatment) and areas of substandard care (inadequate monitoring and/or management).
12. Caesarean delivery accounts for 34.9% of deaths from haemorrhage.
13. Known antenatal predictive factors for postpartum haemorrhage include anaemia, multi-fibroid uterus, previous postpartum haemorrhage and parity >5, among other factors.

Preventing maternal deaths due to ectopic pregnancy

14. One of two common mistakes that lead to death from ectopic pregnancy is failure to make the diagnosis.
15. Ectopic pregnancy is one of the top five causes of maternal death in South Africa.
16. Ectopic pregnancy consistently features as one of the most avoidable causes of maternal death in the Saving Mothers reports.
17. In the Saving Mothers reports, more than 90% of ectopic pregnancy deaths occurred before 20 weeks.

'Red flags' in antenatal care: Fetal movements and fetal growth

18. There has been growing awareness than poor fetal growth in the third trimester is an important cause of late stillbirth.
19. Most women can detect fetal movements by 20 weeks' gestation.
20. Fetal movements decrease during the third trimester.

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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