

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.co.za
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

1. True (A) or false (B):
Banning alcohol advertising results in increased alcohol sales by driving the business underground.
2. True (A) or false (B):
Making alcohol less available and more expensive has no effects on its use.
3. True (A) or false (B):
Norway and Sweden encourage alcohol advertising to increase state revenues.
4. True (A) or false (B):
Alcohol advertising influences young people's behaviour.
5. True (A) or false (B):
A modelling study in the USA found that a partial ban on alcohol would result in a 4% reduction in alcohol-related lives lost.
6. True (A) or false (B):
Data indicate that in South Africa 32% and 40% of deaths in youth in 2002 and 2008, respectively, resulted from transport-related deaths.
7. True (A) or false (B):
Harmful alcohol use places youth at risk for risky behaviours and intentional and unintentional injury and death.
8. True (A) or false (B):
South Africa is considered to be a low-consumption country in terms of *per capita* adult alcohol consumption.
9. True (A) or false (B):
In recent years binge drinking has increased, especially among females.
10. True (A) or false (B):
South Africa is on the brink of a return to an era of untreatable bacterial infection.
11. True (A) or false (B):
Acquisition of drug-resistant hospital-acquired infections increases morbidity, mortality and the cost of patient management.
12. True (A) or false (B):
Fortunately there are many new antibiotics against Gram-negative infections in the antibiotic pipeline for the next 10 - 20 years.
13. True (A) or false (B):
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) have occurred only because of the injudicious use of carbapenems.
14. True (A) or false (B):
Epidemiologically the most important mechanism for developing carbapenem resistance among Enterobacteriaceae results in the production of beta-lactamases.
15. Which of the following is FALSE? The major risk factors for acquiring *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemases include:
 - a) Organ or stem cell transplantation
 - b) Prolonged hospitalisation
 - c) Halitosis
 - d) Mechanical ventilation
 - e) Surgery.
16. True (A) or false (B):
Cumulative antibiotic exposure is likely to be the most important factor determining risk for developing a carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) infection.
17. True (A) or false (B):
The risk of CRE diminishes with increasing duration of treatment.
18. True (A) or false (B):
Suboptimal dosing may be a factor contributing to antibiotic resistance.
19. True (A) or false (B):
In a study of intensive care units (ICUs) in South Africa, it was found that an appropriate choice of antibiotic was associated with an 11% mortality, while an inappropriate choice was associated with a 27% mortality.
20. True (A) or false (B):
Antibiotic practices in South African ICUs were found to be uniformly appropriate.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there.
2. Go to www.cpdjournals.co.za to answer the questions.

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