



QUESTIONS MARCH 2013

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

True (A) or false (B):

- Clostridium difficile* is a Gram-positive, spore-forming anaerobic bacillus that produces a cytotoxin that induces diarrhoea owing to pseudomembranous colitis.
- The markedly increased incidence reported in the Northern Hemisphere has been attributed to the NAP1 strain of *C. difficile* that produces more than 10 times the quantity of cytotoxin than conventional strains.
- The Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT) package was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) specifically to address the problem of poor triage and emergency care of children in the developing world.
- ETAT allows for triage using a systematic 'A-B-C-D' of clinical signs where A and B denote Airway and Breathing problems, C indicates Circulation, Coma and Convulsions, and D denotes severe Dehydration (often owing to diarrhoea).
- Based on 2006 estimates, the seroprevalence of syphilis in South Africa reportedly ranged from 1.1% in Limpopo Province to 8.5% in Northern Cape.
- Malaria infection in pregnancy is associated with complications such as anaemia, low birth weight (LBW), prematurity, miscarriage, stillbirths, and perinatal and maternal deaths.
- Low birth weight of infants is a particular risk in pregnant women co-infected with malaria and HIV.
- Currently the most effective drug for Intermittent Preventive Treatment against malaria is sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) because of its safety during pregnancy, efficacy in reproductive-age women, and feasibility for use in programmes.
- According to SA guidelines for the treatment of malaria in SA, all pregnant women infected with malaria must be admitted to hospital.
- In SA, artemisinin-based combination drugs (such as Artemether-lumefantrine) are recommended for treatment of malaria in pregnancy.
- The well-run malaria control programme in KZN has reduced the risk of malaria infection and its attendant complications among HIV-positive pregnant women.
- Concerning NHI: Eleven NHI 'pilot' projects were launched in April 2011 and are sited in urban areas to test the adequacy of referral systems.
- Concerning NHI: School health services focus is on the most disadvantaged schools, and deploy mobile clinics aimed at supporting preventive and health promotion services.
- In children, short-acting inhaled bronchodilators delivered with a metered dose inhaler with spacer and corticosteroids constitute first-line treatment of acute asthma.
- Corticosteroids treat the underlying cause of asthma, namely inflammation.
- Acute severe asthma, formerly known as status asthmaticus, is defined as severe asthma unresponsive to repeated courses of β_2 -agonist therapy.
- In children, clinical signs correlate well with the severity of airways obstruction.
- Low arterial oxygen saturation in room air ($SpO_2 < 92\%$) after the initial bronchodilator therapy is an indication for hospital admission.
- Routine CXRs are mandatory in children suspected of an acute asthma exacerbation.
- A subdural haematoma with a subarachnoid haemorrhage and cerebral oedema in an infant are highly indicative of non-accidental injury and possible child abuse.

We are pleased to announce that the number of CEUs per test has been increased to 5.

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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