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After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

True (A) or false (B):

Regarding the 2013 South African guideline for the management of chronic hepatitis B:

1. Chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection may be complicated by cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular carcinoma.
2. The HBV can be transmitted by perinatal, percutaneous and sexual exposure.
3. Since age is an important factor determining the risk of chronicity, 5% of neonates born to HBeAg-positive mothers develop chronic hepatitis B infection.
4. Integration of hepatitis B viral DNA into the cellular genome during chronic infection plays an important role in the development of hepatocellular carcinoma.
5. Patients in states of immune suppression (who are HBsAg-negative and IgG anti-HB core-positive) are at very high risk of reactivation of the virus and development of overt hepatitis with immune suppression.
6. On serological testing, positive anti-HBs (HBsAb) indicates either recovery from hepatitis B or immunity resulting from HBV vaccination.

Regarding the age-specific prevalence of cervical human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and cytological abnormalities in women in Gauteng Province:

7. Cervical cancer is linked to infection of the cervix by a variety of oncogenic HPV subtypes.
8. The highest prevalence of HPV DNA was detected in women younger than 25 years.
9. Studies in Africa have demonstrated a significantly higher prevalence of cervical cancer, precancerous lesions and HPV infection among HIV-infected women than among HIV-uninfected women.

Regarding the high uptake of Gardasil vaccine among 9 - 12-year-old schoolgirls participating in an HPV vaccination demonstration project in KwaZulu-Natal:

10. A two-thirds reduction in the lifetime risk of cervical cancer will be achieved with 100% coverage of girls with HPV vaccination.

Regarding toxicovigilance and acute poisonings in South Africa:

11. The majority of cases of poisoning in South Africa can be attributed to over-the-counter drugs such as paracetamol.
12. Aldicarb ('rat poison', variously named 'rattex', 'two step') is a long-acting anticoagulant.
13. As is the case in Brazil, pesticide use in SA agriculture is the main cause of human poisoning.
14. Intentional poisoning was more common in adults, and predominantly in females (female/male ratio 1.8:1).
15. Poisonous exposures were more common in children than in adults.
16. International guidelines advise that administration of single-dose activated charcoal and gastric lavage should only be considered if the poison was ingested within 1 hour of presentation.
17. Syrup of ipecacuanha to induce emesis in cases of amyltriptyline overdose and toxicity is recommended emergency therapy.
18. Paracetamol blood levels taken earlier than 4 hours after ingestion do not provide meaningful results to guide practitioners as to whether or not to administer the antidote (N-acetylcysteine).

Regarding provincial screening rates for chronic diseases of lifestyle, cancers and HIV in a health-insured population:

19. Even among South African medical aid members, where the costs of tests are paid for, researchers have found poor uptake of screening services.

Regarding the legality of the mass circumcision drive in KwaZulu-Natal, involving neonates and children under 16:

20. The Children's Act states that circumcision of male children under the age of 16 is prohibited, except when it is performed: (i) for religious purposes in accordance with the practice of the religion concerned and in the manner prescribed; or (ii) for medical reasons on the recommendation of a medical practitioner.

A maximum of 5 CEUs will be awarded per correctly answered and completed test.

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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