



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):

Urban food insecurity: A neglected public health challenge

1. Obesity levels are increasing at a faster rate in urban than in rural areas.
2. Consumption of Coca Cola products has risen from 130 per person per year in 1992 to 254 per person per year in 2010.

South Africa (SA)'s hungry cities

3. Food insecurity is present in a third of households, despite SA being a middle-income country.
4. SA wastes just over 6 000 tonnes of food a year.

SA's nutritional transition

5. Of female learners attending rural primary schools, 9% are overweight and 4% are obese.
6. In SA, approximately a fifth of school-going children are stunted or wasted.
7. The rise of diet-related non-communicable diseases accounts for approximately a third of the burden of disease in SA.

Management of undifferentiated embryonal sarcoma of the liver in children

8. Undifferentiated embryonal sarcoma of the liver is the third most common hepatic malignancy in children <15 years of age.
9. Liver transplantation is the therapeutic procedure of choice.

Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)

10. VMMC is a priority HIV preventive intervention, endorsed by the WHO.
11. Following circumcision, use of tissue adhesive compared with suturing results in lower rates of wound disruption one week post-operation.
12. Initiation of sexual activity prior to full healing may lead to increased transmission of sexually-transmitted diseases.

The South African Vascular Surgical Cardiac Risk Index

13. Risk stratification permits identification of patients at risk for cardiac complications and offers high-risk patients the option of conservative management rather than surgery.
14. Diabetes has been shown to be an independent predictor of perioperative major adverse cardiovascular events, as has age ≥ 55 years.

Intraoperative cell salvage in SA

15. Cell salvage (at the hands of anaesthetists attending emergency surgical procedures) and reinfusion of salvaged autologous blood has obvious benefit for patients for whom there is no banked blood available due to shortages.

Emergency centre investigation of first-onset seizures

16. The most common biochemical abnormalities associated with seizures are hypo- or hyperglycaemia and hyponatremia.
17. MRI is indicated in all cases of first-onset seizure to exclude catastrophic conditions such as intracerebral haemorrhage.
18. Since HIV-positive patients who present with seizures have a high incidence of cryptococcal and TB meningitis, there should be a low threshold for lumbar puncture provided that there are no contraindications.

Outcome between urban and rural patients with acute appendicitis in SA

19. The natural history of appendicitis is one of progression from inflammation to perforation and on to diffuse abdominal sepsis.
20. Rural origin of the patient emerges as an independent risk factor for appendicular rupture.

A maximum of 5 CEUs will be awarded per correctly 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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