

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

Medical waste disposal at a hospital in Mpumalanga Province, SA

1. Laboratory waste, which includes body fluids, human tissue and cultures, can be disposed of through incineration or chemical disinfection.
2. There was no association between knowledge and practice of waste disposal and age, gender or years of experience.

A cross-sectional study of peripartum blood transfusion in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa (SA)

3. In SA, as is the case globally, obstetric haemorrhage remains a leading contributor to maternal mortality and morbidity.
4. Significantly increased transfusion rates were noted with increased parity.

Barriers to obstetric care among maternal near-misses

5. The most important obstetric causes for a maternal near-miss were obstetric haemorrhage, medical and surgical disorders, and complications of hypertension and pre-eclampsia in pregnancy.
6. Phase III delays were significant barriers encountered by patients with obstetric haemorrhage.

The state of methamphetamine ('tik') use among youth in the Western Cape Province, SA

7. Risk factors for regular tik use include being male and having a same-sex partner.

Tonsillectomy rates in the SA private healthcare sector

8. The rate of tonsillectomy reported in this study in 2013 was comparable to international norms.

A review of the perioperative management of paediatric burns (online only)

9. Critical theatre variables in the management of paediatric burns include environmental temperature control, availability of consumables and staff experience.
10. There are frequent contraindications to surgery in the management of paediatric burns.

CME

Understanding the intergenerational transmission of violence

11. Expectant mothers with a history of interpersonal trauma report significantly lower prenatal attachment development with their unborn child than expectant mothers with no interpersonal trauma history.
12. Interventions that decrease mothers' mental health problems can be expected to have a secondary effect on the mental and behavioural functioning of their children.

Current approaches to the management of adult survivors of sexual offences

13. Emergency contraception is provided up to 72 hours after an alleged sexual offence.
14. A survivor has to lay a charge with the police in order to have access to medical advice and treatment after an alleged sexual offence.
15. It is safe to prescribe tenofovir in combination with aminoglycosides.
16. Rape is a legal, and not a medical, definition.

Physical and sexual violence against children

17. Fractures are common in infants and young children <3 years of age.
18. It is the duty of the doctor to identify the perpetrator.
19. Safety issues are not the concern of the doctor.
20. The majority of child abusers have no major psychological abnormalities.

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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