

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

A two-step quality-improvement intervention to address Pap smear quality at public health facilities in South Africa (SA)

1. In SA, 1 in 32 women develop cervical cancer in their lifetime.
2. Samples obtained using the cytobroom are associated with sub-optimal sampling of the endocervix.

Adult liver transplantation in Johannesburg (2004 - 2016)

3. The most common indication for liver transplantation in this study was primary sclerosing cholangitis.
4. In Asia, hepatitis C is the predominant cause of end-stage liver disease.

A retrospective review of *Listeria monocytogenes* infection at Tygerberg Children's Hospital from 2006 to 2016: Is empirical ampicillin still indicated after the first month of life?

5. *L. monocytogenes* infection can cause severe infection in pregnant women and during the neonatal period.
6. *L. monocytogenes* is inherently resistant to some broad-spectrum antibiotics, including third-generation cephalosporins (e.g. ceftriaxone).

Hearing outcomes in children with meningitis at Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital

7. Some degree of permanent bilateral or unilateral hearing loss can occur within 48 hours of hospital admission in 10% of children with acute bacterial meningitis.
8. Post-meningitis hearing loss may lead to cochlear ossification.

Anorectal malformations and the impact of HIV on surgical outcome

9. Anorectal malformations represent a large clinical and surgical load, especially in low- and middle-income countries.
10. Anorectal malformations are easy to detect in antenatal screening.

CME

Assessment of maternal deaths due to chronic hypertension:

Lessons to learn – a 'red flag' for maternal and fetal complications

11. The prevalence of chronic hypertension in pregnancy may be increasing as a result of obesity, women becoming pregnant later in life, and comorbidities such as diabetes and renal disease.
12. Chronic hypertension is a risk factor for adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes.
13. Between 13% and 40% of women with chronic hypertension may develop superimposed pre-eclampsia.
14. Initial assessments may help to differentiate between low- and high-risk cases of chronic hypertension.
15. Even low-risk patients have a 10% chance of developing superimposed pre-eclampsia and an increased chance of abruptio placentae, premature delivery and perinatal deaths compared with normotensive pregnant women.

Cardiac disease in pregnancy: When to raise the 'red flag'

16. A major part of the increase in the overall rate of mortality from cardiac disease in pregnancy in the UK is attributable to acquired heart disease.
17. In SA, the number of deaths due to peripartum cardiomyopathy was more than double that of complications related to rheumatic heart disease and formed 34% of the total number of cardiac deaths.
18. The majority of deaths from cardiac disease in pregnancy are in the under-30-year age group.
19. HIV is a significant risk factor in deaths due to cardiac disease in pregnancy.

Organophosphate poisoning in pregnancy: Is it a cry for help?

20. In the National Committee on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths, organophosphate ingestion appeared to be a fairly common cause of poisoning that resulted in maternal deaths.

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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