1. True (A) or false (B):
The leading cause of blindness in Africa is cataract.

2. True (A) or false (B):
In Zimbabwe approximately 71% of grandparents older than 60 years have responsibilities for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

3. True (A) or false (B):
Swaziland has 10 hospitals that do cataract surgery.

4. True (A) or false (B):
Poisoning in children comprises a significant component of injury-related morbidity and mortality.

5. True (A) or false (B):
In children the route of exposure to poisonous substances is usually by injection.

6. True (A) or false (B):
At Red Cross Children's Hospital the commonest agent of poisoning was paraffin.

7. True (A) or false (B):
Poisoning as a result of taking traditional medicines is never seen, as they are derived from non-harmful natural products.

8. True (A) or false (B):
Pesticide poisoning incidents are increasing worldwide.

9. True (A) or false (B):
Prevention of mother-to-child (PMTCT) programmes can decrease the risk of HIV transmission from 35% to <5%.

10. True (A) or false (B):
Diagnosis of HIV infection in adults and children >18 months old is done by HIV ELISA or rapid tests.

11. True (A) or false (B):
In children <18 months old, persistence of maternal HIV antibodies requires virological assays for diagnosis.

12. True (A) or false (B):
South Africa has decreasing paediatric HIV transmission rates as a result of intensified PMTCT.

13. True (A) or false (B):
Children <1 year old should never be given antiretroviral treatment.

14. True (A) or false (B):
In developing countries as many as 47% of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and 45% of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections are due to percutaneous occupational exposure.

15. True (A) or false (B):
The prevalence of HIV/HBV co-infection in South Africa is about 85%.

16. Which of the following is NOT correct? Risk factors for a reduced response to hepatitis vaccination include:
a) Age >30 years
b) Obesity
c) Immunodeficiency
d) Alopecia.

17. True (A) or false (B):
In neonates and children the presence of a central venous catheter is the most important risk factor for the development of thrombus.

18. True (A) or false (B):
Paediatric patients with cancer should routinely be given antithrombotic prophylaxis.

19. True (A) or false (B):
Warfarin is recommended for anticoagulation in neonates.

20. True (A) or false (B):
If bleeding occurs, warfarin activity can be reversed by administering fresh frozen plasma.