CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.co.za
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

1. True (A) or false (B):

The most common hospital-acquired infections are urinary tract infections, pneumonia and surgical wound infections.

- 2. Which of the following is NOT correct? The WHO Guide recommends the following to reduce hospital-acquired infections:
- a) Providing direct patient care using practices that minimise infections
- b) Spraying regularly for cockroaches
- c) Following appropriate hygiene practices, e.g. hand washing
- d) Obtaining appropriate microbiological specimens when an infection is present or suspected.
- 3. True (A) or false (B):

The common law provides that patients who contract hospitalacquired infections due to medical negligence by healthcare providers may sue such providers for damages.

4. True (A) or false (B):

Measles is an acute vaccine-preventable infection common in childhood.

5. True (A) or false (B):

Measles is caused by the varicella virus.

6. True (A) or false (B):

In the case of HIV with measles co-infection, children may present either without rash, or with an uncharacteristic rash.

7. True (A) or false (B):

South Africa has the highest incidence and mortality rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the world.

8. True (A) or false (B):

Currently over 65% of newly diagnosed patients with TB in South Africa have multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB.

9. True (A) or false (B):

MDR TB is defined as TB resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin.

10. True (A) or false (B):

MDR TB is easily differentiated clinically from drug-sensitive TB, as its symptoms are much milder.

11. True (A) or false (B):

MDR TB can be identified by culturing sputum with drug sensitivity testing and by line probe assays.

12. True (A) or false (B):

Patients who are on ineffective drug regimens fuel TB drug resistance.

13. True (A) or false (B):

Most patients presenting at a specialised TB clinic in KwaZulu-Natal were coughing, thereby fuelling the spread of community-transmitted MDR TB.

14. True (A) or false (B):

Second-line injectable drugs (amikacin, kanamycin, capreomycin) used for MDR TB treatment have significant adverse effects, especially ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity.

15. True (A) or false (B):

Ototoxicity due to treatment with aminoglycoside is fortunately completely and quickly reversible.

16. True (A) or false (B):

Cessation of aminoglycoside treatment immediately stops ototoxic injury.

17. True (A) or false (B):

Within 3 months of in-hospital aminoglycoside therapy, 57% of patients developed high-frequency hearing loss.

18. True (A) or false (B):

 $\label{thm:continuous} Fresh-frozen plasma is rarely used for inappropriate indications in South Africa.$

19. True (A) or false (B):

Skin staples used for skin closure after caesarean section are cheaper to use than sutures.

20. True (A) or false (B):

A study found that one of the redeeming features of the use of skin staples used in caesarean section is that they have a much lower infection rate than sutures.

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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