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 hospital-acquired 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):
    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.