CPD

Effective in 2014, the CPD programme for SAMJ will be administered by Medical Practice Consulting: CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za

True (A) or false (B):

Recommendations for amniocentesis in HIV-positive women

1. Amniocentesis is safe to perform in women on highly active antiretroviral therapy with suppressed viral loads (preferably undetectable), provided transplacental passage of the needle is avoided.

Newborns should be receiving premedication before elective intubation

2. Premedication for elective and semi-urgent intubation of infants minimises the potential for intubation-related cardiovascular instability.

Retinoblastoma outcome at a single institution in South Africa (SA)

- 3. Overall survival in SA is only 33 43%, compared with the 95% achievable in developed countries.
- 4. Retinoblastoma may be detected early by undertaking a simple clinical test for the 'red reflex' on all newborns and toddlers.

Unwanted pregnancies in Gauteng and Mpumalanga: Examining mortality data on dumped abortions and babies

- 5. SA decriminalised abortion in 1996 by introducing the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act.
- 6. To obtain an abortion, minors require the permission of their parents or guardians.

Adolescent and young pregnant women at increased risk of motherto-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV and poorer maternal and infant health outcomes

- 7. Adolescents had increased risks of maternal mortality, first presentation in labour and stillbirth, all findings that have important public health relevance in SA.
- 8. Early identification of HIV positivity in young pregnant women is required for success of prevention of MTCT, since it potentially facilitates swift initiation of triple antiretroviral therapy (ART) and youth-centred ART adherence support.

The Use of VTE prophylaxis in relatioN to patiEnt risk profiling (TUNE-IN) Wave 2 study

9. More than 50% of hospitalised patients are at risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE).

 Private sector patients were more commonly clinically assessed as being at risk for VTE than those in the public sector (87.0% v. 47.3%).

The diagnosis, management and prevention of HIV-associated tuberculosis

- 11. The use of steroids results in a mortality benefit in tuberculous meningitis, regardless of the severity of disease.
- 12. Eligible HIV-infected patients on ART derive benefit from isoniazid preventive therapy, regardless of the tuberculin skin test result.

Diagnosis and management of drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) in South African adults

- 13. The majority of new DR-TB cases diagnosed in SA are due to transmission of already resistant strains.
- 14. All cases of presumptive TB should ideally be screened for at least rifampicin resistance at initial clinical presentation.

Diagnosis and medical management of tuberculous meningitis in adults

- 15. The diagnostic yield of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in tuberculous meningitis may be improved by analysing large volumes of CSF and performing repeated lumbar punctures.
- 16. A normal CSF white cell count may be present in severely immunosuppressed HIV-infected patients with tuberculous meningitis.

Management of HIV-associated cryptococcal disease in SA

- 17. Cryptococcus neoformans is the most common cause of adult meningitis in southern Africa, because of its association with HIV.
- 18. The safe approach that is now accepted is that ART can be introduced 4 6 weeks after antifungal therapy is started.

Focus on adolescents with HIV and AIDS

19. Disclosure of HIV status to HIV-infected adolescents should ideally occur by 15 years of age, as recommended by the World Health Organization.

Antiretroviral therapy for the management of HIV in children

20. Despite access to ART, 7% of African children given ART die in the first year in programmatic settings.

CPD questions include articles from CME. The full versions of each article can be found on the *SAMJ* website (http://www.samj.org.za)



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there. 2. Go to www.mpconsulting.co.za to answer the questions.

Accreditation number: MDB001/007/01/2014 (Clinical)

