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Variations in intravenous fluid management for paediatric hypernatraemia in South Africa: A survey of junior and senior South African paediatric doctors

1. The findings of the study revealed that:
 - a. a minority of respondents worked in the public sector,
 - b. there was no significant difference in prescribing practice between paediatricians working in the private or state sector,
 - c. that South African paediatricians demonstrate little consistency in managing a serious, and not uncommonly encountered, medical condition
 - d. there are significant geographic differences in the choice and volume of infusate used by clinicians.

Prevalence of malnutrition and its impact on outcomes in children with cancer in a South African setting

2. Study findings revealed:
 - a. a higher incidence of wasting in children with solid tumours than in those with haematological malignancies.
 - b. a significant difference in early mortality, length of hospital stay or rate of infection was noted in malnourished patients compared with well-nourished patients.
 - c. nutritional status did not have an impact on survival.
 - d. abnormal PCT levels were clearly associated with malnutrition.

The prevalence and spectrum of thyroid dysfunction among children with Down syndrome attending the paediatric services at two tertiary hospitals in Pretoria, South Africa

3. The authors of the study review that:
 - a. appropriate management of comorbidities play a significant role in the quality of life of these children.
 - b. some authors argue to not treat subclinical hypothyroidism in children with DS because it is benign and self-remitting in nature.
 - c. a child with DS should be seen at least once by a paediatrician for further evaluation in order to properly screen for all possible conditions associated with this syndrome.
 - d. awareness of DS should be emphasised at primary healthcare level so that the transfer or referral to a secondary or tertiary level can be made timeously.

An analytical investigation into noise levels in public health sector neonatal intensive care units in the eThekweni District

4. In the NICU, intense noise may result in adverse physiological effects leading to:
 - a. increased blood pressure
 - b. increased heart rate or respiratory rate
 - c. decreased oxygen saturation
 - d. feeding disorders.

The impact of hypothermia in a tertiary hospital neonatal unit

5. Analysis of the data revealed that:
 - a. birthweight was not a significant risk factor for hypothermia on admission.
 - b. outborn infants were less likely to be hypothermic on admission than inborn infants.
 - c. receiving resuscitation in the delivery room did significantly increase the risk of hypothermia.
 - d. Mothers of hypothermic infants were significantly younger than mothers of normothermic infants.

The quality of life among children with epilepsy in resource-limited settings: A pilot study in a paediatric neurology clinic at a quaternary care teaching hospital

6. Factors that were found to significantly correlate with better HRQOL include:
 - a. school attendance,
 - b. receiving financial aid for indigent families,
 - c. older age of child,
 - d. absence of disabilities and comorbidities.

Low birthweight and maternal smoking as predictors of infant lung function from a South African birth cohort within low socioeconomic communities

7. The results of the study found:
 - a. a high prevalence of smoking during pregnancy.
 - b. that most participants lived in formal housing.
 - c. LBW and maternal smoking effects were less evident at 24 months.
 - d. 33% of the infants were HIV-infected.

An audit of electronic discharge summaries of neonates admitted with hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy to tertiary hospitals in Bloemfontein in 2018 – 2019

8. Neonatal encephalopathy is:
 - a. a clinically defined syndrome of disturbed neurological function in the earliest days of life in an infant born at or beyond 35 weeks.
 - b. often accompanied by difficulty with initiating and maintaining respiration.
 - c. often accompanied by depression of tone and reflexes.
 - d. manifested by a subnormal level of consciousness or seizures.

Borderline hypernatraemia and mortality rates in South African infants: A single-center observational study

9. The current consensus view is that most adverse outcomes associated with hypernatraemia such as the development of cerebral oedema, intracerebral bleeds and death develop as a consequence of overly rapid correction of serum sodium levels. (True/False)

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

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After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

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