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A description of the Griffiths III scores in a cohort of HIV-exposed and HIV-unexposed South African children at 9 months of age

1. What is the primary purpose of the Griffiths Mental Developmental Scales III?
 - a. To diagnose genetic disorders in children.
 - b. To assess developmental delays and track child development.
 - c. To measure the intelligence quotient of children.
 - d. To evaluate the emotional well-being of caregivers.
2. In the study, what was the only significant difference found between CHEU (Children HIV-Exposed, Uninfected) and CHUU (Children HIV-Unexposed, Uninfected) groups?
 - a. Gross motor development score.
 - b. Eye and hand coordination score.
 - c. Language and communication score.
 - d. Foundations of learning score.

Similar mortality rates for early and late group B streptococcal disease among newborns at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town

3. What is the most common clinical presentation of early-onset disease (EoD) due to iGBS in newborns?
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Septicaemia without a focus
 - c. Necrotising enterocolitis
 - d. Pneumonia
4. Which of the following was NOT identified as a risk factor for iGBS in newborns?
 - a. Maternal HIV infection
 - b. Spontaneous preterm labour
 - c. Low C-reactive protein level.
 - d. Prolonged rupture of membranes

Characteristics and outcomes of infants with cytomegalovirus infection in Bloemfontein

5. What is the most common cause of death in CMV-infected infants as reported in the study?
 - a. Pneumonitis
 - b. Sepsis
 - c. Liver failure
 - d. Colitis

6. Congenital CMV can present with which of the following symptoms?
 - a. Microcephaly and petechiae
 - b. Pneumonia and renal failure
 - c. Hydrocephalus and jaundice
 - d. Diarrhea and encephalitisD. Hypoglycaemia was more common than hyperglycaemia in the study cohort.

A qualitative study on breastfeeding experiences of employed mothers in manufacturing, retail and public sectors at designated workplaces in Worcester, South Africa

7. Which of the following is a key benefit of supporting breastfeeding mothers in the workplace?
 - a. Reduced maternity leave duration
 - b. Increased absenteeism rates
 - c. Higher staff turnover
 - d. Lower absenteeism rates
8. Which of the following was identified as a significant challenge to breastfeeding in the workplace?
 - a. Lack of maternity leave
 - b. Unpaid maternity leave
 - c. Lack of designated breastfeeding space and time
 - d. Lack of supportive family members

Delays in access to paediatric oncology care: Perspectives from eight partner hospitals

9. According to the study, what aspect of delays in childhood cancer care was reported to be longest by most LMIC respondents?
 - a. Patient delay
 - b. Doctor delay
 - c. Diagnosis delay
 - d. Treatment delay
10. Which of the following factors was NOT mentioned as a reason for delays in seeking medical care at the community level?
 - a. Financial constraints
 - b. Long waiting lists in public hospitals
 - c. Recognition of cancer symptoms
 - d. Preference for traditional medicine

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A survey of the optimal oxygen saturation targets in premature infants in the neonatal intensive care units of three tertiary care hospitals in Tshwane, South Africa

11. What are the potential complications of hyperoxia in premature infants?
- Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and chronic lung disease (CLD)
 - Cerebral palsy (CP) and necrotising enterocolitis (NEC)
 - Death and respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
 - Only A and B
12. What did the NeOProm collaboration conclude about the higher saturation target (91 - 95%) compared to lower saturation targets (85 - 89%)?
- It led to increased rates of NEC and death
 - It was found to be safer, decreasing important outcomes like NEC and death
 - It had no significant difference in outcomes
 - It was less effective in managing oxygen saturation

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