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Aetiology of acute gastroenteritis in children <13 years needing acute resuscitation on admission to a tertiary public children's hospital, 2014 - 2017: A retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study of 87 children

1. Which of the following was the most commonly identified bacterial pathogen in the stool samples of children admitted with acute gastroenteritis at Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital between 2014 and 2017?
 - A. Norovirus
 - B. Adenovirus
 - C. Shigella or enteroinvasive *Escherichia coli*
 - D. *Cryptosporidium*
2. Which of the following factors was significantly associated with a lower likelihood of detecting a viral pathogen in stool samples?
 - A. Being breastfed at time of admission
 - B. Living in informal housing
 - C. Attending a crèche
 - D. Receiving the rotavirus vaccine

An audit of trauma-related admissions to a paediatric intensive care unit in central South Africa: 2017 - 2020

3. Which mechanism of injury accounted for the greatest use of paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) resources, including bed days, surgical interventions, and ventilator use, in the study conducted at Pelonomi Tertiary Hospital?
 - A. Blunt non-accidental trauma
 - B. Road traffic accidents
 - C. Burn injuries
 - D. Penetrating injuries
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the findings of this study on paediatric trauma admissions to the PICU?
 - A. Burn injuries were associated with the shortest median PICU stay.
 - B. All children admitted with trauma survived to discharge.
 - C. The highest number of trauma admissions occurred in children aged 10 - 13 years.
 - D. A significant proportion of trauma admissions were potentially preventable.

Extended length of stay in children admitted to a quaternary orthopaedic ward with suspected non-accidental injury

5. Which of the following factors was most significantly associated with delayed discharge in children admitted for suspected non-accidental injury (NAI) at CMJAH?

- A. Presence of a single parent as caregiver
- B. Involvement of the Department of Social Development (DSD)
- C. Mechanism of injury
- D. Age of caregiver

6. Which of the following statements regarding the findings of the CMJAH study on suspected NAI is TRUE?
 - A. All children with suspected NAI were placed in places of safety after discharge.
 - B. Upper limb fractures were significantly associated with suspicion of NAI and prolonged hospital stay.
 - C. Documented citizenship was not a barrier to social service interventions.
 - D. The majority of children admitted for NAI were older than 5 years.

Assessing iron deficiency anaemia in paediatric congenital heart disease at a tertiary hospital in Eastern Uganda

7. What was the only factor significantly associated with iron-deficiency anaemia (IDA) in children with congenital heart disease (CHD) in the study conducted at Jinja Regional Referral Hospital?
 - A. Stunting
 - B. Caregiver unemployment
 - C. Lack of iron supplementation
 - D. Weekly red meat consumption
8. Which of the following statements best reflects a key limitation of the study on iron-deficiency anaemia (IDA) among children with congenital heart disease (CHD)?
 - A. The study did not include children with acyanotic heart disease.
 - B. Red blood cell indices were not measured.
 - C. The same haemoglobin threshold was used for cyanotic and acyanotic CHD.
 - D. Children with chronic diseases such as renal disease were included.

Outcomes of hearing screening in very-low-birthweight infants in a tertiary hospital in South Africa: A cross-sectional study

9. Which of the following was significantly associated with hearing screening failure among very-low-birthweight (VLBW) infants in the study conducted at Tygerberg Hospital?
 - A. Jaundice requiring phototherapy
 - B. Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)
 - C. Vaginal delivery
 - D. Exposure to gentamicin
10. What was the reported proportion of hearing screening failures among very-low-birthweight (VLBW) infants in the study conducted at Tygerberg Hospital?

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- A. 7%
- B. 5%
- C. 3%
- D. 10%

The introduction of multi-strain probiotics to preterm infants in a regional hospital: An observational study

11. What was the most significant change observed after the introduction of multi-strain probiotics in infants weighing 800–1200 g at George Hospital?
- A. A decrease in late-onset sepsis
 - B. A decrease in NEC
 - C. An increase in mortality
 - D. A decrease in culture-positive Gram-positive infections

12. Which of the following statements best reflects the main limitation of the study on multi-strain probiotics at George Hospital?

- A. The study included a large number of infants from multiple hospitals, increasing generalisability.
- B. It was a prospective, randomised trial with a placebo group for comparison.
- C. The study was retrospective, observational, and lacked a concurrent control group.
- D. The infants included were mostly term and formula-fed, limiting relevance to VLBW populations.

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