

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

Please note: The change in CPD question format comes from the accreditation bodies, who have informed us that CPD questionnaires must consist of a minimum of 5 questions, 80% of which should be MCQs with a minimum of 4 options and only 20% of which may now be in the form of 'True or false' answers.

MCQs may be of 'single correct answer' or 'multiple correct answer' format. Where the question states that more than one answer is correct, mark more than one of a, b, c or d (anything from two to all answers may be correct). For example, in Question 1, if you think that a, b and c are correct (note that these are not necessarily the correct answers), mark each of these on the answer form. Where the question states that only one answer is correct (there are none of these this month), mark the single answer that you think is correct.

1. Is there a legal and ethical duty on public sector doctors whose complaints to hospital administrators have been ignored to inform the public about harm to child patients due to intentional maladministration, negligence or indifference at the local and provincial level?

Regarding the legal and ethical duty of public sector doctors (more than one answer is correct):

- In deciding whether Dr De Maayer had acted legally and ethically in such circumstances, it is necessary to consider the relevant provisions of the Health Professions Council of South Africa's Ethical Rules of Conduct for Practitioners Registered Under the Health Professions Act, among other acts and guidelines.
- The Constitution specifically mentions the rights of children to basic healthcare.
- If functionaries in the employ of the state, or representing the state in the case of political appointees, such as an MEC responsible for health or a Premier, have failed in their constitutional duties, they cannot be held personally liable for such failures.
- The Children's Act must be implemented by organs of state in the national, provincial and local spheres of government in 'an integrated, co-ordinated and uniform manner'.

2. How does South African (SA) law handle cases involving baby swapping?

Regarding SA law and baby swapping (more than one answer is correct):

- The most important legal issue in a case of baby swapping is: what is in the best interests of the child?
- In the first case of baby swapping in SA, the parents based their claim on the law of delict and contract.
- Expert witnesses in a second case of baby swapping suggested that it is likely that a child aged 4 years, and who has been residing with the 'psychological parents' and has clear attachments to both of them and to their 'siblings', would be able to attach to the 'biological parents'.
- Neither case cited was decided by the Supreme Court of Appeal or the Constitutional Court, so they are not binding on the entire country.

3. Ivermectin exposures reported to the Poisons Information Helpline in SA during the COVID-19 pandemic

Regarding ivermectin exposures (more than one answer is correct):

- Ivermectin is an antiparasitic drug that has shown *in vitro* activity against COVID-19.
- The anthelmintic drug ivermectin is primarily used in the veterinary sciences, and can also be used in humans for filarial and resistant scabies infections.
- There was no increase in calls to the Poisons Information Helpline between the two time periods studied.
- Off-label use of ivermectin for the management of COVID-19 is not without hazard, and the potential toxic effects of ivermectin may result in serious side-effects requiring hospital admission.

4. The tragedy of smoking, alcohol and multiple substance use during pregnancy

Regarding smoking, alcohol and multiple substance use during pregnancy (more than one answer is correct):

- Substance use during pregnancy is increasing worldwide.
- Methamphetamine use in pregnancy is associated with poorer neonatal outcomes, especially decreased birthweight, head circumference and body length.
- Low socioeconomic status and lower educational attainment have no effect on the risk of smoking during pregnancy.
- Smoking during pregnancy has long-term maternal implications such as lung cancer, cardiovascular and chronic respiratory disease, oral diseases and strokes, and long-term infant implications such as respiratory problems (e.g. childhood asthma), infections, obesity, cleft lip/palate, and neurodevelopmental and behavioural problems.

5. A paediatric pain assessment and management survey at Rahima Moosa Mother and Child Hospital, Johannesburg

Answer true or false:

Nurses use and document pain scores more frequently than doctors, but analgesia is often given without the use of a pain score.

Readers please note: Articles may appear in summary/abstract form in the print edition of the Journal, with the full article available online at www.samj.org.za

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

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the journal. All the answers will be found there, in print or online.
- Go to www.mpconsulting.co.za to answer the questions.

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