

**True (A) or false (B):****Avoidable factors in maternal deaths**

1. In the 2011 - 2013 Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths in South Africa ~27% of deaths were judged to be avoidable and a further 32% possibly avoidable.
2. In the South African (SA) study published here, avoidable factors were identified in ~49% of deaths.

**Teenagers' attitudes to contraception and sexual activity in KwaZulu-Natal, SA**

3. The percentage of sexually active 13 - 17-year-olds was 29%.
4. The percentage of teenagers aware of emergency contraception was 35%.
5. Fewer females than males were aware that condoms were protective against sexually transmitted infections.

**Endometriosis of the meso-appendix**

6. Gastrointestinal endometriosis has been reported in up to 37% of cases of endometriosis.

**Postpartum laparoscopic sterilisation**

7. Postpartum sterilisation is defined as a sterilisation performed within 24 hours of delivery.
8. In the current study laparoscopic sterilisation was less time-consuming overall than open laparotomy.
9. In the obese patients studied (body mass index >30), open surgery was less time-consuming and involved fewer wound complications.

**Eclampsia in rural KwaZulu-Natal, SA**

10. The latest Saving Mothers Report of SA (2011 - 2013) shows that eclampsia accounts for >50% of deaths associated with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP).

11. HDP account for 40% of maternal deaths in SA, according to the 2011 - 2013 report.
12. In high-income countries, eclampsia is associated with a death rate of approximately 0.1%.
13. In the cases studied, at least one administrative failing was discovered in 60% of cases.
14. A study is quoted identifying a pre-eclampsia rate among all primigravidae in an SA urban setting of 14%.

**Symptomatic pelvic organ prolapse**

15. In the developed world up to 4% of women will undergo a surgical procedure for pelvic prolapse or incontinence.
16. Up to 30% of prolapse procedures performed require repeat procedures.
17. The POP-Q system for describing prolapse, as recommended by the International Continence Society (ICS), is an acronym for the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Questionnaire.
18. Patients with rectocele may experience the need to pass a finger into the vagina and to push down to facilitate emptying of the bowel.

**The retained surgical swab**

19. A swaboma is the technical term for a retained surgical swab.
20. A retained surgical swab may remain undiagnosed for many years and the radio-opaque marker may disintegrate over time or may become folded, making detection difficult.

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