

Regarding maternal sepsis requiring admission to a South African (SA) intensive care unit (ICU)

1. Which of the following statements is true?

- Approximately 50% of maternal deaths related to childbirth occur in developing countries.
- According to the World Health Organization, peripartum sepsis is bacterial infection occurring in the genital tract or surrounding tissues at the time of birth and for the following 7 days.
- According to the Saving Mothers Report for 2014 - 2016, 25% of cases of maternal mortality were due to peripartum sepsis.
- The quick sepsis-related organ failure score (qSOFA) is a scoring system that uses three parameters – blood pressure, respiratory distress and altered mentation.
- Only one-quarter of patients in this series had an acute kidney injury- on admission to the ICU.

Regarding labour epidurals in Gauteng Province in SA

2. Which of the following statements is true?

- Inadequate pain control in labour has not been shown to influence labour progression or fetal outcome.
- Labour epidural frequency is estimated to be ~20 - 30% in developed countries.
- Labour epidurals have been shown to increase the assisted delivery rate and not the caesarean section rate.
- Up to 40% of patients who receive a labour epidural may experience a fever.
- The use of multiple sources to obtain data was not considered a limitation of this study.

Regarding normal reference values for urine flow in SA

3. Which of the following statements are true?

- Lower urinary tract symptoms have been historically divided into 44 main symptom categories – storage, voiding, post micturition and dribbling.

- The term ‘urodynamic studies’ was first defined in 1884.
- Uroflowmetry is a test that produces a measure of external urine produced measured in mL/s.
- Urine flow nomograms are in fact identical for men and women.
- A study performed by Knobel in South Africa in 1974 found no difference in urethral length between black and Indian subjects, and no difference in measured pelvic floor muscle strength.

Regarding the role of cervical length in predicting the success of labour induction

4. Which of the following statements is true?

- Induction of labour is maximally recorded globally in up to 5% of pregnancies.
- Transvaginal ultrasound cervical length has been proposed as a better predictor of successful labour induction than the Bishop's score.
- In the current study, the cervix occupied 50% of the ultrasound screen when measurements were made.
- A Bishop's score of >5 was regarded as favourable.
- Currently, the transvaginal measurement of cervical length to predict labour success is endorsed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Regarding an audit of laparoscopic injuries

5. Which of the following statements is true?

- In the current study, the absence of bowel injury on entry was attributed to the use of Palmer point entry where indicated.
- The Palmer point entry technique was used in 5% of cases in this series.
- Historically, Verres needle injury has occurred in 1% of cases in which a Verres needle is used.
- When a Verres needle is used, injury to vessels accounts for ~5% of injuries caused.
- Dissection injuries caused intraoperatively are exclusively caused by use of diathermy.

The CPD programme for SAJOG is administered by Medical Practice Consulting:

CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za

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

Accreditation number: MDB015/009/01/2020 (Clinical)