

True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:

1. The World Health Organization defines an underlying cause of death as ‘the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury’.
2. Analysis of maternal deaths in South Africa from 2008 to 2010 showed that the institutional maternal mortality rate (MMR) was almost 6 times higher for HIV-positive pregnant women than for HIV-negative pregnant women.
3. The institutional MMR for HIV-negative women in South Africa is the same as in other middle-income countries such as Brazil and Argentina.
4. The most common underlying causes of death in HIV-positive pregnant women were tuberculosis, pneumonia, pneumocystis pneumonia and meningitis.
5. For direct underlying causes of maternal death such as postpartum haemorrhage, the institutional MMR was the same for HIV-positive and HIV-negative pregnant women.
6. Nevirapine side-effects in pregnancy when the drug is included as part of a highly active antiretroviral therapy regimen include drug-induced liver toxicity and Stevens-Johnson syndrome.
7. Efavirenz has central nervous side-effects and suspected high teratogenic effects.
8. Intimate partner violence is defined as actual physical, sexual, psychological and emotional abuse by current or former partners.
9. HIV-positive women are more likely than HIV-negative women to have experienced physical violence perpetrated by their partner.
10. Having more children was associated with more experiences of physical partner violence, whereas having no children was associated with fewer experiences of physical partner violence.
11. Pregnant women who had less than grade 12 education were no more likely to experience partner violence than those who had grade 12 education or more.
12. Quality of life is defined as ‘an individual’s perception of his/her position in life in the context of culture and value systems in which he/she lives, and in relation to his/her goals, expectations, standards and concerns’.
13. Bladder dysfunction is rare in the black population of South Africa when compared with the white and Indian populations.
14. The National Guidelines for Maternity Care in South Africa state that ‘elective caesarean section is the safest method of delivery for a baby with a breech presentation’.
15. Neonatal encephalopathy is an uncommon complication of unplanned breech delivery.
16. Puerperal sepsis is the fourth leading cause of maternal mortality in South Africa.
17. The most common complication associated with caesarean section is haemorrhage.
18. Caesarean section has been identified as the most important risk factor for postpartum infection.
19. Müllerian duct anomalies occur in 2 - 4% of fertile women with normal reproductive outcomes.
20. A bicornuate uterus is not associated with any increase in the prevalences of miscarriage and preterm labour.

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