

**True (A) or false (B):**

1. Currently cervical cancer is killing about 8 women per day in South Africa.
2. There is effective screening for cervical cancer using cervical cytology in South Africa.
3. HIV-positive patients have an increased risk of persistent HPV infection, premalignant lesions and cervical cancer compared with HIV-uninfected women.
4. HPV 16 and 18 are responsible for the vast majority of cervical cancers in Africa, but not in South Africa.
5. As HPV is sexually transmitted, targeting of vaccination should focus on females who have not initiated sexual activity, i.e. between 9 and 12 years old.
6. Fetal membrane sweeping is a reliable method of inducing labour in term pregnancies.
7. Adverse effects of misoprostol include vomiting, diarrhoea, tachysystole and hyperstimulation.
8. Post-incisional wound infiltration with local anaesthetics is a safe and effective way of reducing postoperative pain.
9. Post-incisional wound infiltration with local anaesthetics is thought to work by both a local anti-inflammatory effect and peripheral neural blockade.
10. It is important to give the post-incisional wound infiltration with local anaesthetics intramuscularly.
11. Women with the Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome have a 47,XXX karyotype.
12. Women with the Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome do not have fallopian tubes or a uterus.
13. Ductal papilloma is the most common cause of bloody nipple discharge in women.
14. Cracked nipples, mastitis, trauma and vascular engorgement can all cause a bloody discharge in breastmilk.
15. The 'rusty pipe' syndrome results from bleeding from traumatised and ruptured pseudo-papillomas in ducts and alveoli.
16. The 'rusty pipe' syndrome is usually painful and unilateral.
17. The incidence of abnormally adherent placenta has remained unchanged over the past few decades.
18. An abnormally adherent placenta can be diagnosed antenatally using a combination of ultrasound and colour Doppler.
19. Maternal hyperbilirubinaemia during pregnancy does not alter the perinatal outcome.
20. Keeping the maternal bilirubin level below 10 mg/dl is important in preventing the fetus from developing kernicterus.

**We are pleased to announce that the number of CEUs per test has been increased to 5.**

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