

True (A) or false (B):

1. Ethics can be defined as the result of a systematic and theoretical reflection on the phenomenon of morality.
2. Virtues such as altruism, accountability, duty, excellence, honour, integrity and respect have been identified as key elements of professionalism.
3. Research has shown that unprofessional behaviour such as gossip or disrespectful language towards colleagues or patients is not a major source of distress for medical students.
4. The quantities of prostaglandin E receptors in the uteri of women who experience heavy menstrual bleeding are higher than in women with normal menstruation.
5. The prevalence of anaemia is not increased among women with menstrual bleeding of more than 80 ml per cycle.
6. It is estimated that systematic screening for cervical cancer can decrease the mortality due to the disease by 70%, and screening is considered a highly cost-effective intervention.
7. Advantages of liquid-based cytology (LBC) include a decreased number of unsatisfactory and inadequate slides, shortened time needed for interpreting slides, and the opportunity for human papillomavirus DNA testing on the same sample.
8. A South African trial conducted in a high-risk, previously unscreened population failed to support findings from other trials showing that the accuracy of LBC compared with conventional cytology was also equivalent in high-risk populations.
9. Studies have shown that intimate partner violence is the most common form of violence against women worldwide, and South Africa has one of the highest rates of violence against women in the world, with over 55 000 cases of rape reported to police in 2006.
10. Findings indicate that an intervention to reduce intimate partner violence offered to pregnant women with experience of partner violence not more than 3 months preceding the study did not make a significant contribution to reduction in the prevalence of partner violence in a sample of pregnant women in Nkangala district.
11. Screening for intimate partner violence during pregnancy is essential and needs to be integrated into the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV programme in an effort to prevent and reduce partner violence.
12. Despite improved neonatal care, 70 - 80% of all perinatal deaths among neonates without congenital malformations occur in infants born prematurely.
13. There is evidence that maternal genital tract infections and subclinical amniotic infections may be responsible for preterm labour in up to 65% of cases.
14. It may be possible to prevent a proportion of preterm births by screening pregnant women for abnormal vaginal flora and eradicating it in early pregnancy before inflammation and tissue damage occur.
15. It is appropriate to conclude that integrating a simple infection screening programme for abnormal vaginal flora in asymptomatic pregnant women is a low-cost secondary preventive measure that can be aimed at decreasing the incidence of preterm labour.
16. In South Africa, termination of pregnancy is allowed at any period of gestation if continuation of the pregnancy is likely to result in a severely handicapped child.
17. Family members do not influence the majority of women with regard to their decision to undergo late termination of pregnancy when a severe fetal abnormality is diagnosed.
18. Increased tone and frequency of contractions are believed to result from stimulation of beta-receptors, and reduced activity from stimulation of alpha-receptors.
19. The safety of oxytocin has been questioned as a result of adverse effects usually preceded by overstimulation of uterine contractions.
20. Women who experience anxiety during labour and have high adrenaline levels that stimulate the alpha-receptors, might present with dysfunctional labour.

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