

**True (A) or false (B):****Regarding recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL):**

1. The Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (RCOG) defines RPL as three or more consecutive miscarriages.
2. Septate uterus is the most common uterine abnormality associated with RPL and is associated with a good reproductive outcome.
3. Cytogenetic analysis should be performed on the products of conception in all patients with RPL.
4. Pelvic ultrasound to assess the uterine anatomy is the gold standard for investigating uterine abnormalities.
5. Women with recurrent second-trimester miscarriages should be screened for inherited thrombophilia. This includes testing for factor V Leiden, prothrombin gene mutation and protein S deficiency according to the RCOG guidelines.
6. The diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome requires at least two positive test results for either lupus anticoagulant or anti-cardiolipin antibodies IgG or IgM.
7. Endometrial biopsy is recommended for diagnosing luteal phase defect.

**Regarding stillbirth rates in singleton pregnancies at Karl Bremer and Tygerberg hospitals:**

8. Alcohol use and cigarette smoking have a synergistic effect on the rates of preterm birth and growth restriction.
9. Introducing new advanced technologies (e.g. fetal scalp blood sampling, ultrasound, fetal heart rate monitoring during labour, stress and non-stress tests and umbilical artery Doppler flow velocity measurements) had a greater effect on the stillbirth rate at Tygerberg Hospital than introducing basic obstetric care.

**Regarding clinical abdominal palpation for predicting oligohydramnios in suspected prolonged pregnancy:**

10. Failure to ballot the presenting part was significantly predictive of oligohydramnios in pregnant women referred for possibly being post term.

**Regarding chronic pelvic pain after caesarean section wound infiltration with ropivacaine v. placebo:**

11. A principle of prevention of chronic pain is to manage acute pain optimally to reduce the risk of the former.
12. The incidence of chronic pelvic pain after ropivacaine wound infiltration v. placebo was significantly reduced at a mean of 4.4 years' follow-up.

**Regarding obstetric and perinatal outcome in teenage pregnancies:**

13. In most studies, teenage pregnancy has been associated with an increased risk of pregnancy-induced hypertension, premature labour and anaemia.
14. In many developing countries, teenage pregnancy is usually within marriage and does not involve a social stigma.
15. Women experiencing an unplanned pregnancy are less likely to obtain prenatal care than those whose pregnancies are planned.

**Regarding the impact of the introduction of a colposcopy service in a rural South African sub-district on uptake of colposcopy:**

16. An HIV-positive woman has no increased risk of developing cervical cancer compared with an HIV-negative woman.
17. A cervical carcinoma prevention programme frequently breaks down as a result of difficulty in accessing colposcopy services.
18. Local colposcopy services outside of referral centres were found to be cost-effective and acceptable to patients, and to result in increased rates of attendance for colposcopy.

**Regarding ovarian vein thrombosis:**

19. Ovarian vein thrombosis when associated with parturition usually becomes apparent after 2 weeks following delivery.
20. Magnetic resonance imaging does not require intravenous contrast material because of the paramagnetic effect of iron (in the form of methaemoglobin).

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