

True (A) or false (B):**Regarding the South African Urogynaecological Association Position Statement for use of mesh implants:**

1. In January 2012, the Food and Drug Administration in the USA introduced mandatory postmarket surveillance of all mesh introduced into the vagina.
2. Among the limitations of existing studies relating to vaginal mesh surgery is the small size of many case series.

Regarding anterior vaginal wall prolapse repair:

3. Macroporous polypropylene mesh is sometimes referred to as a type 2 mesh.
4. In the pelvic organ prolapse quantification system for assessing prolapse, an important reference point is the hymen.

Regarding abnormal cytology in women aged under 30 years requiring colposcopy in the Western Cape Province:

5. Cervical cancer is the most common cancer among women in South Africa.
6. The 5-year survival rate for women with stage 2 cervical cancer is estimated to be 30%.

Regarding pregnancy outcomes in super-obese women:

7. Morbid obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 35 - 49.9 kg/m².
8. Super-obesity is defined as a BMI of ≥ 50 kg/m².
9. Proteinuria of 1+ on urine dipstick may be approximately equivalent to 300 mg excreted in the urine over 24 hours.
10. Obese patients have been shown to have a higher rate of caesarean section than non-obese women.

11. Medically indicated preterm delivery is associated with obesity.
12. Obesity is not a recognised risk for intrauterine growth restriction.

Regarding colon cancer presenting as a hepatic mass:

13. Colon cancer is rare in pregnancy, with a quoted incidence of 1/400 pregnancies.
14. In the younger patient, colon cancer may be associated with Lynch syndrome.
15. Carcinoembryonic antigen measurement cannot be used in pregnancy as a tumour marker.

Regarding cervical ectopic pregnancy:

16. Risk factors for cervical ectopic pregnancy include use of an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD), previous caesarean section and *in vitro* fertilisation.
17. The 1993 Timor-Tritsch criteria for diagnosing cervical ectopic pregnancy include that the entire pregnancy must be below the internal os identified by the point of insertion of the uterine artery.
18. Medical management of cervical ectopic pregnancy includes the use of methotrexate and potassium chloride for fetocide.
19. Massive vaginal bleeding may occur after administration of methotrexate.

Regarding bladder stone formation over a partially migrated IUCD:

20. Unlike copper-containing IUCDs, the Mirena IUCD is not radio-opaque.

Effective in 2014, the CPD programme for SAJOG will be 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.

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