

FEBRUARY 2011 – RURAL MEDICINE

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.org.za. After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

OUTREACH PROGRAMME: CONSULTANT VISITS TO RURAL HOSPITALS

- 1. True (A) or false (B):**
Outreach is a means of supporting clinical governance and improving standards of care.
- 2. True (A) or false (B):**
Outreach visits should depend on the relationship between local staff and the visiting specialist.
- 3. True (A) or false (B):**
Only specialists are capable of providing outreach services.

CARE OF HIV-POSITIVE ORPHANS BY ELDERLY PEOPLE IN SWAZILAND

- 4. True (A) or false (B):**
Adherence to antiretroviral treatment in children also increases if the general context of caring for a child with HIV improves.
- 5. The challenges faced by the elderly caregivers during the caring process include all of the following, except (choose one):**
A. Excessive responsibility
B. Economic constraints
C. Food insecurity
D. Poor infrastructure
E. Adequate social support.
- 6. The elderly employed the following coping strategies, except (choose one):**
A. Buying and selling
B. Borrowing from friends
C. Taking up part-time employment
D. Relocating to cities
E. Small-scale farming.

EYE TRAUMA

- 7. Chemical splash into the eye is more severe if the agent is (choose one):**
A. Strong acid
B. Strong alkali
C. Particulate, e.g. cement
D. Alcohol
E. Solvent.
- 8. In South African children, injuries are caused mostly by (choose one):**
A. Unsupervised toys
B. Sticks, wire and glass
C. Sport injuries
D. Pellet guns
E. Thrown stones.
- 9. Which one of the following is not needed to treat a 50% hyphaema:**
A. An ophthalmologist using a slit lamp
B. Timolol eye drops

- C. Dexamethasone eye drops
- D. Atropine drops
- E. Bed rest.

PROVIDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN RURAL AREAS: ACUTE OR CHRONIC CARE?

- 10. True (A) or false (B):**
Distance from a clinic is a common reason for treatment defaulting.
- 11. True (A) or false (B):**
Antenatal care may be received in one facility and antiretroviral treatment in another.
- 12. True (A) or false (B):**
Nurse practitioners are being trained as an integral part of chronic care programmes in primary health care.

RURAL MEDICINE AS A SUB-SPECIALTY

- 13. True (A) or false (B):**
A rural practitioner needs to be able to provide care to anyone, anywhere and at any time.
- 14. True (A) or false (B):**
Rural areas are characterised by a context of social development.
- 15. True (A) or false (B):**
The practice of rural medicine currently includes specialist services.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HEALTH

- 16. True (A) or false (B):**
Since its inception in 2005, Africa Health Placements has stationed over 1 800 doctors in rural hospitals in South Africa.
- 17. True (A) or false (B):**
As few as 35 doctors from each graduating year in South Africa work in rural areas.

SNAKE ANTIVENOMS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

- 18. True (A) or false (B):**
Antivenoms from countries other than the country in which the snake species occurs are suitable for use without local clinical trials.
- 19. True (A) or false (B):**
A common reason for apparent lack of effectiveness of antivenoms is inadequate dosage.

HAND SOLUTIONS: AN APPROACH TO HAND INJURIES IN PRIMARY CARE

- 20. True (A) or false (B):**
In hand injury, physical examination starts with the neurovascular system.