Please answer the following questions:

1. During the first 30 minutes of general anaesthesia, approximately 90% of the drop in core temperature is due to redistribution of heat.
   a. True
   b. False

2. Of the patients who became hypothermic during anaesthesia, what percentage became hypothermic within 30 minutes after induction of anaesthesia?
   a. 6%
   b. 26%
   c. 66%
   d. 86%

3. A maternal near-miss or a severe acute maternal morbidity as defined by the WHO is:
   a. Any maternal complication during the perenatal period, that excludes complications due to termination of pregnancy.
   b. Includes all postpartum complications up until 6 months post-delivery.
   c. Includes any woman who nearly dies from either a complication of pregnancy or within 42 days of delivery or with termination of the pregnancy.

4. An increased need for blood transfusion during a caesarean section delivery is directly related to:
   a. What form of anaesthesia delivery is done, as more senior specialists are available during the day.
   b. Caesarean section deliveries done under spinal anaesthesia.
   c. Thrombocytopenia.

5. The main cause of major perioperative blood loss in the context of a caesarean section is:
   a. Pregnancy-induced hypertension.
   b. Postpartum haemorrhage.
   c. Thrombocytopenia.

6. The African Surgical Outcomes Study (ASOS) findings revealed a severe intraoperative and postoperative bleeding rate of 3.8%.
   a. A lower rate is identified in our centre, this could be because our institute is a tertiary centre with access to 24-hour specialist and multidisciplinary care.
   b. Our findings are similar as the setting is similar to most low income, resource-limited centres enrolled in the ASOS study.
   c. The ASOS study only investigated maternal mortalities.

7. What was the main finding of the GAUSS study?
   a. Most respondents preferred videolaryngoscopy for both the elective and the emergency cases.
   b. Awake flexible intubation was preferred by most respondents for the elective case.
   c. Most respondents chose direct laryngoscopy for the emergency case.

8. Advantages of awake flexible intubation in unstable cervical spine injury patients include:
   a. Easy skill to learn.
   b. Readily available in most settings.
   c. Ability to compare pre- and post-intubation neurological status.

9. Semi-rigid cervical collars:
   a. Are thought to be superior to manual in-line stabilisation in reducing cervical spine movement during intubation.
   b. Greatly limit mouth opening when correctly applied.
   c. Have many feasible alternatives available.

10. Which type of videolaryngoscopy blade was preferred by most respondents in the GAUSS study for unstable cervical spine intubation?
    a. Hyper-angulated blades
    b. Standard blades (Miller/Macintosh)
    c. Channelled blades

Perioperative ultrasound among South African anaesthetists: a survey of current practice and availability

11. In a 2020 survey of ultrasound use among South African anaesthetists, most respondents were:
    a. Medical officers
    b. Registrars
    c. Consultants
    d. GP anaesthetists

12. In a 2020 survey of ultrasound use among South African anaesthetists, most respondents worked at:
    a. District level hospitals
    b. Regional level hospitals
    c. Tertiary level hospitals

13. In a 2020 survey of ultrasound use among South African Anaesthetists, most respondents have received training in point-of-care ultrasound (POCUS) through:
    a. Registrar training
    b. Fellowship training
    c. Peer-to-peer training
    d. Workshops (e.g. FATE)
    e. Self-training

Physiology and pathophysiology of chronic pain (Part 1)

14. Pain:
    a. Involves objective components that can easily be assessed and measured.
    b. Involves a complex interaction of emotional, sensory, physical, cognitive, social, and psychological components.
    c. Involves processing of only sensory-discriminative aspects.

15. The appropriate assessment of pain in a patient is:
    a. Physician’s opinion based on physical observation.
    b. Patient’s heart rate and blood pressure.
    c. Patient’s self-report and description.

16. The withdrawal response after touching a sharp object can be classified as:
    a. Protective
    b. Disabling
    c. Inflammatory

17. The main pathway of pain transmission is:
    a. Spinoparabrachial tract
    b. Spinoreticular tract
    c. Spinothalamic tract

18. Regarding perception of pain:
    a. Pain perception is not influenced by expectations and past experiences.
    b. Emotion states can influence the perception of pain.
    c. Perception of pain is processed similarly across individuals.

Perception about anaesthesia and anaesthesiologist among non-medical graduate professionals

19. What is the most common fear faced by participants related to surgery and anaesthesia?
    a. Fear of pain during surgery.
    b. Fear of being awake during surgery.
    c. Fear of not awakening due to overdose of anaesthesia.

20. According to participant responses in this study, who plays a major role in making a normal delivery a pain free process?
    a. Gynaecologist
    b. Nurse
    c. Anaesthesiologist

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