

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

Please note: The change in CPD question format comes from the accreditation bodies, who have informed us that CPD questionnaires must consist of a minimum of 5 questions, 80% of which should be MCQs with a minimum of 4 options and only 20% of which may now be in the form of 'True or false' answers.

MCQs may be of 'single correct answer' or 'multiple correct answer' format. Where the question states that more than one answer is correct, mark more than one of a, b, c or d (anything from two to all answers may be correct). For example, in Question 2, if you think that a, b and c are correct (note that these are not necessarily the correct answers), mark each of these on the answer form. Where the question states that only one answer is correct, mark the single answer that you think is correct.

1. Approach to the diagnosis and management of snakebite envenomation in South Africa in humans: Layperson aspects and the role of emergency medical services

Regarding the diagnosis and management of snakebite envenomation (more than one answer is correct):

- Among more than 170 snake species in South Africa, only 20 are regarded as 'dangerous and deadly'.
- A 'legitimate' snake bite is one that occurs when someone sees a snake and attempts to catch or kill it.
- A snakebite victim should be moved as little as possible, and excess venom should be washed away and the bite site marked.
- Torniquets are actively discouraged, with the exception of cape cobra or black mamba bites with access to emergency care more than 90 minutes away.

2. Healthcare workers' knowledge and practice of the South African national tuberculosis management guidelines

Regarding the South African national tuberculosis management guidelines (more than one answer is correct):

- People living with HIV are 18 times more likely to develop active TB disease than people without HIV.
- There is a disproportionate burden of TB in women compared with men.
- SA is among the 78 countries globally that achieved a 2020 milestone of a 20% decline in TB incidence.
- The COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant decline in TB case notifications.

3. The incidence and outcomes of high-risk acute coronary syndromes in Western Cape Province, South Africa: A prospective cohort study

Regarding high-risk acute coronary syndromes (more than one answer is correct):

- Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) is the 10th most common cause of death in South Africa.
- Acute coronary syndrome (ACS), particularly ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and high-risk non-ST-elevation ACS (HR-NSTEACS), is a major contributor to the mortality associated with IHD.

- Lower in-hospital mortality rates have been reported for STEMI than for non-ST elevation ACS.
- Protocolised management of ACS, and in particular patients with STEMI, has been shown to improve patient outcomes.

4. Operating theatre efficiency at a tertiary eye hospital in South Africa

Regarding operating theatre efficiency at a tertiary eye hospital in South Africa (more than one answer is correct):

- In the USA the cost of operating time has been estimated at USD22 – 80 per minute.
- A 2018 study in South Africa showed a cost of ZAR32 per minute in a regional state hospital.
- This figure is likely to be an overestimation for operating theatres in a central hospital.
- In the private sector, theatre efficiency can be defined as the use of the theatre to generate earnings, since money is earned if the theatre is in use.

5. SARS-CoV-2 transmission risk in the school environment: A pilot case-ascertained prospective study to inform future school-based surveillance

Regarding SARS-CoV-2 transmission risk in the school environment (more than one answer is correct):

- A systematic review of global studies of SARS-CoV-2 school-based studies identified that transmission is low in schools.
- Such studies were sufficiently well designed and controlled to provide comparative data to ascertain the true risk in schools compared with the community.
- Despite disease management being a health competency, the onus to identify and report clusters at schools remains on the school principal in the revised SOPs of February 2022.
- There is no current active or passive disease surveillance programme focused on schools in SA.

Readers please note: Articles may appear in summary/abstract form in the print edition of the Journal, with the full article available online at www.samj.org.za

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the journal. All the answers will be found there, in print or online.
- Go to www.mpconsulting.co.za to answer the questions.

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