

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.  
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://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 (there are none of these this month), mark the single answer that you think is correct.**

**1. Adult pure red-cell aplasia at Universitas Academic Hospital, Bloemfontein, South Africa (SA): A 9-year review**

Regarding adult pure red-cell aplasia (more than one answer is correct):

- Two features of pure red-cell aplasia are severe normochromic, normocytic anaemia and partial or complete absence of reticulocytes.
- Pure red-cell aplasia only presents as an acute disease in adults.
- Patients with pure red-cell aplasia mainly present with signs and symptoms of anaemia.
- The decline in haemoglobin is gradual, secondary to impaired erythropoiesis, and so symptoms may be less pronounced than expected.

**2. Undiagnosed comorbidities among individuals hospitalised with COVID-19 in SA public hospitals**

Regarding undiagnosed comorbidities among individuals hospitalised with COVID-19 (more than one answer is correct):

- Older age, male sex and non-white race were important factors associated with COVID-19 mortality in SA.
- A high prevalence of multimorbidity – non-communicable disease, HIV and tuberculosis (TB) – has also been reported among patients admitted with COVID-19.
- Chronic cardiac and renal disease were not important comorbidities.
- In this study, a significant number of patients had previously undiagnosed hypertension, diabetes, HIV and active TB.

**3. Evaluating the usefulness of the estimated glomerular filtration rate for determination of imipenem dosage in critically ill patients**

Regarding the usefulness of estimated glomerular filtration rate (more than one answer is correct):

- Antibiotic dosing in critically ill patients and healthy persons does not differ.
- Imipenem/cilastatin is widely used to treat infections in critically ill patients in intensive care units.
- It is necessary to combine imipenem with cilastatin to prevent the rapid degradation of imipenem by the enzyme dehydropeptidase-1 in the kidneys.
- The dosing regimen, specifically in special population groups such as critically ill patients, is determined by the pharmacokinetic properties of imipenem.

**4. Impact of COVID-19 primary healthcare service restrictions on patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in Cape Town, South Africa**

Answer true or false:

In spite of the relative shielding from potential viral precipitants, COPD patients had ongoing symptoms during lockdown and remained at risk of depression and poor sleep.

**5. Every Maternal Near-Miss (MNM) counts: Need for a National Audit in SA? A mixed methods study**

Regarding maternal near-miss counts (more than one answer is correct):

- The MNM approach was introduced by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2009 to identify maternal morbidities at the severe end of the spectrum of pregnancy-related disease.
- According to the WHO, MNM is defined as 'a woman who nearly died but survived a complication that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy'.
- SA has a comprehensive audit system of MNM in place.
- Main causes of MNM in SA were found to be consistent, with little variation: hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and obstetric haemorrhage.

**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](http://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](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za) to answer the questions.

Accreditation number: MDB015/MPDP/038/206

