

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: Special patient groups and surgical aspects

Regarding snakebite envenomation in humans (more than one answer is correct):

- Children must receive the same dose of antivenom as adults when indicated.
- Antivenom reactions are not common in children.
- Applying antivenom to the eyes in cases of envenomation in the eye has not been proven to be effective.
- True compartment syndrome is very rare in snakebites.

2. Profile of human papillomavirus genotypes in breast and oesophagus cancer patients in Pretoria, South Africa

Regarding human papillomavirus (HPV) genotypes in breast and oesophagus cancer (more than one answer is correct):

- The association of HPV with cervical and other genital squamous cell carcinoma is well established.
- Some studies have shown an association with HPV infection in patients with breast cancer.
- There are many reports on the association of HPV with oesophagus squamous cell carcinoma.

3. Namibian spitting cobra, *Naja nigricincta nigricincta* (zebra snake): Oral flora and antibiotic sensitivity, a cross-sectional study

Regarding oral flora and antibiotic sensitivity in the Namibian spitting cobra (more than one answer is correct):

- African spitting cobras often bite at night.

b. Their bites are severely cytotoxic.

c. Prophylactic antibiotics are recommended following snakebite in southern Africa.

d. Extensive tissue destruction and devitalisation, caused by local cytotoxic envenomation, predispose the wound to bacterial infection.

4. The accuracy of the Thompson score in predicting early outcomes in neonates with hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy treated with therapeutic cooling in a tertiary hospital

True/false

The Thompson score is aimed at predicting neurodevelopment outcome at age 1 year and was only established after therapeutic hypothermia was widely used.

5. Cerebral palsy and its medicolegal implications in low-resource settings – the need to establish causality and revise criteria to implicate intrapartum hypoxia: A narrative review

Regarding cerebral palsy (more than one answer is correct):

- Cerebral palsy litigation has arguably the highest quantum claims in medicolegal malpractice.
- The causation of cerebral palsy is multifactorial.
- Criteria for intrapartum hypoxia presented for high-income countries will always be applicable to low-resource settings.
- Public health service contingent liabilities for alleged CP-related medical negligence amounted to USD314 million in 2018 - 2019.

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

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

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