

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, mark the single answer that you think is correct.

**1. Cavernous sinus thrombosis: A rare and potentially lethal complication of herpes zoster ophthalmicus that can easily be missed**

Regarding herpes zoster ophthalmicus (more than one answer is correct):

- All patients who present with herpes zoster ophthalmicus have ocular involvement.
- Herpes zoster ophthalmicus represents reactivation of latent varicella zoster along the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve.
- The disease runs a more severe course in the immunocompromised.
- It is a frequent blinding condition in South Africa as a result of late presentation, often coupled with delayed initiation of treatment.

**2. The association between cytology and histopathology in thyroid nodules over a 6-year period in an urban hospital in South Africa**

Regarding the association between cytology and histopathology in thyroid nodules (more than one answer is correct):

- Thyroid cancer is the most common cause of endocrine malignancy in Africa.
- It is more common in males than in females.
- There is an increasing trend in thyroid cancer globally.
- The increase is noted mainly in papillary carcinoma.

**3. Potential drug-drug interactions with phentermine among long-term phentermine consumers: A retrospective analysis**

Regarding the use of phentermine (more than one answer is correct):

- Phentermine, an amphetamine derivative, is South Africa's most popular prescription-only anti-obesity medication used for its appetite-suppressing properties.
- Release of epinephrine results in increased blood glucose concentrations: the individual will feel satiated, and appetite is suppressed.
- The most common side-effects of phentermine are dry mouth and insomnia.
- Phentermine is generally used for more than 12 consecutive weeks.

**4. Streamlining regulatory processes for health researchers: To what extent does POPIA apply?**

True/false

The Protection of Personal Information Act No. 4 of 2013 (POPIA) has recently come into force and changed data protection laws.

**5. Signal of harm in morphine use in adults with pulmonary oedema: A rapid systematic review**

Regarding pulmonary oedema (more than one answer is correct):

- Heart failure affects nearly 65 million people globally.
- Global prevalence does not increase with age.
- Heart failure affects younger people in sub-Saharan Africa, with predominantly non-ischaemic aetiologies.
- The use of morphine in heart failure may result in serious side-effects that include hypotension, reduction in respiratory drive and nausea and vomiting.

**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**

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there, in print or online.
2. Go to [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za) to answer the questions.

Accreditation number: MDB015/MPDP/038/206

