

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. Longitudinal data resource from the Wellbeing of Older People cohort of people aged >50 years in Uganda and South Africa from 2009 to 2019**

Regarding aging in South African and Uganda (more than one answer is correct):

- The introduction of antiretroviral drugs has improved the survival of people living with HIV.
- As of 2020, an estimated 21% of all people living with HIV, >6.5 million people, were aged ≥50 years.
- With the increase in the number of older people living with HIV has come an increased amount of reliable data on HIV and ageing in the African region.
- Most older people living with HIV live in the African region.

**2. Time to thrombolysis and factors contributing to delays in patients presenting with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction at Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital**

Regarding factors contributing to delays in patients presenting with ST segment myocardial infarction (more than one answer is correct):

- Cardiovascular disease is the second most common cause of death in most African countries.
- This results in mortality rates from coronary disease of 165.3 to 5.3 per 100 000 for white and black South Africans respectively.
- In SA, thrombolytic therapy remains the primary method of treatment for STEMI due to limited availability of PCI in public health facilities.
- Thrombolysis is the preferred strategy in the acute management of ST elevation myocardial infarction.

**3. Prevalence of comorbid disease and associated risk factors among homeless people living in temporary shelters during the COVID-19 lockdown, Tshwane, South Africa**

Regarding comorbid disease among homeless people during the COVID-19 lockdown (more than one answer is correct):

- Homelessness is estimated to affect more than 200 000 South Africans.
- People experiencing homelessness do not have any increase in mortality in comparison to the general population.
- Respiratory diseases, mental illness infectious diseases, and poor dental health are highly prevalent among the homeless population.
- About 60% of people who experience homelessness have used illicit substances at some stage in their lifetime.

**4. What doctors should know when working with surrogate decision-makers who disagree with their treatment plans**

True or False

Treating doctors must always provide palliative care to terminally ill patients, but where a surrogate asks the treating doctors to provide treatment that is futile with a hopeless prognosis, they must refuse to do so.

**5. Perinatal outcome of maternal deaths at Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital from January 2014 to June 2019**

Regarding perinatal outcome of maternal deaths (more than one answer is correct):

- Maternal mortality ratio in developing countries at least 14 times greater than the developed countries.
- The global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) came down from 342 to 211 deaths/100 000 live births between 2000 and 2017. This represents a 38% reduction in global MMR with an estimated 2.9% annual reduction in global MMR.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, obstructed labour, abnormal fetal presentation, and Hypertensive diseases of Pregnancy have been shown to increase the risk of perinatal mortality by more than 5-fold and subsequently resulting in more than a third of all perinatal deaths.
- Hypertensive disease is not a major contributor to perinatal deaths in low- and middle-income countries.

**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.

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