

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. Household transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in a rural area in South Africa**

Regarding SARS-CoV-2 (more than one answer is correct)

- Household transmission of SARS-CoV-2 was not regarded as significant in the spread of the virus.
- Patterns of SARS-CoV-2 spread varied by geolocation, with differences in seroprevalence between urban and rural areas, and between waves.
- A factor in spread in rural areas may have been lack of handwashing facilities.
- Rural communities may also be more vulnerable to poor COVID-19 disease outcomes and mortality as a result of delayed health-seeking behavior, poor access to care, or additional strain on already limited health systems and resources.

**2. The burden and outcomes of firearm injuries at two district level emergency centres in Cape Town, South Africa: A descriptive analysis**

Regarding firearm injuries (more than one answer is correct):

- The South sub-Saharan and Oceania regions saw an estimated 50% increase in interpersonal violence disability adjusted life-years between 1990 and 2013.
- In South Africa (SA), injuries are the leading cause of years of healthy life lost, and interpersonal violence dominates the SA injury profile.
- An estimated 49% of all injury-related deaths in SA are intentional, and firearms are involved in a quarter of these deaths.
- Long-term mortality is likely higher for survivors of firearm injuries than other injury profiles.

**3. The role of new hepatitis B vaccines in South Africa**

Regarding new hepatitis B vaccines (more than one answer is correct):

- Despite universal hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccination since 1995, SA remains endemic for HBV, with gaps in the prevention programme.

- An estimated 3% of the [SA] population have chronic HBV infection.
- Vaccination is the most important intervention to prevent HBV infections and protect individuals at high risk of infection.
- There is no link between HBV transmission and use of antiretrovirals.

**4. Experience on postmortem minimal invasive tissue sampling to ascertain the cause of death determination in South African children: A case for implementing as standard of care**

Regarding cause of death determination (more than one answer is correct):

- Ascertaining the cause of childhood death remains challenging in low- and middle-income country (LMIC) settings, and mainly premised on verbal autopsy and vital registration data.
- There is a lack of data on the cause of stillbirths, of which 98% of the 2.6 million annual cases occur in LMICs.
- Constraints to undertaking complete diagnostic autopsy in LMICs include personnel and laboratory resource constraints, and funding of competing health priorities.
- The use of postmortem minimal invasive tissue sampling (MITS) has emerged as a valuable tool in accurately determining cause of death, except from infectious causes.

**5. Community perceptions of community health worker effectiveness: Contributions to health behaviour change in an urban health district in South Africa**

**True/false**

Large-scale, comprehensive community health worker programmes at health district level are part of a SA strategy to re-engineer primary healthcare and take health directly into communities and households, contributing to universal health coverage.

**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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