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1. Determination of anti-COVID-19 IgG and IgM seroprevalence among pregnant women at Pietersburg Hospital, Limpopo Province, South Africa

Regarding seroprevalence of COVID-19 among pregnant women (more than one answer is correct):

- Pregnant women are considered a special population group owing to the general physiological immunosuppression that characterises pregnancy.
- There was no increase in maternal death among women diagnosed with COVID-19.
- The highest seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 in Africa was found in antenatal clinics in Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- a, b and c.

2. Determination of anti-COVID-19 IgG and IgM seroprevalence among pregnant women at Pietersburg Hospital, Limpopo Province, South Africa

In this study (more than one answer is correct):

- In South Africa (SA), during the COVID-19 pandemic, the seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 among pregnant women was found to be highest among pregnant women in the Western Cape Province.
- For IgG seropositivity, the age group 25 - 34 years had the majority of participants, with 962 (45.0%).
- The study reports an IgG seroprevalence of 80.7% in pregnant women for anti-SARS-CoV-2.
- a and c.

3. Determination of anti-COVID-19 IgG and IgM seroprevalence among pregnant women at Pietersburg Hospital, Limpopo Province, South Africa

True/false

The most recent COVID-19 wave in SA was caused by the Delta variant.

4. Cryoballoon ablation for atrial fibrillation in South Africa: One-year outcome from the Cryo Global Registry

Regarding cryoballoon ablation for atrial fibrillation (AF) (more than one answer is correct):

- The reported prevalence of AF in SA is 3% in general practice, and the rate of newly diagnosed AF was 4.6% - 5.9% in patients within specialised cardiac care.
- A national survey in 2014 found that a majority of AF patients in SA underwent cryoablation for AF.
- SA is the only country in the sub-Saharan African region to perform complex cardiac ablations requiring three-dimensional (3D) mapping and trans-septal puncture.
- b and c.

5. Cryoballoon ablation for atrial fibrillation in South Africa: One-year outcome from the Cryo Global Registry

In this study (more than one answer is correct):

- Participants were followed for 12 months according to standard of care at the participating centres, with a protocol-required visit at 12 months follow-up.
- No participants were prescribed class I or III anti-arrhythmic drugs at discharge to manage post-procedure arrhythmias.
- There was significant and clinically relevant improvement in quality of life from baseline to 12 months.
- a and b.

6. Cryoballoon ablation for atrial fibrillation in South Africa: One-year outcome from the Cryo Global Registry

True/false

Participants in the current sub-analysis had a relatively low percentage of comorbidities compared with other SA reports or the global Cryo Registry cohort.

7. Lower respiratory tract infection admissions and deaths among children under 5 years in public sector facilities in the Western Cape Province, South Africa, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019 - 2021)

Regarding lower respiratory tract infection admissions and deaths among children under 5 during the COVID-19 pandemic (more than one answer is correct):

- Primary healthcare services, including childhood immunisation, remained operational during COVID-19.

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

INSTRUCTIONS

All answers will be found in the journal.

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- b. Routine clinic appointments remained at pre-COVID schedules.
- c. Public health and social measures (PHSMs), aimed at curbing the spread of SARS-CoV-2 were either relaxed or tightened nationally according to core indicators of COVID-19.
- d. a, b and c
- 8. Lower respiratory tract infection admissions and deaths among children under five years in public sector facilities in the Western Cape Province, South Africa, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019 - 2021)**
In this study (more than one answer is correct):
- a. The distribution of the characteristics for LRTI hospital admissions were similar during the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 periods.
- b. During stricter PHSMs, which were implemented prior to the COVID-19 peaks, lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) admissions were at the lowest levels.
- c. There was no change in the timing of the early winter surge (April - June) in LRTI admissions after the onset of COVID-19 PHSMs.
- d. b and c
- 9. Lower respiratory tract infection admissions and deaths among children under five years in public sector facilities in the Western Cape Province, South Africa, before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019 - 2021)**
True/false
Admission mortality rates were overall slightly lower in the pandemic v. pre-pandemic, consistent with findings in other SA facilities.
- 10. South African healthcare reforms towards universal healthcare – where to next?**
Regarding health reforms since 1994 (more than one answer is correct):
- a. A figure of 8.5% of gross domestic product was spent on SA's healthcare system leading up to 1994.
- b. The SA healthcare systems needs to deal only with a triple burden of disease.
- c. Universal health coverage requires attention to all six of the World Health Organization (WHO) 'building blocks' of the health system (financing, leadership/governance, service delivery, health workforce, health information systems, medical products and technology).
- d. a and b
- 11. South African healthcare reforms towards universal healthcare – where to next?**
Regarding the NHI bill (more than one answer is correct):
- a. The NHI bill has been approved by the National Assembly.
- b. The bill can be passed into law without approval from the National Council of Provinces.
- c. The NHI will be rolled out in phases, starting in 2026 and only expected to be fully realised in 15 - 30 years.
- d. b and c
- 12. South African healthcare reforms towards universal healthcare – where to next?**
True/false
In a WHO assessment of health system performance conducted across 191 countries, the SA healthcare system ranked 175th.
- 13. Contribution of a bonded scholarship scheme to staffing rural health facilities**
Regarding staffing rural healthcare facilities (more than one answer is correct):
- a. A large proportion of the SA population live in rural areas, but are served by only 12% of the country's doctors and 19% of nurses.
- b. Only ~35/1 200 SA medical graduates per annum remained in rural areas in the longer term, defined as 10 - 20 years in the Human Resources for Health Strategy 2012/13 - 2016/17.
- c. There are few initiatives in SA aimed at addressing staffing challenges in rural public healthcare facilities.
- d. a and c

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14. Contribution of a bonded scholarship scheme to staffing rural health facilities

In this study (more than one answer is correct):

- a. The majority of graduates were doctors ($n=124$, 31%), followed by pharmacists ($n=51$, 13%).
- b. At the time of the study, 10% of graduates were in their first year of work, while 65% (2002 - 2017) had been working for ≥ 5 years.
- c. More than half the dentists had worked at a rural public healthcare facility.
- d. b and c.

15. Contribution of a bonded scholarship scheme to staffing rural health facilities

True/false

Being male, black and of rural origin was the strongest predictor of working in a rural area.

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