

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).

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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. Policy brief: Optimising antimicrobial usage in paediatric inpatient hospital settings**

Regarding antimicrobial use in paediatric inpatient hospital settings (one answer is correct):

In the study conducted across three academic hospitals in South Africa, what percentage of hospitalized children received at least one prescribed antimicrobial?

- 10.5%
- 22.9%
- 33%
- 48.2%

**2. Policy brief: Optimising antimicrobial usage in paediatric inpatient hospital settings**

Regarding antimicrobial use in paediatric inpatient hospital settings (one answer is correct):

According to the study, what was the top primary reason for antimicrobial prescriptions in children?

- hospital-acquired infection sepsis
- clinical sepsis
- surgical prophylaxis
- lower respiratory tract infections.

**3. Policy brief: Optimising antimicrobial usage in paediatric inpatient hospital settings**

Regarding antimicrobial use in paediatric inpatient hospital settings (one answer is correct):

Which of the following is NOT a recommendation for optimising antimicrobial prescribing practices in pediatric patients as per the 'PRACTICE' acronym?

- routine review of antimicrobial therapy every 72 hours
- implementing age-specific antimicrobial stewardship programmes
- mandating parental consent for every antimicrobial prescription
- improving infection prevention and control measures.

**4. Towards developing new private sector obstetric care and contracting models in South Africa: Insights from public hospitals using private general practitioners to provide caesarean deliveries**

Regarding developing new private sector obstetric care and contracting models in South Africa (SA) (one answer is correct):  
What is one of the key differences between the public and private sectors regarding obstetric care in South Africa?

- The public sector has higher caesarean delivery rates.
- The private sector has weaker infrastructure.
- The public sector relies on team-based models of care, while the private sector is dominated by individual provider models.
- The private sector has lower per capita expenditure.

**5. Towards developing new private sector obstetric care and contracting models in South Africa: Insights from public hospitals using private general practitioners to provide caesarean deliveries**

Regarding developing new private sector obstetric care and contracting models in SA (one answer is correct):

According to the article, why are caesarean delivery rates significantly higher in the private sector compared to the public sector?

- Lack of skilled medical personnel in private hospitals.
- Financial incentives for performing caesarean deliveries.
- Government regulations restricting vaginal deliveries in private hospitals.
- Preference of patients for caesarean deliveries.

**6. Towards developing new private sector obstetric care and contracting models in South Africa: Insights from public hospitals using private general practitioners to provide caesarean deliveries**

Regarding developing new private sector obstetric care and contracting models in South Africa (one answer is correct):

**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.
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- What is proposed as a potential alternative model for private sector obstetric care in SA?
- Continuing the current individual provider-driven model.
  - Establishing more birthing centres run by independent midwives.
  - Implementing hospital-based birthing centres with multidisciplinary teams.
  - Increasing regulations on private obstetricians.
- 7. How far? Travel burdens for children admitted to hospitals in the Western Cape Province of South Africa**  
Regarding travel burdens for children admitted to hospitals in the Western Cape Province of South Africa (one answer is correct):
- Which statement is correct regarding the recommended travelling time in South Africa to an after-hours health facility?
    - 30 minutes for urban and 1 hour for rural populations.
    - Different provinces have different standards in place.
    - 1 hour maximum travelling time for 90% of the population.
    - None of the above.
- 8. How far? Travel burdens for children admitted to hospitals in the Western Cape Province of South Africa**  
When comparing urban v. rural populations in the Western Cape, which statement is the most appropriate? (one answer is correct):
- The majority of admissions in both settings occur after hours.
  - Median travelling distances for rural children are lower than for urban children.
  - The greatest contribution to admissions in both settings is in the 1 - 5-year-old category.
  - All of the above.
- 9. How far? Travel burdens for children admitted to hospitals in the Western Cape Province of South Africa**  
With regard to large population health datasets, which statement is incorrect?
- There is significant utility to be gained from understanding routine attendance and demographic data.
  - Interrogation of these datasets should be exclusively performed by trained data scientists.
  - Understanding limitations to the data is essential.
  - Hospital service areas are able to be mathematically interrogated for optimum service accessibility.
- 10. Prevalence and predictors of severe Crohn's disease at a tertiary hospital in South Africa**  
Regarding severe Crohn's disease at a tertiary hospital in South Africa (one statement is correct):  
What was the prevalence of severe Crohn's disease (SCD) in the study conducted at the tertiary hospital in Durban, South Africa?
- 25%
  - 50%
  - 64.5%
  - 80%
- 11. Prevalence and predictors of severe Crohn's disease at a tertiary hospital in South Africa**  
Regarding severe Crohn's disease at a tertiary hospital in South Africa (one statement is correct):  
Which of the following characteristics was NOT found to be a significant predictor for the development of SCD in the study?
- smoking status
  - age at diagnosis
  - presence of granulomas on colonic mucosal biopsy
  - disease behaviour at diagnosis.
- 12. Prevalence and predictors of severe Crohn's disease at a tertiary hospital in South Africa**  
Regarding severe Crohn's disease at a tertiary hospital in SA (one statement is correct):

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What was the main finding regarding the timing of SCD development in the study?

- Most patients developed SCD within 5 years of CD diagnosis.
- SCD development occurred evenly across all age groups.
- A significant portion of patients developed SCD within 1 year of Crohn's disease diagnosis.
- SCD development was not associated with disease location or behaviour.

**13. Diagnosis and presenting features of autoimmune hepatitis at a central referral hospital in South Africa**

Regarding autoimmune hepatitis at a central referral hospital in SA (one answer is correct):

What is the median age at diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) in the studied cohort?

- 17 years
- 26 years
- 38 years
- 45 years

**14. Diagnosis and presenting features of autoimmune hepatitis at a central referral hospital in South Africa**

Regarding autoimmune hepatitis at a central referral hospital in SA (one answer is correct):

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus

**15. Diagnosis and presenting features of autoimmune hepatitis at a central referral hospital in South Africa**

Regarding autoimmune hepatitis at a central referral hospital in SA (one answer is correct):

What percentage of patients in the study were classified as having definite autoimmune hepatitis according to the International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group (IAIHG) simplified scoring system?

- 15%
- 25%
- 37.5%
- 50%

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