

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at 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. Risk stratification of hospital admissions for COVID-19 pneumonia by chest radiographic scoring in a Johannesburg tertiary hospital

Regarding risk stratification of hospital admissions for COVID-19 pneumonia

According to this study, which of the following factors did not confer a statistically significant higher risk of dying from COVID-19 pneumonia (more than one answer is correct):

- a Brixia score of 14 points on CXR in a patient with confirmed COVID-19 pneumonia
- obesity
- female gender
- severe lymphocytosis.

2. Transcatheter vascular plugs for the treatment of massive haemoptysis from Rasmussen aneurysms

Regarding transcatheter vascular plugs for the treatment of massive haemoptysis from Rasmussen aneurysms

In patients who present with haemoptysis as a result of current or previous tuberculosis, which vessels could potentially be the culprits? (only one answer is correct):

- bronchial arteries and collaterals
- systemic arteries and collaterals
- pulmonary arteries and collaterals
- all of the above.

3. Implementation of self-monitoring of blood glucose for patients with insulin-dependent diabetes at a rural non-communicable disease clinic in Neno, Malawi

True/false

Self-monitoring of blood glucose is feasible in low-resourced settings.

4. A diagnostic dilemma for a common but not-so-typical street pesticide

What percentage of organophosphate poisoning may present with nicotinic symptoms? (only one answer is correct):

- 100%
- 84%
- 78%
- 17%.

5. Peritoneal dialysis outcomes in a tertiary-level state hospital in Johannesburg, South Africa: Ethnicity and HIV co-infection do not increase risk of peritonitis or discontinuation

Regarding peritoneal dialysis in South Africa (SA), which of the following statements are true? (more than one answer is correct):

- Peritoneal dialysis is a palliative form of kidney replacement therapy that should be reserved for patients with life-limiting diagnoses such as untreated advanced HIV infection.
- Reduced staff and infrastructure costs associated with peritoneal dialysis render the modality an attractive option in resource-constrained settings such as SA.
- Increased risk of peritoneal dialysis-associated peritonitis in lower socioeconomic communities may increase rates of modality discontinuation.
- Diabetes is an absolute contraindication to peritoneal dialysis.

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

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 to answer the questions.

Accreditation number: MDB015/MPDP/038/206

