

The CPD programme for SAMJ is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

True (A) or false (B):

SAMJ

Anterior chamber paracentesis to improve diagnosis and treatment of infectious uveitis in South Africa

1. Analyses of aqueous humor, obtained by anterior chamber paracentesis, direct the differential diagnosis in infectious uveitis.
2. HIV-infected individuals have an increased risk for specific opportunistic ocular infections (e.g. cytomegalovirus retinitis) and tend to present with more severe disease.
3. While clinical features are poorly predictive of the causative pathogen in most cases of infectious uveitis, uveitis caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB) is the exception, a recent history of pulmonary tuberculosis and retinal granulomata confirming the diagnosis of TB.
4. Manifestations of infectious uveitis in HIV-positive persons are often atypical, with a higher degree of inflammation, especially in advanced uveitis.

Improving access to antiretrovirals in rural South Africa – a call to action

5. The implementation of nurses prescribing antiretrovirals (ARVs), through nurse-initiated management of antiretroviral treatment (NIMART) has been a great success and has proven to be non-inferior to doctor-monitored ART.

Multimorbidity, control and treatment of non-communicable diseases among primary healthcare attenders in the Western Cape, South Africa

6. Half of the participants with hypertension also had diabetes, while 80% of diabetes participants also had hypertension.

Carcinogenic nitrosamines in traditional beer as the cause of oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma in black South Africans

7. *Fusarium moniliforme*, a corn saprophyte of maize, produces a toxin, fumonisin, which reduces nitrates to nitrites and leads to formation of carcinogenic nitrosamines.
8. The decline in incidence to one-fifth of the peak in the 1980s probably reflects diminished consumption of traditional beer.

The case for expanding the definition of ‘key populations’ to include high-risk groups in the general population to improve targeted HIV prevention efforts

9. Traditional key populations (referring to groups that are at high risk of HIV infection) include men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers, injection drug users and transgendered persons.
10. In SA, low socioeconomic status is a critical social determinant for HIV infection among the high-risk groups of black African women and men (aged 20 - 34 years and 25 - 49 years, respectively).

CME

An approach to the clinical assessment and management of syncope in adults

11. Two features of syncope are that it is transient and of rapid onset.
12. Transient loss of consciousness (syncope) related to trauma is usually the result of concussion.
13. Structural heart disease and primary cardiovascular electrical disease are major risk factors for sudden cardiac death in syncope.

An approach to epilepsy

14. The key to understanding and managing epilepsy is to decide whether the seizures are genetic (idiopathic) or due to focal brain pathology.
15. It is not uncommon for patients with frontal lobe seizures to be referred for psychiatric assessment before the ictal nature of their symptoms is recognised.

An approach to acute vertigo

16. Acute vertigo or dizziness in isolation is usually benign.
17. Unidirectional nystagmus, where the direction of nystagmus is unchanged by change in direction of gaze, is typical of peripheral vestibular disease.

An approach to balance problems and falls in elderly persons

18. Falls are a precipitant for functional decline, increasing frailty and institutionalisation in the elderly.
19. In the elderly, peripheral nerve conduction is faster owing to a decrease in the number of motor units in the spinal cord.
20. Visual acuity is not an important part of the physical examination of an elderly person who reports having suffered a fall.

Readers please note: articles may appear in summary/abstract form in the print edition of the journal, with the full article available online via www.hmpg.co.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.

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