

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).

**True (A) or false (B):**

**SAMJ**

**Tackling the climate targets set by the Paris Agreement (COP 21): Green leadership empowers public hospitals to overcome obstacles and challenges in a resource-constrained environment**

1. COP 21 is also called the Paris Agreement.
2. A carbon dioxide concentration of 400 ppm was reached in June 2016.
3. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), air pollution killed 7 million people globally in 2012.

**Classifying snakebite in South Africa (SA): Validating a scoring system**

4. Age <14 years and platelet count  $<92 \times 10^9$  were among the six risk predictors for active treatment intervention.
5. Only about half of the venomous snake species in SA are dangerous to humans.
6. Bites from the boomslang are invariably fatal.

**Surveillance of healthcare-associated infection in hospitalised SA children: Which method performs best?**

7. Factors associated with failure to detect healthcare-associated infection (HAI) included patient transfer, single HAI event, age category 1 - 5 years, and hospitalisation in a general ward.
8. Healthcare-associated infections are an uncommon complication of hospitalisation.

**Primary cutaneous malignancies in the Northern Cape Province of SA: A retrospective histopathological review**

9. Since 2011, cancer has been a reportable disease in SA.
10. Approximately 90% of non-melanoma skin cancer is attributable to personal ultraviolet radiation (UVR) exposure, so South Africans are especially susceptible to skin cancer owing to their year-round exposure to high ambient solar UVR.

**CME**

**Anaemia: Approach to diagnosis**

11. The World Health Organization definition of anaemia is a condition in which the number of red blood cells or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet physiological needs.
12. Anaemia is usually a disease by itself.
13. The highest prevalence of anaemia is found in preschool-age children.
14. Anaemia may be classified by red cell characteristics and underlying mechanism.
15. Severity of symptoms depends on the degree of anaemia and the rate of drop in the Hb level.
16. A dietary history is not necessary in the approach to anaemia.
17. Pallor is the cardinal clinical sign of anaemia, and should be confirmed by measuring the Hb level.
18. Premature greying is often seen in megaloblastic anaemia.
19. Anaemia can be an underlying cause of cardiac failure.
20. The reticulocyte count is the marker of bone marrow status.

**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.
2. Go to [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za) to answer the questions.

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