

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

Enrolling HIV-positive adolescents in mental health research: A case study reflecting on legal and ethical complexities

1. Nearly one-sixth of all new HIV infections are in adolescents aged 15 - 19 years.
2. In both developed and less-developed countries, almost 50% of people living with HIV/AIDS have a diagnosable mental disorder.

Does access to private healthcare influence potential lung cancer cure rates?

3. Only ~10% of patients diagnosed with lung cancer in South Africa (SA) are offered treatment with curative intent.
4. Stage at diagnosis is not an important indicator of survival in lung cancer.

Corneal donations in SA: A 15-year review

5. Corneal disease is the cause of visual loss in 11% of blind or severely visually impaired children and 4% of blind adults in SA.
6. Most patients with corneal disease will experience improved vision with a corneal transplant.

The effect of HIV status on clinical outcomes of surgical sepsis in KwaZulu-Natal Province, SA

7. About 25% of KwaZulu-Natal's adult population live with HIV, compared with a national average of 18%.
8. In this study, the most common HIV-associated cause of surgical sepsis was abdominal tuberculosis.

Cardiovascular risk factors and mortality in children with chronic kidney disease (online only)

9. Cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death among paediatric patients with end-stage renal disease.
10. The body mass index alone is sufficient for determining the nutritional status of chronic kidney disease patients on dialysis.

CME

Expedition medicine: A southern African perspective

11. Injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents on the way to a wilderness area are more common than any other expedition-related risks.
12. Being competent in the management of toothache is more important than knowing about tropical diseases.
13. Poor sleep at high altitudes may be a symptom of acute mountain sickness.

Heat-related illness in the African wilderness

14. All heat exchange (gain or loss) occurs through four mechanisms: conduction, convection, radiation and evaporation.
15. Beta-blockers, anticholinergics and diuretics can increase susceptibility to heat.
16. Core temperature alone is not a reliable indicator of heat illness or injury in the absence of other signs.
17. Gradual exposure to increasing levels of exertion in a hot environment induces heat acclimatisation over a period of days to weeks.

Human factors (HFs): Predictors of avoidable wilderness accidents?

18. There are at least three important and distinct sets of factors that may impact on the safety and efficiency of wilderness activities: environmental factors, technical skills, and non-technical skills, otherwise known as HFs.
19. HFs are seldom the most common cause of accidents in the wilderness.
20. HFs science attempts to design systems that support human performance and are resilient to unanticipated events.

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.

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