

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):**

**Burkitt's lymphoma: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the outcome of treatment**

1. Modern chemotherapy for Burkitt's lymphoma has a potential cure rate of >90% in HIV-negative patients, but at considerable cost and the risk of significant morbidity.

**The development of hospital-based palliative care services in public hospitals in the Western Cape**

2. Palliative care is applicable to any diagnosis that may result in a person's death.
3. Palliative care is applicable early in the diagnosis of a life-threatening illness, in conjunction with treatment that is aimed at containing the illness, and so any healthcare professional should be able to provide this care, along with disease-specific treatment.
4. Hospice services in South Africa (SA) are nurse led with support from an interdisciplinary team, including social workers, spiritual counsellors and doctors.

**Clinical characteristics and causes of heart failure, adherence to treatment guidelines, and mortality of patients with acute heart failure (HF): Experience at Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town**

5. It is estimated that 37.7 million people worldwide are affected by HF.
6. Observational studies from sub-Saharan Africa show that hypertension, rheumatic valvular heart disease and idiopathic cardiomyopathies are the main causes of HF affecting a young population.
7. This epidemiological pattern is strikingly different from that in the developed world, where a much older population suffers from HF, with ischaemic heart disease the primary cause.

**Neonatal and paediatric bloodstream infections: Pathogens, antimicrobial resistance patterns and prescribing practice at Khayelitsha District Hospital, Cape Town, SA**

8. Bacterial bloodstream infections, both community acquired and healthcare associated, are not an important cause of neonatal and paediatric morbidity and mortality worldwide.
9. Non-typhoidal *Salmonella*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* are major pathogens among paediatric and adult patients across Africa.
10. Antimicrobial-resistant pathogens (notably ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae) were common in community-acquired bloodstream infections in this particular hospital.

**Characteristics and early outcomes of children and adolescents treated with darunavir/ritonavir-, raltegravir- or etravirine-containing antiretroviral therapy in the Western Cape**

11. Currently fewer than 1% of people on antiretroviral therapy globally are receiving third-line regimens.

**Colorectal cancer (CRC) in SA: An assessment of disease presentation, treatment pathways and 5-year survival**

12. CRC is the fourth most common cancer in SA, and the sixth most lethal.
13. Approximately 45% of patients will have synchronous metastatic disease at the time of their primary CRC diagnosis.
14. The cumulative lifetime risk of developing CRC in SA is 1.24 for males and 0.74 for females.

**Congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency in SA**

15. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) caused by deficiency of the 21-hydroxylase enzyme is the most common form of CAH worldwide.
16. The most common type of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is the classic salt-wasting form.
17. The simple virilising type of CAH is characterised by cortisol deficiency and androgen excess, but adequate amounts of aldosterone.

**Five-year follow-up of participants diagnosed with chronic airflow obstruction in a SA Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease (BOLD) survey**

18. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is recognised as among the top five causes of death globally, and rates are declining more slowly than for other chronic non-communicable diseases.
19. More than 90% of COPD deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.
20. Longitudinal surveys of COPD progression suggest that the rate of lung function loss is greater in individuals with lesser degrees of airflow obstruction.

**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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