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CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

True (A) or false (B):

SAMJ

Mental illness in the Western Cape Province, South Africa (SA):

A review of the burden of disease and healthcare interventions

1. Neuropsychiatric disorders were ranked third as contributors to disability-adjusted life-years in SA.
2. Based on the revised national disability-adjusted life-year (DALY) estimates from the SA National Burden of Disease Study, neuropsychiatric disorders were ranked third, after HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, as contributors to the burden of disease.

A retrospective time trend study of firearm and non-firearm homicide in Cape Town from 1994 to 2013

3. SA had one of the world's highest homicide rates in 2000, estimated to be five and eight times higher than the global average for females and males, respectively.
4. In the USA, firearm ownership is not known to be a significant predictor of firearm homicide rates

An audit of ingested and aspirated foreign bodies in children at a university hospital in SA: The Pietermaritzburg experience

5. The ingestion or aspiration of foreign bodies (FBs) by children is a common problem around the world.
6. Aspiration of an FB can be life-threatening, as the FB can acutely occlude the proximal airway.

An assessment of the isoniazid preventive therapy programme for children in a busy primary healthcare clinic in Nelson Mandela Bay Health District, Eastern Cape Province, SA

7. Global estimates suggest that there were 10.4 million new cases of TB in 2015.
8. The burden of childhood TB can be greatly reduced by active contact tracing and diligent prescribing of chemoprophylaxis to patients in whom active TB has been excluded.

Estimating the burden of cervical disease among HIV-infected women accessing screening services in SA: A model-based analysis

9. Despite the availability of cost-effective prevention strategies, cervical cancer remains among the most common cancers worldwide.
10. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the vast majority of disease occurs, cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among women.

CME

Acquired bleeding disorders

11. Regarding clotting factor deficiencies, coagulation factor inhibitors are antibodies that neutralise specific coagulation factors.
12. The presence of inhibitors is suspected in a patient with abnormal bleeding without any prior bleeding diathesis, or when a patient with known haemophilia has more extreme bleeding than usual or fails to achieve haemostasis after factor replacement.
13. Acquired haemophilia A is a rare condition, affecting ~1 per million of the population per year.
14. In contrast to inherited haemophilia, acquired haemophilia A affects both males and females and is most common in the elderly (median age 64 - 78 years).
15. Vitamin K deficiency is encountered in various scenarios, and the causes include haemorrhagic disease of the newborn (currently termed vitamin K deficiency bleeding).
16. Therapy for vitamin K deficiency is oral or intravenous vitamin K.
17. Warfarin impairs production of vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors.
18. Management of warfarin-associated bleeding depends on the severity of bleeding, the level of the international normalised ratio and the indication for anticoagulation.
19. Heparin is an anticoagulant that works by binding to and potentiating the activity of antithrombin, which then inhibits thrombin.
20. Platelet defects are typically associated with mucocutaneous bleeding, with the severity depending on the degree of the thrombocytopenia.

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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