

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

Incidence of Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) in HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients at a tertiary hospital in South Africa (SA) (2005 - 2016) and comparison with other African countries

1. HL is the most common non-AIDS-defining cancer in HIV-positive patients.
2. The global incidence of HL increased by 12.9% between 2005 and 2015, largely linked to HIV infection.

Hepatitis C prevalence in HIV-infected heterosexual men and men who have sex with men

3. Globally 1% of individuals are infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV).
4. Risk factors for acquisition of HCV infection include injection drug use, use of recreational drugs with sex and sex with sex workers.

Striking increase in the incidence of infective endocarditis (IE) associated with recreational drug abuse in urban SA

5. In developed countries, IE infrequently complicates intravenous drug use and HIV infection.
6. Nyaope is exclusive to SA and its use is common among young and unemployed black people from poor socioeconomic backgrounds.

A multicentre, cross-sectional study investigating the prevalence of hypertensive disease in patients presenting for elective surgery in the Western Cape Province, SA

7. In sub-Saharan Africa, hypertensive disease not only affects the older population but is becoming increasingly prevalent in younger individuals.
8. In SA, >30% of the adult population have hypertension, and it remains the single most common cardiovascular risk factor and the predominant contributor to cardiovascular disease and mortality.
9. Hypertension is most frequently diagnosed and treatment initiated in the primary healthcare setting.
10. Five out of every 10 patients presenting for elective surgery in the Western Cape are hypertensive. Of these, 20% are undiagnosed and 40% are inadequately controlled.

CME

The increasing burden of asthma in SA children: A call to action

11. Most people with asthma live in low- and middle-income countries, where asthma prevalence is increasing fastest.
12. The prevalence of asthma in 13 - 14-year-old black children is lower than the global average.
13. Black African children with asthma are reported to have more severe symptoms than those in high-income countries.
14. Obesity has been identified as a risk factor for bronchial hyper-responsiveness.
15. Eczema is an important risk factor for asthma.

The diagnosis of asthma in children: An evidence-based approach to a common clinical dilemma

16. The presentation and differential diagnosis of asthma differ significantly as the child matures.
17. One-third of all children wheeze at least once before their third birthday.
18. History-taking alone is often all that is needed to diagnose a preschool wheezing disorder.
19. Clinical examination may be unhelpful in the young child, particularly where there are no other atopic manifestations.
20. Early use of inhaled corticosteroids in preschool children with wheeze reduces symptoms and prevents or delays the onset of asthma.

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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