

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

The state of kidney transplantation in South Africa (SA)

1. The first kidney transplant in SA preceded the world's first heart transplant.
2. Transplant activity in SA remains lower than that achieved by other countries with comparable economic capacity.
3. Dialysis is a 'prescribed minimum benefit' in the private sector in SA, requiring insurers to guarantee treatment for chronic renal failure.

Reducing maternal deaths by skills-and-drills training in managing obstetric emergencies: A before-and-after observational study

4. The 'Saving Mothers' reports in SA have consistently documented ~60% of deaths as potentially preventable.

The incidence of melanoma in SA: An exploratory analysis of National Cancer Registry data from 2005 to 2013 with a specific focus on melanoma in black Africans

5. If melanoma is diagnosed early, 5-year survival is >90%; if it is diagnosed late, 5-year survival is ~20%.
6. Melanoma in deeply pigmented people is most likely to be the acral lentiginous histological subtype affecting the palms and soles.
7. The disease outcomes for melanoma in patients with darker skin types are the same as they are for patients with fair skins.

Prevalence of comorbidities in women with and without breast cancer in Soweto, SA: Results from the SABC study

8. In SA, 39% of total deaths in 2010 were due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs), with the number of deaths similar to deaths from the combination of HIV and tuberculosis.
9. It is projected that in low- and middle-income countries the number of deaths from NCDs will be five times higher than the number of deaths from communicable diseases by the year 2030.
10. Breast cancer remains the most common cancer among women worldwide and is a major contributor to women's cancer deaths.

CME

New genetic testing technologies: Advantages and limitations

11. Single-gene testing tests for common mutations or family-specific mutations, or sequences a relatively small amount of DNA to identify unknown mutations.
12. Older, single-gene tests in many cases still provide the fastest and most definitive result.

Investigating developmental delay in SA: A pragmatic approach

13. The prevalence of global developmental delay and intellectual disability is 1 - 5%.
14. Global developmental delay and intellectual disability are defined by delays or deficits in at least three domains of function, with onset during the developmental period.
15. The term global developmental delay is reserved for children <5 years of age.
16. Neuroimaging has a high diagnostic yield for most children with non-progressive intellectual disability or global developmental delay.

Cancer genetics: An approach to suspected hereditary breast or colorectal cancer

17. Most cancers are genetic disorders, i.e. they arise from an accumulation of mutations in genes involved in biological processes such as cell cycle control and DNA repair.
18. Breast cancer occurs in ~12% of women and colorectal cancer in ~4% of the general population.
19. The high-risk genes for breast cancer are known to cause a lifetime risk of ≥40% and the moderate-risk genes a lifetime risk of 20 - 39%.
20. Lynch syndrome (previously referred to as hereditary non-polytopic colorectal cancer (HNPCC) syndrome) is the most common cause of familial CRC, accounting for up to 6% of all cases.

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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