

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

1. Emergency management of calcium channel blocker overdose

Regarding calcium channel blocker overdose (only one answer is correct):

- Calcium channel blockers are responsible for more cardiovascular fatalities than any other cardiovascular agents in the USA, with an estimated 35% mortality rate.
- Dihydropyridines are used primarily to treat angina or cardiac arrhythmias.
- Non-dihydropyridines are used primarily to manage hypertension.
- Activated charcoal is not used in the emergency management of a sustained-release calcium channel blocker.

2. Factors influencing decisions to admit or refuse patients entry to a South African (SA) tertiary intensive care unit (ICU)

Regarding factors influencing decisions to admit or refuse patients entry to an SA tertiary ICU (more than one answer is correct):

- There is a shift in spending towards primary and preventive care in low- to middle-income countries such as SA.
- In SA, only 23% of public hospitals have ICUs.
- Patient factors that contribute to triage decisions include patient characteristics (such as functional capacity) and comorbidities, and characteristics of the acute illness in respect of severity, reversibility, response to therapy and predicted quality of life after ICU discharge.
- In terms of triage, in this study, the 'too sick' group of patients was less than 25.5% of all referred patients.

3. Symptomatic congenital syphilis in a tertiary neonatal unit in Cape Town, SA: High morbidity and mortality in a preventable disease

Regarding congenital syphilis in a tertiary neonatal unit (only one answer is correct):

- The global perinatal mortality rate from congenital syphilis exceeds the perinatal deaths estimated for HIV and tetanus.
- In the past 12 years, good progress has been made in eliminating this preventable disease.
- The prevalence of syphilis in SA is declining.
- In this study, untreated mothers were the main reason for the observed levels of congenital syphilis.

4. Prevalence of isoniazid resistance-conferring mutations associated with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Free State Province, SA

Regarding isoniazid resistance-conferring mutations associated with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (only one answer is correct):

- SA is among the top 20 high-burden countries in the world regarding tuberculosis (TB), TB/HIV co-infection and multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB).
- Trends among high-burden countries indicate a decrease in MDR-TB cases.
- SA has one of the lowest treatment failure rates among the 30 countries with a high burden of MDR-TB.
- In SA, the recommended standardised regimen is an intensive phase consisting of 6 different drugs for 5 months.

5. Neural tube defect diagnosis and outcomes at a tertiary SA hospital with intensive case ascertainment

Folic acid supplementation in the peri-conceptual period or fortification of staple foods has been shown to reduce the prevalence of neural tube defects. (True/false)

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

- Read the journal. All the answers will be found there, in print or online.
- Go to www.mpconsulting.co.za to answer the questions.

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