

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

Please note: The change in CPD question format comes from the accreditation bodies, who have informed us that CPD questionnaires must consist of a minimum of 5 questions, 80% of which should be MCQs with a minimum of 4 options and only 20% of which may now be in the form of 'True or false' answers.

MCQs may be of 'single correct answer' or 'multiple correct answer' format. Where the question states that more than one answer is correct, mark more than one of a, b, c or d (anything from two to all answers may be correct). For example, in Question 1, if you think that a, b and d are correct (note that these are not necessarily the correct answers), mark each of these on the answer form. Where the question states that only one answer is correct (there are none of these this month), mark the single answer that you think is correct.

1. Criminalisation of transmission of SARS-CoV-2: A potential challenge to controlling the outbreak in South Africa (SA)

Regarding criminalisation of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 (more than one answer is correct):

- In March 2020, two cases of attempted murder were opened against people who had tested positive for COVID-19 and had not remained in quarantine.
- Criminal law has never previously been used to criminalise intentional transmission of diseases, in SA or elsewhere.
- In 2005, SA became one of 68 countries that criminalise HIV transmission, when the intentional transmission of HIV was found to constitute attempted murder.
- Owing to the nature of criminal law, the principles that apply to HIV transmission could be applicable to transmission of SARS-CoV-2.

2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) in a pandemic:

Approaches to PPE preservation for SA healthcare facilities

Regarding PPE, the following tiered PPE preservation strategies should be considered (more than one answer is correct):

- Restricted use: use PPE as recommended in the national infection prevention guidelines, minimise access of visitors to healthcare facilities, cohort staff to COVID high- v. low-risk areas, and limit the number of staff performing aerosol-generating procedures, e.g. one staff member performs COVID-19 testing.
- Extended use: use PPE for longer periods of time than normally recommended and/or while caring for several different patients without removal, e.g. visors and surgical masks.
- Procurement of alternative or emergency replacement PPE, e.g. 3D printed face shields, and plastic rain ponchos or refuse bags to replace aprons.
- Extended use, i.e. use of PPE for longer periods of time than normally recommended and/or while caring for several different patients without removal, e.g. visors and surgical masks, is NOT permitted.

3. Transmission of respiratory viruses when using public ground transport: A rapid review to inform public health recommendations during the COVID-19 pandemic

Regarding transmission of respiratory viruses when using public ground transport (more than one answer is correct):

- Coronavirus (CoV) represents a large family of viruses that affect the respiratory system. Some examples of these viruses are Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV).
- The goal of the initial lockdown in SA that started on 27 March 2020 was to limit viral transmission by limiting the risk of exposure to infected persons.
- During the lockdown in SA, buses and minibus taxis continue to transport essential service workers and members of the public doing permitted activities.
- The continued use of public ground transport poses no risk of viral transmission.

4. Documented higher burden of advanced and very advanced HIV disease among patients, especially men, accessing health-care in a rapidly growing economic and industrial hub in SA: A call to action

In SA, compared with females, fewer males access care and more present with an advanced disease burden, and among these immunocompromised patients, at least 4 - 5% have documented cryptococcal antigenaemia on reflexed screening. (True/false)

5. Lessons learnt during the national introduction of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programmes in 6 African countries: Stakeholders' perspectives

Regarding HPV vaccination (more than one answer is correct):

- An important policy strategy to combat vaccine-preventable diseases in many countries is strengthening of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation and the introduction of new vaccines.
- African countries routinely lag behind high-income countries in the introduction of new vaccines.
- In 2016, 10 years after HPV vaccine licensure, many African countries had introduced the vaccine.
- African countries are recording a more rapid increase in the number of adolescents than countries on other continents.

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.

Accreditation number: MDB015/010/01/2020

