

The CPD programme for SAMJ is administered by Medical Practice Consulting.  
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://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. The effect of lockdown on intentional and non-intentional injury during the COVID-19 pandemic in Cape Town, South Africa (SA): A preliminary report**

Regarding the effect of lockdown on intentional and non-intentional injury during the COVID-19 pandemic (more than one answer is correct):

- Level 5 lockdown in SA stipulated a ban on alcohol sales, but not on tobacco sales.
- SA's quadruple burden of disease includes maternal, newborn and child health; HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; non-communicable diseases; and violence and injury.
- SA's homicide rate is among the highest in the world, with road injuries the third and fourth leading causes of death among men and women, respectively.
- During April - June 2020, there was a substantial decrease in trauma admissions countrywide.

**2. Causative pathogens and antibiotic resistance in community-acquired urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) in central SA**

Regarding causative pathogens and antibiotic resistance in CAUTIs (more than one answer is correct):

- At least 50% of women are likely to have at least one episode of urinary tract infection in their lifetime.
- Fewer than 20% of women suffer recurrent episodes of urinary tract infection.
- Escherichia coli* is the most common uropathogen in CAUTIs, and is cultured in 75 - 95% of cases.
- The choice of empirical antibiotics to treat urinary tract infections should be based on the spectrum of organisms in a particular area and data reflecting their susceptibility to available drugs.

**3. Examining the reliability of ICD-10 discharge coding in the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital administrative database**

Answer true or false:

ICD-10 allows for a very specific degree of diagnostic coding with up to five 'characters' to make up an alphanumeric diagnostic code. The first letter refers to the chapter in which the code is contained and the subsequent two, three or four numbers refer to a related group of diseases, then specific disease within that group.

**4. Non-vaccine serotype pneumococcal carriage in healthy infants in SA following introduction of the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine**

Regarding non-vaccine pneumococcal carriage in healthy infants (more than one answer is correct):

- Pneumococcal carriage precedes pneumococcal disease.
- Patients with invasive pneumococcal disease do not have similar serotypes to those present in the nasopharynx during carriage.
- Some studies done in Africa reported a prevalence of >70% pneumococcal carriage in children <5 years of age before the use of conjugate vaccines.
- Although the introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines caused a decline in the prevalence of vaccine serotypes in children, pneumococcal carriage remains unchanged because of the concomitant increase in non-vaccine serotypes.

**5. Non-communicable disease (NCD) comorbidities in KwaZulu-Natal Province, SA**

Regarding NCD comorbidities (more than one answer is correct):

- Chronic multimorbidity is defined as the co-occurrence of two or more NCDs.
- The prevalence of multimorbidity in low- to middle-income countries is increasing rapidly.
- People living with NCD multimorbidity have a low healthcare utilisation rate.
- A recent study in SA reported a 4% prevalence of multimorbidity among adult populations, with the majority (70%) of those with multimorbidity being women.

**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](http://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](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za) to answer the questions.

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