

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 c 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. Refusal for religious reasons of a blood transfusion for her husband by wife as legal proxy ignored by the doctors – can the wife claim damages?

Regarding refusal of blood transfusion for religious reasons in South Africa (SA) (more than one answer is correct):

- In terms of the common law, when a person dies their legal rights to claim pain and suffering and sentimental damages die with them.
- A deceased person's rights to claim sentimental damages or pain and suffering for violation of their personality rights under the Constitution end when they die.
- The SA Minister of Health has no responsibilities towards the Constitution.
- In order to succeed in a claim under the law of delict, a person must prove that the wrongful negligent or intentional act or omission caused them to suffer damages.

2. Maternal and neonatal outcomes of COVID-19 infection in a high-risk pregnant cohort with and without HIV

Regarding maternal and neonatal outcomes of COVID-19 in high-risk pregnant women (more than one answer is correct):

- Population cohort analysis data from Western Cape Province, SA, demonstrated a doubling of COVID-19 mortality risk in persons living with HIV.
- Risk factors for severe COVID-19 infection are well described, but differ for pregnant women.
- Immunological changes of pregnancy may also predispose pregnant women to severe viral infections, as observed during the 2009 influenza A (H1N1) pandemic.
- There is mounting evidence that pregnant women with COVID-19 infection have higher rates of intensive care unit admission, invasive ventilation and mortality compared with non-pregnant individuals.

3. A natural history of efavirenz drug-induced liver injury (DILI)

Answer true or false:

In SA, three distinct clinicopathological patterns of efavirenz DILI were defined in 2016. One histological pattern, submassive necrosis, was associated with significant morbidity and mortality.

4. Stroke: A retrospective review of the incidence and epidemiology at an SA academic hospital emergency department

Regarding the incidence and epidemiology of stroke (more than one answer is correct):

- Stroke is the second leading cause of mortality globally, resulting in more than six million deaths per year, and is the third leading cause of adult physical disability.
- The incidence of stroke in SA is not increasing.
- In SA, stroke is the second leading cause of death after HIV/AIDS.
- Africa has the highest burden of hypertension worldwide, which is generally considered the strongest risk factor for stroke.

5. Secondary health conditions (SHCs) in people with spinal cord injury (SCI) in SA: Prevalence and associated factors

Regarding SHCs in people with SCI (more than one answer is correct):

- The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 estimates SCI prevalence at 206/100 000.
- The spectrum of SHCs includes pain, respiratory problems, oedema, autonomic dysreflexia, pressure sores, spasms, depression, contractures, and sexual, bowel and bladder problems.
- There is no relationship between the prevalence of SHCs and the length of time individuals have lived with SCI.
- People with complete lesions and tetraplegia have a high risk for multiple SHCs.

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/MPDP/038

