

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. Cochlear implantation (CI) in South Africa (SA) (part 1)

Regarding CI in SA (more than one answer is correct):

- Disabling hearing loss is defined as a hearing loss exceeding 40 dBHL in the better-hearing ear in adults (≥ 15 years) and 30 dBHL in the better-hearing ear in children (0 - 14 years).
- More than half of the world's individuals with hearing loss reside in low- and middle-income countries across developing world regions such as Asia Pacific, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.
- There is no difference in prevalence of hearing loss in children in developing countries compared with children in the developed world.
- The CI system's basic components comprise a surgically implantable receiver-stimulator and electrode, and an externally worn speech processor.

2. The impact of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic on mortality in SA in 2020

Regarding the impact of SARS-CoV-2 on mortality in SA in 2020 (more than one answer is correct):

- Changes in life expectancy is one of the ways in which the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic on mortality in different countries is compared.
- It is generally assumed that COVID-19 mortality rates increase exponentially with age.
- It is correct to assume that the drop in life expectancy will be greater for males than for females.
- The impact of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on life expectancy in females was greater than that for males.

3. Gaucher disease: A cause of massive splenomegaly in a 15-year-old black African male

Answer true or false:

In resource-limited countries, the most common cause of massive splenomegaly is infection such as chronic malaria, visceral leishmaniasis and schistosomiasis.

4. Rationalising empirical antibiotics for bloodstream infections: A retrospective study at an SA district-level hospital

Regarding rationalising empirical antibiotics for bloodstream infections (more than one answer is correct):

- Ageing populations with more comorbidities, improved surveillance pertaining to sepsis, and a growing HIV pandemic all contribute to an increased incidence of sepsis.
- Antibiotic choices are often confounded by lack of knowledge regarding disease burden, local epidemiology and resistance patterns of the organisms involved.
- Standardised antibiotic guidelines tailored to local susceptibility patterns are freely available and up to date.
- Knowledge of the local infectious disease burden and antibiotic resistance patterns can assist with development of strategies, updating of guidelines and subsequent improvement in initial empirical therapy.

5. Underdiagnosis of hypertension and diabetes mellitus in SA

Regarding underdiagnosis of hypertension and diabetes mellitus in SA (more than one answer is correct):

- The 2017 death statistics for SA report that DM was the second most common cause of death in the country (5.7% of deaths), while hypertensive diseases were the sixth leading cause of death (4.5% of deaths).
- The prevalence of diabetes in women and men based on self-reports is higher than the prevalence indicated by glycated haemoglobin testing.
- Men only had a slightly greater prevalence of uncontrolled hypertension (based on blood pressure measurement) than women (women 36.3%, men 38.3%).
- The extent of the underdiagnosis of hypertension in men was almost double that in 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

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/038/206

