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After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

**True (A) or false (B):**

**Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) among adults: Experience at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa**

1. There is a high incidence of EPTB in the elderly age group.
2. The most common sites of EPTB were the pleura, lymph nodes, bacteraemia, meningitis and peritonitis.

**Diagnostic yield of fine needle aspiration biopsy in HIV-infected adults with suspected mycobacterial lymphadenitis**

3. Fine needle aspiration biopsy has been shown to be the diagnostic procedure of choice for superficial lymphadenitis in tuberculosis (TB)-endemic regions.
4. In this study, a diagnostic yield of 80% was achieved, significantly higher in HIV negative than in HIV-positive patients.

**Percutaneous needle core biopsies: The yield in spinal tuberculosis**

5. Spinal cord compression from pus, inflammatory granulation tissue of active disease or kyphosis deformity in the late stage of disease can result in paraplegia.
6. In AIDS, the histological changes caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* can range from the classical caseating granulomas, to a non-specific chronic inflammatory reaction without necrosis.

**Prevalence and incidence of symmetrical symptomatic peripheral neuropathy (SSPN) in patients with multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB**

7. To avoid renal failure in HIV-infected patients with MDR-TB owing to the combined nephrotoxicity of aminoglycosides and tenofovir, stavudine is often used.

**Diabetes mellitus in HIV-infected patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART)**

8. The success of ART in controlling HIV and restoring immunity is tempered by the increasing incidence among people living with HIV of metabolic diseases, such as diabetes mellitus.

**South African guideline for the use of chronic opioid therapy for chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP)**

9. Clinically meaningful improvement is at least a 30% reduction in pain (or  $\geq 2$  points on a 0 - 10 numerical rating scale) and/or a 30% improvement in function.

10. Adverse effects of opioids include nausea/vomiting, constipation sedation and pruritis.

**A broad diagnostic framework to simplify the approach to mental disorders in primary care**

11. The most important goal of a primary level mental health assessment is to reach a definitive diagnosis as set out in an internationally recognised classification system.
12. An underlying medical disorder or a substance use disorder should always be excluded before a diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder is made.

**An update on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)**

13. Children usually outgrow ADHD by adolescence.
14. There is a strong evidence base for the use of methylphenidate in treating ADHD.

**Psychiatry in primary care using the three-stage assessment**

15. The three-stage assessment model is helpful because it requires that all the details of the patient's current circumstances are captured at the time of the first assessment so that a definitive management plan can be devised.

**Outpatient management of adult alcoholism**

16. Screening for alcoholism is a key aspect of all adult assessments.
17. It is safe for women to drink small amounts of alcohol (<1 unit per day) during pregnancy.

**Adapting the psychiatric assessment for primary care**

18. The rules of confidentiality demand that information is obtained only from the patient.

**De-institutionalisation in psychiatry – both sides of the coin**

19. The effect of the closure of large psychiatric hospitals has not been overwhelmingly positive for those suffering from severe mental disorder.
20. It is much cheaper to care for people with severe mental illness in the community than in large institutions.

A maximum number of 5 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there.
2. Go to [www.cpdjournals.co.za](http://www.cpdjournals.co.za) to answer the questions.

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