

Effective in 2014, the CPD programme for SAMJ will be administered by Medical Practice Consulting:  
CPD questionnaires must be completed online at [www.mpconsulting.co.za](http://www.mpconsulting.co.za)

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

**Should HIV be a notifiable disease?**

1. The justification for a notification system is to alert authorities to diseases that require immediate public health intervention, to evaluate changing disease patterns, and to identify communities that require special responses.

**Routine postoperative troponin surveillance to prevent and treat myocardial infarction after non-cardiac surgery**

2. A postoperative troponin leak following non-cardiac surgery is independently associated with 30-day mortality.
3. Approximately a third of patients who have a postoperative troponin leak have a documented perioperative myocardial infarction.
4. Over 65% of patients who have a postoperative myocardial infarction are symptomatic.
5. Routine postoperative electrocardiographic surveillance would be an acceptable substitute for troponin surveillance.

**A survey on the treatment of atrial fibrillation (AF) in SA**

6. AF is the most common cardiac arrhythmia, with a prevalence of 5 - 6% in the 65-year-old population, increasing to 10% in the population aged >80 years.

**Hepatitis B immunity in patients presenting to a paediatric haematology and oncology unit**

7. The prevalence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in patients with haematological malignancies is higher than that in the general population.
8. Despite being vaccinated as part of the South African (SA) Expanded Programme on Immunisation, patients are known to have acquired HBV in the paediatric oncology unit at Steve Biko Academic Hospital, Pretoria.
9. Factors that increase susceptibility to HBV infection and reactivation in paediatric oncology patients include frequent prolonged hospital admissions, severe immune-compromised states, a need for frequent blood product administration, and destruction of mucous membranes following cytotoxic chemotherapy.

**Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in Gauteng on the decline**

10. Acute rheumatic fever is a delayed complication of a pharyngeal infection with a rheumatogenic strain of the group A streptococcus organism, occurring mostly in adulthood.

**Obstetric medicine: Interlinking obstetrics and internal medicine**

11. Non-pregnancy-related infections are the most common cause of maternal mortality in SA.
12. Women of reproductive age with chronic medical problems should be evaluated before conception to ensure optimal management, and minimise maternal and fetal risks in pregnancy.

**Papshop: Not a 'melon'choly Pap smear workshop!**

13. Cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality in sub-Saharan Africa.
14. HPV vaccine is not available in the public health system in SA.

**Pregnancy and cardiac disease**

15. Congenital heart disease is the most common cause of heart disease in pregnant women in SA.
16. A normal electrocardiogram in pregnancy can show ST-segment depression and T-wave inversion.

**Pregnancy and the kidneys**

17. Pre-existing renal disease predisposes to pre-eclampsia.
18. In pregnancy there is decreased reabsorption of glucose and bicarbonate, leading to glycosuria and bicarbonaturia.

**Rheumatic diseases and pregnancy**

19. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome is associated with venous and arterial thrombosis and pregnancy loss.

**Contraception: Everyone's responsibility**

20. Weight gain is the leading cause of discontinuation of use of Implanon NXT.

CPD questions include articles from CME.

The full versions of each article can be found on the SAMJ website (<http://www.samj.org.za>)

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

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

Accreditation number: MDB001/007/01/2014 (Clinical)

