

The CPD programme for *SAMJ* is administered by Medical Practice Consulting. CPD questionnaires must be completed online at www.mpconsulting.co.za.

True (A) or false (B):

SAMJ

The role of appropriate diagnostic testing in acute respiratory tract infections: An antibiotic stewardship strategy to minimise diagnostic uncertainty in primary care

1. Most antibiotics for systemic use in adults and children are prescribed in the community, with acute respiratory tract infections the most common indications.
2. The presence of discoloured sputum is an indicator of bacterial and not viral infection.

Emergence of vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* at a tertiary paediatric hospital in South Africa (SA)

3. Treatment for this resistant organism is limited to the use of linezolid and daptomycin.

Where have all the gun deaths gone?

4. From a peak in 2000 until 2011, there was a 60% decrease in firearm assaults in SA.

HAART in hand: The change in Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) presentation in KwaZulu-Natal

5. In developing countries, antiretroviral therapy has been found to improve KS associated with HIV.
6. In Africa, females with KS associated with HIV present at an earlier age and have more extensive cutaneous tumour involvement.

Clinical findings and genetic screening for copy number variation mutations in a cohort of SA patients with Parkinson's disease (PD)

7. It would appear that the prevalence of PD in black Africans is lower than that reported among Americans.
8. Cognitive impairment and dementia may occur in patients with PD, especially after long disease duration.

Delay and poor diagnosis of Down syndrome (DS) in KwaZulu-Natal (online only)

9. DS is known to be rare among African population groups.
10. Lack of awareness of DS in black African communities is thought to be due to high infant mortality of affected patients, resulting in a low population prevalence of the disorder.

CME

Update on adolescent mental health

11. Approximately half of all mental illness and substance-related problems start at the age of 14 years.
12. Suicide remains the second leading cause of death among young people globally.
13. The prevalence of depression ranges from 4% to 8% in adolescents.
14. Acute stress disorder symptoms last from 3 days to 1 month, while post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms are present for >1 month.
15. Panic disorder comprises recurrent panic attacks that are unexpected, as they do not occur in response to an identifiable situation.

Addressing adolescent alcohol use in SA

16. Alcohol use in SA is characterised by episodic binge drinking.
17. Despite males generally outnumbering females with regard to lifetime, current and binge drinking, in the recent past females have shown significant increases in binge drinking in SA.
18. Given the length of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) screening tool, a shorter adaptation (AUDIT-C) is preferred for use in clinical settings.
19. The use of benzodiazepines among adolescents is supported by a body of empirical research.
20. It is better to recommend moderate drinking than total abstinence for adolescents with drinking problems, as studies have found moderate drinking to be beneficial for their health.

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

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there, in print or online.
2. Go to www.mpconsulting.co.za to answer the questions.

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