

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

Leveraging the Road to Health booklet as a unique patient identifier to monitor the prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme

1. Currently there is no unique patient identification system in the South African (SA) public health sector.

The unmet needs and health priorities of the urban poor: Generating the evidence base for urban community health worker programmes in SA

2. According to the Alma-Ata Declaration, primary healthcare should include health education, maternal and child health services, among other, as well as provide treatment for common diseases.
3. In Africa, most community health worker programmes are vertically and disease orientated, focusing on maternal and child health, tuberculosis, HIV or malaria.

Antibiotic use and resistance: Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions among primary care prescribers in SA

4. It is estimated that 700 000 people die annually as a result of antibiotic resistance, and this figure is set to rise to 10 million by 2050 if no action is taken.
5. The judicious use of antibiotics may delay the emergence of resistant bacteria and possibly facilitate a return of susceptible strains.
6. Patients' expectations of antibiotics are not associated with prescribing behaviours.

Clinical and pathological features of acral melanoma in an SA population: A retrospective study

7. Acral melanoma disproportionately affects skin of colour and carries a poorer prognosis than other melanoma types.
8. The poor prognosis is attributed to late diagnosis and subsequent relatively high Breslow thickness, but also to an intrinsic biological aggressiveness.

Alcohol marketing and adolescent alcohol consumption: Results from the International Alcohol Control study (South Africa)

9. There is limited local research on the association between exposure to alcohol advertisements and alcohol consumption.
10. In SA, rates of alcohol consumption among adolescents are very high.

CME

11. Accidental or traumatic tattoos can result from inoculation into a wound of substances such as asphalt, amalgam, graphite, ink or gun powder.
12. Tattooing is an invasive procedure that permanently inoculates potentially hazardous chemicals into the body.
13. The pigment used in tattooing does not disperse in the upper skin layers.
14. The inks used by professional tattooists vary in purity and may contain substances that have not been formally tested for human use.
15. Henna tattoos should be avoided in small children and in persons with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency, as henna is a potent oxidant of G6PD-deficient cells.
16. Coloured tattoos, especially red tattoos, are >6 times likely to lead to complications than black tattoos.
17. Inoculation of mycobacterium organisms during a tattoo, including tuberculosis, into the skin has been reported.
18. Tattoos are the third most common means of transmission of hepatitis B and are an independent risk factor for the transmission of hepatitis C.
19. Fungal infections occurring after tattooing are rare.
20. Black tattoos with papulonodular lesions may be suspicious of sarcoidosis.

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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