

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

One answer per question is correct.

1. Purposive sampling is:

- a) a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgement when choosing members of the population to participate in their surveys.
- b) a form of probability sampling in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen.
- c) a form of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point but with a fixed, periodic interval.
- d) a form of sampling in which research participants are asked to assist researchers in identifying other potential subjects.

2. A quasi-experimental study aims:

- a) to establish the existence of a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.
- b) to follow a group of people over time and note each new occurrence of the disease.
- c) to evaluate interventions but that do not use randomisation.
- d) to compare one group with the disease or condition under study and a very similar group of people who do not have the disease or condition.

3. Rifampicin mono-resistant tuberculosis (RFM-TB):

- a) is commonly found internationally.
- b) lowered the treatment outcome of TB.
- c) is not commonly associated with resistance to isoniazid.
- d) is not commonly associated with antibiotic-resistant mutated genes.

4. The most common gene mutations associated with drug-resistant TB in Africa include the following, except:

- a) *gyrA*
- b) *inhA*
- c) *katG*
- d) *mmpL3*.

5. Strengthening organisational learning as a core value within health service organisations requires all of the following except:

- a) capacity and willingness of health systems to learn.
- b) enhancing adaptive capacity.
- c) institutionalisation of learning processes at national level.
- d) ability to reflect, learn, plan and act.

6. Learning and resilience in health systems has been linked to the following:

- a) the ability of frontline staff to recognise and respond to everyday challenges
- b) the ability of frontline staff to analyse their environment
- c) the ability of frontline staff to identify issues that cause extended waiting times
- d) all of the above.

7. Which of the following statements is true for diabetes mellitus type 2 (DMT2)?

- a) It is always considered a disease of major significance in world statistics on health.
- b) According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), worldwide, two individuals develop diabetes every 10 seconds or die of diabetes-related conditions.
- c) Globally, diabetes caused 15 million deaths in 2012.
- d) Global reports on diabetes in 2016 estimated that nearly 4 million adults were living with diabetes in 2014.

8. Which of the following statements is true for DMT2 in Namibia?

- a) The incidence of DMT2 is not a major challenge.
- b) DMT2 was one of the determinants associated with absenteeism, leading to low productivity, in most Namibian companies.
- c) The incidence of DMT2 is higher in the Kavango region than Zambezi region.
- d) A health education programme has no effect on levels of knowledge on the meaning of DMT2 and its risk factors.

9. The South African (SA) vaccine registration portal (Electronic Vaccination Data System or EVDS) records:

- a) a health patient record system number
- b) a laboratory number
- c) a hospital number
- d) a SA identification number.

True or false?

10. The mental health of healthcare workers remains overlooked and underprioritised as they find themselves without adequate support.

11. The importance of cultivating the capacity for organisational learning at PHC level is highlighted by COVID-19.

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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