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WORK-RELATED CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

1. Choose one correct statement regarding an exposed worker who is also a smoker and who presents with signs or symptoms of COPD:

- A. His disease cannot be due to his workplace exposures because of his smoking
- B. His disease is presumed to be compensable under the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act
- C. It is likely that the severity of his disease will be greater than if he had one or the other exposure alone
- D. Work contributes a greater risk to the development of COPD than smoking
- E. Smoking cessation interventions will be adequate to prevent progression of disease in this individual.

2. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

The Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of 1993 stipulates that workers exposed to hazardous agents must be placed under a medical surveillance programme.

CODES OF ETHICS IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH -- ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

3. Which one of the following criteria is not normally among the criteria used in an ethical analysis of a moral dilemma in occupational health practice:

- A. Doing good
- B. Avoiding harm
- C. Protection of autonomy and integrity
- D. Cost-efficiency
- E. Equity/justice.

4. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

The community and society are regarded as stakeholders in planning programmes of occupational health services.

WORK-RELATED ASTHMA

5. In an adult presenting with new-onset or worsening asthma, which one of the following clinical activities is least useful in assisting with the diagnosis (choose one):

- A. Work exposure history
- B. Chest radiograph
- C. Spirometry (pre- and post-bronchodilator challenge)
- D. Serial peak expiratory flow monitoring at work and away from work
- E. Immunological test (e.g. skin prick test, specific IgE) to a respiratory sensitiser.

6. The common causes of occupational asthma in South Africa are (choose one):

- A. Lead, mercury and arsenic
- B. Gases such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide
- C. Cereal flours, isocyanates (in spray paint) and natural rubber latex gloves
- D. Asbestos, silica and coal dust
- E. None of the above.

ASSESSMENT OF (DIS)ABILITY IN A PROSPECTIVE COMMERCIAL DIVER WITH A HAND INJURY – A CASE STUDY

7. The most appropriate opinion regarding a patient's fitness for work can be provided by (choose the correct answer):

- A. The patient's own general practitioner
- B. The treating specialist (e.g. orthopaedic surgeon)
- C. An occupational therapist
- D. The patient's supervisor at work
- E. A team led by an occupational medicine practitioner.

8. The best location to assess an ill or injured person's fitness for work is:

- A. A properly equipped medical practice
- B. An occupational therapy practice

- C. In the employee's workplace
- D. A laboratory with standardised work-testing equipment
- E. Under water.

HEALTH EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO HEXAVALENT CHROME (CHROMIUM VI)

11. At occupational levels of Cr(VI) near the exposure limit set by OSHA (5 µg/m³), there is strong evidence of a significant risk of (choose one):

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Stomach cancer
- C. Lower-respiratory tract effects
- D. Occupational asthma.

12. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

Even at occupational levels below the 5 µg/m³ exposure limit set in 2006, there is a high risk of upper respiratory tract effects and a risk of dermal effects from the inhalation of Cr(VI).

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CONCERNS WITH PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE AND BEYOND

13. Notification of a case of pesticide poisoning to the Department of Health is indicated (choose the correct answer):

- A. Only in the case of an organophosphate insecticide poisoning
- B. Only in the case of a poisoning that did not involve occupational exposure
- C. Only in the case of poisoning with a cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticide
- D. In any case of pesticide poisoning
- E. None of the above.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HEALTH CARE WORKERS

14. When preventing TB transmission in the workplace, the first line of control is (choose the correct answer):

- A. Providing personal protective equipment (PPE)
- B. Administrative controls
- C. Engineering controls.

SILICA, SILICOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS – RECOGNISING THE CLINICAL LINK

15. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

There has to be evidence of silicosis on the chest radiograph for pulmonary tuberculosis to be regarded as caused by occupational factors for compensation purposes.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS – WHO IS AUTHORISED TO DO THESE?

16. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

Work in which there is an obligatory use of respirators does not require a legally specified certificate of fitness.

17. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

A postgraduate qualification in occupational health is required before signing a certificate of fitness for hazardous biological agents.

FITNESS TO WORK – WHAT THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER NEEDS TO KNOW

18. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

A general practitioner is not legally allowed to adjudicate on fitness to work for any occupations if he/she does not have additional qualifications.

19. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

Certification of fitness to work requires a knowledge of the minimum medical standards of fitness for the applicable occupation.

CLINICAL SCREENING AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE FOR ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS OF MANGANESE EXPOSURE

20. True (A) or false (B) – fill in only block A or B:

An individual's blood manganese level is useful for the diagnosis of manganism.