

### HKMJ August 2023 CME/CPD for Fellows and non-Fellows

The *Hong Kong Medical Journal* has introduced CME/CPD for Fellows of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (HKAM), and registrants of the MCHK CME Programme under the HKAM or the Hong Kong Medical Association can also participate. It is based on published articles in the Journal, and the Editorial Board aims at selecting topics of more general interest to a wide range of specialties. For HKAM Fellows, decision of whether any of the selected article(s) is/are appropriate for CME/CPD exercise rests with the CME/CPD committee of their representative Colleges. Answer sheets sent by Fellows of College(s) that do not assign CME/CPD points will not be processed.

The amount of CME/CPD points awarded (for specialist CME/CPD) to each of the articles by the specific Colleges is indicated at the bottom of this page. Fellows of the specific Colleges can either participate by returning the answer sheet to the quizzes by mail/fax to the Academy or doing the quizzes online at eHKAM LMS (<https://lms.hkam.org.hk>). If Fellows choose to do a quiz online, their answer sheet for the same quiz sent to the Academy by mail/fax will not be processed.

For the MCHK CME Programme, one CME point has been accredited per article by the Academy. Registrants of the MCHK CME Programme must mail or fax the completed answer sheet to their respective Administrator. **Registrants of the Academy must return the answer sheet to the Academy, similarly registrants of the Medical Association must return it to the Association.** The Academy and the Association, who are both appointed as Administrators for the MCHK Programme, will not be responsible for re-directing answer sheets sent to the wrong Administrator by mistake to each other.

#### Instructions:

1. Fill in the personal particulars in the answer sheet.
2. Shade the correct answer square for each question.
3. Mail or fax the Answer Sheet to the Academy or the Medical Association by **30 September 2023**.

Category	Answer sheet to be mailed/faxed to:
Academy Fellows; <i>OR</i> Registrants for the MCHK CME Programme <b><u>under the Academy</u></b>	Ref: CMECPD Hong Kong Academy of Medicine, 10/F, 99 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen, Hong Kong; fax: (852) 2505 5577
Registrants for the MCHK/HKMA CME Programme <b><u>under the Medical Association</u></b>	The Hong Kong Medical Association Duke of Windsor Social Service Bldg., 5/F, 15 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong; fax: (852) 2865 0943

#### College CME/CPD Points (as of 12 September 2023):

College	CME points I	Passing Mark I	CME points II	Passing Mark II
Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists	1 (Non-Ana)	50%	1 (Non-Ana)	50%
Hong Kong College of Community Medicine	1 (Self Study)	50%	1 (Self Study)	50%
College of Dental Surgeons of Hong Kong	1 (Self Study)	50%	1 (Self Study)	50%
Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine	1 (Self Study)	50%	1 (Self Study)	50%
Hong Kong College of Family Physicians	1 (Cat.5.01)	50%	1 (Cat.5.01)	50%
Hong Kong College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Pending		Pending	
College of Ophthalmologists of Hong Kong	0.5 (Self Study)	50%	0.5 (Self Study)	50%
Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons	1 (PP-Cat B)	80%	1 (PP-Cat B)	80%
Hong Kong College of Otorhinolaryngologists	1 (Cat.1.2)	80%	1 (Cat.1.2)	80%
Hong Kong College of Paediatricians	1 (Active Cat.D)	50%	1 (Active Cat.D)	50%
Hong Kong College of Pathologists	1 (Self Study)	60%	1 (Self Study)	60%
Hong Kong College of Physicians	1 (Active)	0%	1 (Active)	0%
Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists	1 (Self Study)	80%	1 (Self Study)	80%
Hong Kong College of Radiologists	1 (Self Study)	50%	1 (Self Study)	50%
College of Surgeons of Hong Kong	1 (Self Study)	0%	1 (Self Study)	0%

**CME Points for MCHK CME Programme: 1 CME point per article**

## Answer Sheet – Hong Kong Medical Journal August 2023 Issue

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Hong Kong Academy of Medicine</b>	<b>Hong Kong Medical Association</b>
For Academy Fellows: College: _____ Fellowship No: _____	HKMA Membership or CME No.: _____ HKID No: ____ - ____ X X (X) Contact Telephone No.: _____
For MCHK CME Registrants: MCHK Reg. No.: _____	Signature: _____

<b>I. Awareness, perceptions, and acceptance of human papillomavirus vaccination among parents in Hong Kong</b>	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
A. Are the following statement(s) regarding the parental awareness of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination true or false?		
1. Despite the awareness of HPV vaccination among parents of girls being around 90% in Hong Kong, only <20% of girls were vaccinated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Girls-only HPV vaccination had a higher likelihood of eliminating HPV-related diseases when compared with gender-neutral vaccination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Only about two-thirds of the Hong Kong parents of boys were aware of the eligibility of boys for HPV vaccination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cervical cancer is the only cancer which is indicated for HPV vaccination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme (CIP) incorporates HPV vaccination for girls only.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Are the following statement(s) concerning the parental acceptance of HPV vaccination in Hong Kong true or false?		
1. The overall acceptance rate for HPV vaccines was similar to that of CIP vaccines among children in Hong Kong.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The two most common factors affecting the parental acceptance of HPV vaccine in Hong Kong were the safety of the vaccine and the appropriate age for vaccination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. HPV vaccine uptake rate among boys was slightly lower than that among girls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Provision of free HPV vaccine and incorporating it into the CIP can further increase the parental acceptance of HPV vaccination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The main parental reason for their children to have HPV vaccination was cancer prevention.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>II. Risk factors for postpartum haemorrhage in twin pregnancies and haemorrhage severity</b>	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
A. Are the following statement(s) regarding postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) true or false?		
1. PPH is commonly categorised as minor when blood loss is 500-1000 mL and major when blood loss >1000 mL.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The most common causes of PPH included uterine atony, placenta praevia or accreta, and uterine rupture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The management protocol for PPH usually begins with the use of intrauterine balloon tamponade or surgical compression sutures followed by various oxytocic medications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Oxytocin, administered either as bolus injection or infusion, ergometrine, and carboprost are commonly used drugs for the management of PPH.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. In-vitro fertilisation has been ascribed as a risk factor for PPH in both singleton and twin pregnancies because such assisted reproductive techniques may alter the normal formation of the maternal-fetal interface during early stages of embryo implantation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Are the following statement(s) concerning PPH in twin pregnancies true or false?		
1. Twin pregnancy is considered a risk factor for PPH due to the substantial distension of the uterus leading to higher rates of uterine atony.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Uterine atony caused over 75% of PPH cases in twin pregnancies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The incidence of major PPH was higher in twin pregnancies compared to singletons, but that of minor PPH is similar between the two groups.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. PPH in twin pregnancies associated with uterine atony was more likely to be major in nature when compared to placenta praevia, which often resulted in minor PPH.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Antepartum haemorrhage, placenta praevia, and placenta abruption were risk factors for major PPH (>1000 mL) in twin pregnancies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>