

HKMJ October 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 November 2023**.

Category	Answer sheet to be mailed/faxed to:
Academy Fellows; <i>OR</i> Registrants for the MCHK CME Programme <u>under the Academy</u>	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 <u>under the Medical Association</u>	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 19 October 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	0.5 (Self Study)	50%	0.5 (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	1 (Non-O&G)	0%	1 (Non-O&G)	0%
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)	50%	1 (Cat.1.2)	50%
Hong Kong College of Paediatricians	1 (Active Cat.D)	50%	1 (Active Cat.E)	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 October 2023 Issue

Name: _____

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

	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
I. Twenty-eight-day mortality among patients with severe or critical COVID-19 in Hong Kong during the early stages of the pandemic		
A. Are the following statement(s) regarding coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) true or false?		
1. Diagnosis of COVID-19 can be confirmed by detection of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) DNA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. A high cycle threshold value represents a high viral load.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. SARS-CoV-2 immunoglobulin M assays are widely utilised for serology testing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Throat saliva is not accepted as a respiratory specimen for the diagnosis of COVID-19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Type 1 interferon is not important in the immune response against SARS-CoV-2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Are the following statement(s) concerning risk factors of 28-day mortality among patients with severe or critical COVID-19 in Hong Kong during 2020 true or false?		
1. The Hong Kong cohort has a lower mortality rate when compared with the American, Italian and Chinese cohorts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Older age was commonly identified as risk factor for COVID-19 mortality across studies in 2020.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Lopinavir-ritonavir is a protease inhibitor for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus infection.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Patients with history of stroke could mount a stronger inflammatory response to COVID-19.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Post-mortem studies in China showed direct invasion of kidneys by SARS-CoV-2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
II. Risks and impacts of thromboembolism in patients with pancreatic cancer		
A. Are the following statement(s) regarding the incidence and risk factors for thromboembolism in pancreatic cancer patients true or false?		
1. Chinese individuals tend to have higher risk of thromboembolism in pancreatic cancer patients compared to Western populations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Genetic and lifestyle differences can explain the variations in the incidence of thromboembolism in pancreatic cancer patients between Chinese and Western populations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Patients with pancreatic head cancer have a higher risk of thromboembolism compared to pancreatic tail cancer patients.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Patients with localised pancreatic cancer have a higher risk of developing thromboembolism compared to those with metastatic pancreatic cancer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. An elevated carbohydrate antigen 19-9 level is a significant risk factor for developing thromboembolism in pancreatic cancer patients.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Are the following statement(s) concerning survival of pancreatic cancer patients with thromboembolism true or false?		
1. Thromboembolism can adversely impact the overall survival of Chinese pancreatic cancer patients.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Anticoagulation should be offered to all pancreatic cancer patients with thromboembolism as it improves overall survival.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Direct oral anticoagulants have been shown to be non-inferior to low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) in the treatment of cancer-associated venous thromboembolism.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Long-term administration of LMWH in patients with thromboembolism is not preferred, as patients reported lower quality of life after prolonged injection.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Anticoagulation should be avoided in patients approaching end-of-life with poor World Health Organization performance status to minimise their medication intake.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>