

HKMJ February 2024 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 **31 March 2024**.

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 9 March 2024):

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	Pending		Pending	
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)	50%	1 (Cat.1.2)	50%
Hong Kong College of Paediatricians	1 (Active Cat.E)	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 February 2024 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. Non-vitamin K oral anticoagulants versus warfarin for the treatment of left ventricular thrombus		
A. Are the following statement(s) regarding anticoagulation management of left ventricular thrombus (LVT) true or false?		
1. Non-vitamin K oral anticoagulants (NOACs) had a lower risk of net adverse clinical events than warfarin.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. NOACs had a much lower risk of intracranial haemorrhage than warfarin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. There was no significant difference between NOACs and warfarin in terms of LVT resolution.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. There was a higher propensity of cerebrovascular events such as stroke when anticoagulation has been discontinued by 1 year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. There was a significantly higher risk of overt bleeding (Bleeding Academic Research Consortium class ≥ 2) for continuation of anticoagulation for >1 year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Are the following statement(s) concerning baseline characteristics of LVT patients true or false?		
1. The average sizes of LVT were >1 cm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Ischaemic cardiomyopathy was commonly associated with LVT formation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The baseline left ventricular ejection fractions were usually >50%.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Male was more prevalent to have LVT than female.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. LVT was commonly associated with dilated cardiomyopathy.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
II. COVID-19 vaccination and transmission patterns among pregnant and postnatal women during the fifth wave of COVID-19 in a tertiary hospital in Hong Kong	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
A. Are the following statement(s) regarding the vaccination patterns of pregnant and postnatal women during the fifth wave of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) true or false?		
1. Over 80% of pregnant and postnatal women had received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Among women who had received the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine, around 67% of them were overdue for their third dose.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The lowest vaccination rate was observed in women of 30 to 39 years of age.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Chinese women had a higher vaccination rate than Caucasian women.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. A surge in vaccination was observed during the fifth wave of COVID-19.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Are the following statement(s) concerning COVID-19 infection among pregnant and postnatal women during the fifth wave of COVID-19 true or false?		
1. COVID-19 infection was reported in 11% of all women in the cohort.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The infection rate was 20 times higher in women without any or incomplete vaccination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Women aged 20 to 29 years had the highest infection rate.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mild vertical transmission from mother to neonate was commonly diagnosed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. The birth weight of babies was significantly lower in women with COVID-19 infection.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>