

## CPD questionnaire • March/April

### Management of erectile dysfunction

1. Which of the following is considered a first-line pharmacotherapeutic agent for erectile dysfunction (ED)?

- a Intracavernosal injection of Alprostadil
- b Penile prosthesis implantation
- c Oral phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitors (PDE5Is)
- d Testosterone-replacement therapy, regardless of hormone levels

2. Several health conditions are associated with an increased risk of erectile dysfunction. Which of the following is highlighted as sharing common risk factors and underlying pathophysiological mechanisms with ED?

- a Osteoporosis
- b Cardiovascular disease (CVD)
- c Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- d Glaucoma

3. What is the primary mechanism of action of PDE5 inhibitors in the treatment of ED?

- a Increasing testosterone production
- b Relaxing the smooth muscle in the prostate gland
- c Preventing the degradation of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) in the corpus cavernosum
- d Stimulating the release of nitric oxide from nerve terminals

4. What potential impact of COVID-19 infection on erectile function has been identified?

- a Increased libido due to reduced social interaction
- b Elevated testosterone levels promoting heightened sexual drive
- c Presence of SARS-CoV-2 in the vascular endothelial cells of the penis
- d Decreased risk of endothelial dysfunction

### Investigating the role of knowledge management in the pharmaceutical sector: a systematic review

5. Which of the following is NOT the consequences of inadequate knowledge management strategies highlighted in the problem statement?

- a Poor regulatory compliance
- b Patient safety concerns
- c High turnover of pharmacists in hospitals
- d Medication errors
- e Supply chain disruptions

6. What best describes the concept of “Ba”?

- a It is a type of tacit knowledge
- b It is a type of explicit knowledge
- c It exists in mental form only
- d It is the same as the SECI model
- e It is a shared platform for knowledge creation and sharing

7. The facilitators and barriers of knowledge management can be classified into:

- a Individual, hospital-based, technological
- b Individual, technological, organisational
- c Hospital-based, individual, organisational
- d Hospital-based, community-based, individual
- e Hospital-based, community-based, technological

8. The outcomes of interest in this study include the following EXCEPT:

- a Knowledge retention
- b Absorptive capacity
- c Knowledge sharing
- d Innovation
- e Competitive advantage

### Clearing the air: methods and challenges of smoking and vaping cessation

9. According to the text, which of the following is a reason commonly cited by users for purchasing and using electronic cigarettes?

- a Increasing social acceptance compared to traditional smoking
- b Alleviating withdrawal symptoms from traditional cigarettes
- c Being a less addictive alternative to traditional smoking
- d Having a wider availability than traditional cigarettes

10. What is the primary drug in tobacco products that produces dependence in smokers, according to the text?

- a Tar
- b Carbon monoxide
- c Nicotine
- d Dopamine

11. What was the severe pulmonary illness officially recognised in 2019 as being linked to the use of e-cigarettes or vaping products?

- a COPD
- b Asthma
- c EVALI
- d Tuberculosis

12. According to the text, what is a key distinction between smoking conventional cigarettes and vaping?

- a Both deliver the same amount of nicotine
- b Both involve the ignition of a substance
- c The form of inhalation—smoke versus vapour
- d Both have been studied extensively for long-term health effects

**13. What effect can even a few minutes of vaping have on the lungs, according to the text?**

- a It can immediately improve lung function
- b It has no immediate impact on lung health
- c It can cause changes in how the lung functions and exacerbate inflammation
- d It significantly reduces the risk of respiratory symptoms

**14. In 2019, EVALI was officially linked to the use of e-cigarettes or vaping products and was associated with which substance?**

- a Nicotine
- b Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
- c Cannabidiol (CBD)
- d Vitamin E acetate (VEA)

#### Overview and management of colds and flu

**15. What is the primary cause of the common cold?**

- a Influenza virus
- b Rhinovirus, coronavirus, or adenovirus
- c Bacterial infections
- d Fungal infections

**16. Which of the following interventions is most effective in preventing the common cold?**

- a Vitamin C supplements
- b Zinc supplements
- c Handwashing and physical interventions
- d Echinacea supplements

**17. What is the recommended treatment for influenza to reduce the duration of symptoms?**

- a Antibiotics
- b Over-the-counter pain relievers
- c Neuraminidase inhibitors (e.g. oseltamivir)
- d Corticosteroids

**18. Which group of individuals requires priority vaccination against influenza?**

- a Healthy adults aged 18-40
- b Pregnant women, immunocompromised individuals, and those with chronic conditions
- c Children under two years without chronic conditions
- d Individuals with mild allergies

**19. What is the primary reason antibiotics should not be used to treat colds and flu?**

- a They are ineffective against viral infections
- b They can cause allergic reactions
- c They are too expensive
- d They are only available by prescription

The answers for these CPD questions will be in the upcoming issue of the SAPJ.  
This activity can contribute towards your CPD compliance.

### CPD answers • January/February 2025

1. b   2. c   3. a   4. c   5. d   6. a   7. d   8. a   9. c   10. b   11. a   12. b  
13. c   14. a   15. b   16. a