More than one answer may be correct.

1. What is the life-time prevalence rate in South Africa?
   1. 23.8%,
   2. 9.5%,
   3. 5-10%,
   4. 6.2%,
   5. None of the above.
2. Due to the typical age of onset of MDD this effects a person’s work cycle:
   1. Pre-occupation cycle,
   2. Early work cycle,
   3. Mid work cycle,
   4. End of work cycle,
   5. Throughout the work cycle.
3. Literature reports that clients suffering from MDD often wish to delay to RTW because:
   1. They wish to be socially isolated,
   2. Self-pity,
   3. To avoid conflict,
   4. Stigma from colleagues,
   5. Fear of the unknown.
4. Medical aids typically pay for which of the following options for clients suffering from MDD?
   1. 3 week hospital admission and 3 months extended sick leave,
   2. 21 days hospital admission,
   3. 3 weeks hospital admission and 2weeks extended sick leave,
   4. 21 days hospital admission only,
   5. 3 weeks and 36 days sick leave over three years.
5. The aim of this study was to explore the lived perceptions and experiences of RTW of clients with MDD:
   1. At discharge from hospital,
   2. On RTW,
   3. During an extended sick leave period,
   4. At the end of the inpatient vocational rehabilitation programme,
   5. On readmission.
6. Most of the eight participants
   1. Were aged between 25 and 39,
   2. Were mostly males,
   3. Were mostly married,
   4. Had post-secondary school education,
   5. Did not really need to work.
7. The extended sick leave of the participants in this study was:
   1. Recommended by the occupational therapist,
   2. Requested by the participants,
   3. Negotiated with the participants line-manger,
   4. Prescribed by the psychiatrist,
   5. Requested by the family.
8. The participants reported that the extended sick leave was:
   1. Essential to their recovery,
   2. Troubling and distressing,
   3. Gave them time to think and plan their RTW,
   4. Cause financial worries,
   5. Allowed them to continue with their rehabilitation.
9. Ruminations described by the study participants:
   1. Is consistent with international studies,
   2. Has only been reported in south African studies,
   3. Is related to job security,
   4. Is characteristic of work burnout,
   5. Added to their self-doubt about their work competence.
10. “Personal stigma’ is:
    1. Only evident in MDD,
    2. Line managers and colleagues see MDD as a personal weakness in the participant rather than an illness,
    3. Family members view MDD as a personal weakness,
    4. Participants view MDD as a personal weakness,
    5. Is closely associated with rumination.