CME Credit Quiz

In association with Dalhousie University



This test offers the opportunity to assess your knowledge and retention of the information presented in the articles in this issue. Physicians who complete the quiz will receive a statement from Dalhousie University, Continuing Medical Education indicating their participation and their score.

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Where applicable, physicians may report their participation in this CME activity to the appropriate professional and health organizations.

Each quiz may be submitted only once for consideration and must be submitted within six months after the date of issue.

Correct answers will be published in the journal six months after the quiz appears.

SELECT THE BEST ANSWER(S) FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING

- 1. Obstructive sleep apnea (OBS) can be most commonly found in what percentage of preschool children?
- a) 1% 3%
- b) 5% 7%
- c) 8% 9%
- d) 10%
- 2. Which of the following put children at increased risk of OSA?
- a) Those in the African-American population
- b) Those with cranial-facial abnormalities
- c) Those with neuromuscular disorders
- d) b & c above
- e) All of the above
- 3. Which of the following represent other clinical signs of OSA?
- a) Snoring
- b) Gasping during sleep
- c) Frequent awakening
- d) Excessive nocturnal diaphoresis
- e) All of the above

(Obstructive Sleep Apnea; page 75)

- 4. Which of the following is not a neurogenetic symptom of hypoglycemia?
- a) Palpations
- b) Diaphoresis
- c) Confusion
- e) Tremulousness
- d) Tingling

- 5. Which of the following are neurogly-copenic symptoms of hypoglycemia?
- a) Decrease concentration
- b) Drowsiness
- c) Visual changes
- d) Speaking difficulties
- e) All of the above
- 6. There are three oral hypoglycemic agents which, when used alone, have not been associated with significant hypoglycemia. Which of the following is not one of these agents?
- a) Metformin
- b) Glyburide
- c) Acarbose
- d) Thiazolidenediones
- 7. Which of the following factors can increase the risk of hypoglycemia?
- a) Advanced age
- b) Adrenal insufficiency
- c) Lack of exercise
- d) Alcohol consumption
- e) All of the above
- 8. Drugs which may increase hypoglycemia include:
- a) Warfarin
- b) Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
- c) Beta blockers
- d) b & c above
- e) All of the above

(Hypoglycemia and Diabetes; page 81)

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- 9. By the age of 85 and beyond what percentage of us will be suffering from dementia?
- a) 33%
- b) 40%
- c) 45%
- d) 50%
- 10. Which of the following should be assessed and reasseassed in Alzheimer's disease?
- a) Cognition
- b) Balance
- c) Self-care
- d) a & c above
- e) a & b above
- 10. According to the author, the cholinesterase inhibitors should be tried in all patients with Alzheimer's disease. With some certainty they provide what kind of relief?
- a) Symptomatic relief
- b) Modify the course of the disease
- c) Provide long-term benefits
- 11. The best cholinesterase inhibitor is chosen on what grounds?
- a) Pharmacologic effect
- b) Dosing interval
- c) Side effects
- d) b & c above
- e) All of the above

(Dementia; page 92)

- 12. What percentage of ankle injuries are sprains of the lateral ligament complex?
- a) 25%
- b) 45%
- c) 60%
- d) 75%
- e) 90%

- 13. Which of the following tests the achilles tendon?
- a) Anterior Drawer Test
- b) External Rotation Test
- c) Squeeze Test
- d) Thompson Test
- 14. Which of the following is not part of the initial management of a grade I and II ankle sprain?
- a) Rest
- b) Ice
- c) Compression
- d) Heat
- e) Elevation
- 15. It is estimated that what percentage of patients with inversion ankle sprains go on to experience chronic ankle instability?
- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 15%
- d) 20%
- e) 25%
- 16. Which of the following radiological techniques would give the best information regarding soft tissue injury?
 - a) Computed Tomography
 - b) Bone Scans
 - c) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 - d) Arthroscopy

(Ankle Pain; page 99)