JAOA **CME quiz**

The purpose of this quiz is to provide a convenient means of self-assessment of your reading of the scientific content of this issue of JAOA. Enter your answers to the questions in the spaces provided so that you can easily check them with the answers that will be published next month.

To apply for CME credit, transfer your answers to the mail-in card on page **1131** and return it to the CME office. So that you may complete this self-assessment in privacy, use only your member number to apply for CME credit. The CME office will record only the fact that you have completed the self-assessment test. Any grading will be done by the Editorial Department only for the purpose of planning areas of study which may be helpful to cover in future issues of JAOA.

1. The combined use of transurethral resection of the prostate and neodymium: YAG laser photocoagulation can
   _____(a) reduce postoperative bleeding.
   _____(b) reduce volume and frequency of bladder irrigation.
   _____(c) promote early removal of indwelling urethral catheter.
   _____(d) shorten postoperative stay.
   _____(e) all of the above.

2. The neodymium:YAG laser
   _____(a) is utilized for bladder and urethral neoplasms and lesions of the external genitalia.

t.i.d.

E-Mycin® 333 mg tablets
(erythromycin base)

■ **Flexible Dosage Schedule:** E-MYCIN 333 mg tablets can be prescribed tid (one tablet q8h) without regard to meals.

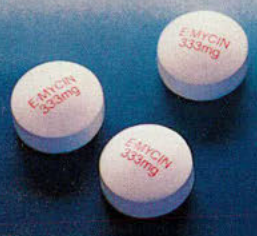
■ **High Plasma Levels:** E-MYCIN 333 mg tablets provide excellent bioavailability, rapidly achieving high serum and tissue concentrations.

■ **Exceptional Economy:** E-MYCIN 333 mg tablets deliver all the benefits of erythromycin therapy at less cost than the other leading brands of erythromycin.[1]

E-MYCIN 333 mg tablets are indicated for the treatment of infections due to susceptible organisms. The most frequent side effects of erythromycin preparations are gastrointestinal, such as abdominal cramping and discomfort.

See the adjacent page for brief summary of prescribing information.

Reference
1. *Hospital Formulary Pricing Guide*, August 1986.



Upjohn

_____(b) can penetrate to a depth of 3 to 5 mm.
_____(c) is a good cutting tool.
_____(d) is characterized by (a) and (b) of the above.
_____(e) is characterized by all of the above.

3. The recommended starting medical treatment for an elevated cholesterol with normal triglyceride levels consists of
_____(a) cholestyramine.
_____(b) nicotinic acid.
_____(c) gemfibrozil.
_____(d) (a) or (c) of the above.
_____(e) (a) or (b) of the above.

4. The recommended starting medical therapy for combined elevation of the cholesterol and the triglyceride levels is
_____(a) cholestyramine.
_____(b) nicotinic acid.
_____(c) gemfibrozil.
_____(d) (b) or (c) of the above.
_____(e) (a) or (b) of the above.

5. High risk factors for the occurrence of melanoma in children are
_____(a) congenital melanoma.
_____(b) giant hairy nevi.
_____(c) xeroderma pigmentosum.
_____(d) family history of melanoma.
_____(e) all of the above.

6. Changes in moles that should arouse suspicion are
_____(a) increase in size.
_____(b) bleeding and itchiness.
_____(c) ulceration.
_____(d) (a) and (b).
_____(e) (a), (b), and (c).

7. A woman with the following findings is NOT a candidate for laser vaporization.
_____(a) Transformation zone visualized.
_____(b) Upper limits of lesions visualized.
_____(c) Endocervical curettings with dysplasia.
_____(d) CIN 3 on Papanicolaou smear and biopsy.

8. In the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, vaporization of the entire transformation zone should be done
   _____(a) to a depth of 5 to 7 mm.
   _____(b) to a depth of 1 to 2 mm.
   _____(c) with a 10 mm lateral margin.
   _____(d) with a 7 mm lateral margin.

9. Color flow images are displayed either as red or blue. This is assigned by
   _____(a) the velocity of flow.
   _____(b) the frequency of Doppler shift.
   _____(c) flow toward or away from the transducer.
   _____(d) change in amplitude.

10. Color Doppler imaging has been effective in the diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis. Diagnosis is made by
   _____(a) lack of color flow.
   _____(b) intralumenal echoes.
   _____(c) noncompressibility of the vein.
   _____(d) all of the above.