

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 application form and answer sheet on page 421 and mail 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 most accurate way of determining the presence or degree of pelvic obliquity (or both) is by which of the following?

- _____ (a) General postural observation.
- _____ (b) Gait analysis.
- _____ (c) Indirect method palpation.
- _____ (d) Direct method palpation.
- _____ (e) Radiographic evaluation.

2. Dott and coworkers found that the iliac crest heights are an accurate means of predicting sacral base levelness in mild to moderate ($\leq 3/8$ inch) cases of pelvic obliquity.

- _____ (a) True.
- _____ (b) False.

3. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are predominantly metabolized in which one of the following organs?

- _____ (a) Lung.
- _____ (b) Kidney.
- _____ (c) Liver.
- _____ (d) Spleen.
- _____ (e) None of the above.

4. The elderly are more at risk for NSAID-induced gastrointestinal, renal, and hepatic toxicity.

- _____ (a) True.
- _____ (b) False.

5. Most NSAID-induced side effects occur only after many months of use.

- _____ (a) True.
- _____ (b) False.

6. Howell-Jolly bodies are an indicator of which of the following?

- _____ (a) Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- _____ (b) Hypersplenism.
- _____ (c) Hyposplenism.
- _____ (d) β -Thalassemia.

7. The presence of Howell-Jolly bodies on peripheral blood

smear in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is important for all the following reasons *except*:

- _____ (a) Patients with hyposplenism are at risk for overwhelming sepsis from encapsulated organisms.
- _____ (b) Pneumococcal vaccine may provide effective immunization for patients with SLE.
- _____ (c) It indicates another risk for treatment with immunosuppressive agents.
- _____ (d) It diagnoses hemolysis in patients with SLE.