## 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*. Circle your answers to the questions 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 437 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. A woman found to have which of the following findings on a screening mammogram is most likely to have a nonpalpable malignancy?
  - (a) Microcalcification with multicentricity.
  - (b) Microcalcification without a dominant mass.
  - (c) Microcalcification with a dominant mass.
- 2. Microcalcifications on a mammogram, with or without a dominant mass, are likely to represent a malignancy.
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False.
- 3. Which of the following is the drug of choice for the treatment of eustrongy-lidiasis?
  - (a) Albendazole.
  - (b) Pyrantel pamoate.
  - (c) Thiabendazole.
  - (d) Ivermectin.
  - (e) None of the above.
- 4. Eustrongylidiasis should be included in the differential diagnosis of which of the following?
  - (a) Acute appendicitis.
  - (b) Acute renal failure.
  - (c) Septic thrombophlebitis.
  - (d) Erythropoietic porphyria.
  - (e) All the above.

- 5. What percentage of patients with chest pain resulting from an acute myocardial infarction will have a reproducible component to their pain?
  - (a) 1.5%.
  - (b) 4%.
- (c) 15%.
- (d) 26%.
- (e) None of the above.
- 6. Offering children a choice of which part of a necessary physical examination they would like is frequently helpful.
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False.
- 7. Choice of words alone may serve to increase or decrease patient cooperation.
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False.
- 8. Metaplastic breast carcinoma has also been classified as which of the following?
  - (a) Spindle cell carcinomas.
  - (b) Low-grade adenosquamous carcinomas.
  - (c) Pseudosarcomatous metaplastic lesions.
  - (d) None of the above.
  - (e) All the above.

- 9. Metaplastic breast carcinoma accounts for approximately 2% of all breast carcinomas.
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False.
- 10. Levonorgestrel (Norplant) contraceptive rods can be localized by using plain film radiography.
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False.
- 11. Hypothyroidism can affect which of the following?
  - (a) Skeletal muscle.
  - (b) Peripheral nerves.
  - (c) Mental functioning.
  - (d) Reflex changes.
  - (e) All the above.
- 12. Phosphorus 31–nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy can identify the spectral peaks for each of the three phosphorus atoms of the adenosine triphosphate (ATP) molecule.
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False.
- 13. With reference to non–0 group 1 *Vibrio cholerae*, all the following are true *except*:
  - (a) Infection is acquired by eating raw shellfish and by exposure of a wound to infected water.
  - (b) Non–0 group 1 *Vibrio cholerae* organisms cause gastroenteritis, primary septicemia, and soft tissue infections.
  - (c) The drug of choice is metronidazole.
  - (d) The microbiology laboratory must be notified when this organism is suspected so that specialized culture medium is used.
- 14. Patients who have primary septicemia and extragastrointestinal infections caused by non–0 group 1 *Vibrio cholerae* often have underlying chronic disease such as which of the following?
  - (a) Peptic ulcer disease.
  - (b) Pancreatitis.
  - (c) Diverticulitis.
  - (d) Cirrhosis or a malignancy.