CME POST-TEST
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EXPIRATION DATE: JULY 2023

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DIABETES IN CHILDREN

1. **Which statement is correct about diabetes in children?**
   a. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes in children has increased in the United States but not worldwide.
   b. Only 10% of childhood diabetes cases are type 2.
   c. Most children with type 2 diabetes are boys.
   d. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes in children has risen 4.8% over the past decade.

2. **The ADA risk factors for the development of childhood diabetes include**
   a. a family history of type 2 diabetes only in first-degree relatives.
   b. maternal history of diabetes or gestational diabetes during the child's gestation.
   c. a family history of hypertension.
   d. maternal history of perinatal substance abuse.

3. **Which of the following is a dermatologic finding on physical examination that should raise suspicion of childhood diabetes?**
   a. tinea versicolor
   b. candidiasis
   c. pityriasis rosea
   d. acanthosis nigricans

4. **Which three drugs are available for managing type 2 diabetes in children?**
   a. metformin, insulin, and liraglutide
   b. metformin, insulin, and dulaglutide
   c. metformin, insulin, and empagliflozin
   d. metformin, insulin, and glipizide

5. **What is the recommended treatment for children diagnosed with type 2 diabetes?**
   a. Patients who are asymptomatic, are older than age 10 years, and have an initial A1C of less than 8.5% should be advised to lose weight and be evaluated again in 6 months.
   b. Patients who are asymptomatic, are older than age 10 years, and have an initial A1C of less than 8.5% should be started on metformin monotherapy.
   c. Patients who are symptomatic, have an initial A1C of 8.5% or greater, or have a random venous or plasma blood glucose greater than 250 mg/dL should be started on metformin monotherapy.
   d. Patients who are symptomatic and have an initial A1C of 10.5% or greater, or have a random venous or plasma blood glucose greater than 350 mg/dL should be started on insulin and metformin.

DIVERTICULITIS

6. **Which finding helps clinicians distinguish between complicated and uncomplicated acute diverticulitis?**
   a. left lower quadrant abdominal pain
   b. fever
   c. presence of an abscess
   d. diarrhea

7. **What percentage of patients over age 60 years is estimated to have diverticular disease?**
   a. 40%
   b. 50%
   c. 60%
   d. 70%

8. **What percentage of cases of acute diverticulitis are uncomplicated?**
   a. 55%
   b. 65%
   c. 75%
   d. 85%

9. **Which laboratory test should be ordered to rule out a colovesical fistula?**
   a. urinalysis
   b. CBC count
   c. metabolic panel
   d. stool studies

10. **Which laboratory test may help distinguish uncomplicated from complicated acute diverticulitis?**
    a. CBC count
    b. CRP
    c. metabolic panel
    d. serum amylase