



CME POST-TEST

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: OCTOBER 2023

Earn Category I CME Credit by reading both CME articles in this issue, reviewing the post-test, then taking the online test at <http://cme.aapa.org>. Successful completion is defined as a cumulative score of at least 70% correct. This material has been reviewed and is approved for 1 hour of clinical Category I (Preapproved) CME credit by the AAPA.

HEPATITIS C SCREENING

1. **Screening guidelines for hepatitis C include**
 - a. screening for patients born at high risk and those born between 1945 and 1965.
 - b. screening all patients ages 18 to 79 years once and screening those at risk every 6 to 12 months afterward.
 - c. screening at-risk patients once and then yearly if they continue high-risk activity.
 - d. only screening patients with elevated liver enzymes or high-risk activities.
2. **Which laboratory tests should be considered in every patient with a positive hepatitis C viral load?**
 - a. hepatitis A and B serology, serum fibrosis panels, and HIV antibody testing
 - b. serum fibrosis panels, HIV antibody testing, and right upper quadrant ultrasound
 - c. right upper quadrant ultrasound, HIV antibody testing, and hepatitis A and B serology
 - d. hepatitis A and B serology, serum fibrosis panels, and right upper quadrant ultrasound
3. **Which medication can cause potentially life-threatening dysrhythmia if coadministered with sofosbuvir-containing regimens?**
 - a. proton pump inhibitors
 - b. oral contraceptives
 - c. amiodarone
 - d. ranitidine
4. **Which screening test should be performed lifelong at 6-month intervals following successful treatment in patients with hepatitis C and cirrhosis?**
 - a. hepatitis C antibody testing
 - b. echocardiogram
 - c. hepatoma screening and AFP
 - d. upper endoscopy
5. **Professional societies do not support treating which group of patients for hepatitis C?**
 - a. those who are actively using IV substances
 - b. those who drink more than two alcoholic beverages daily
 - c. patients with a positive hepatitis B core antibody
 - d. patients with less than 12 months of life expectancy

PALPABLE BREAST MASS

6. **What percentage of women are affected by breast cancer over their lifetime?**
 - a. 2.5%
 - b. 7%
 - c. 12.5%
 - d. 18.7%
7. **What is the peak age of incidence of benign breast masses?**
 - a. 30 to 40 years
 - b. 40 to 50 years
 - c. 50 to 60 years
 - d. 60 to 70 years
8. **What is the most common type of malignant breast cancer?**
 - a. invasive lobular carcinoma
 - b. lobular carcinoma *in situ*
 - c. DCIS
 - d. invasive ductal carcinoma
9. **Which of the following describes the triple assessment technique of evaluating a breast mass?**
 - a. clinical assessment, radiologic imaging, and pathologic analysis
 - b. self-breast examination, CBE, and mammography
 - c. self-breast examination, ultrasonography, and MRI
 - d. clinical assessment, DBT, and pathologic analysis
10. **Which statement is correct about breast masses?**
 - a. About 71% of cases of breast cancer in women age 50 years or older and 50% of cases in women age 50 years or younger are detected by patients themselves.
 - b. About 50% of cases of breast cancer in women age 65 years or older and 71% of cases in women age 65 years or younger are detected by patients themselves.
 - c. About 50% of cases of breast cancer in women age 50 years or older and 71% of cases in women age 50 years or younger are detected by patients themselves.
 - d. Pertaining to breast cancer screening recommendations, breast self-awareness requires a systematic and routine CBE.