



CME POST-TEST

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: NOVEMBER 2021

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.

PROSTATIC URETHRAL LIFT

- Which statement is correct about BPH?
 - BPH leads to LUTS in 50% of men over age 50 years.
 - In a majority of men, the prostate increases in size, resulting in noticeable symptoms.
 - BPH is associated with aging.
 - BPH usually indicates that the patient has cancer.
- Which of the following is *not* a complication of BPH?
 - nausea and vomiting
 - urinary retention
 - urinary tract infection
 - prostatic bleeding
- Which medications typically are prescribed to treat BPH?
 - beta-blockers
 - 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor agonists
 - serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors
 - alpha-blockers, 5-alpha reductase inhibitors, and phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- Which statement about BPH treatment is *false*?
 - Medications are the first-line treatment for BPH.
 - TURP is associated with ejaculatory and erectile dysfunction, and more than half of patients need to restart medication within 3 years of the procedure.
 - Studies have shown that medications used to treat BPH can have long-term negative effects.
 - For decades, TURP has been the gold standard procedure for LUTS associated with BPH.
- Which statement is correct about the PUL procedure?
 - Meta-analyses comparing PUL with sham procedures or TURP have pointed out the lack of reported information on adverse reactions when discussing TURP.
 - The PUL procedure uses blunt resection.
 - PUL is a relatively old procedure that has recently gained in popularity and as a result is now being performed more frequently.
 - The literature provides little evidence about the efficacy of the PUL procedure and whether outcomes are superior to those of the traditional TURP.

ORAL POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS

- Which is the most common OPMD presentation found in the United States?
 - melanoma
 - dyskeratosis congenita
 - leukoplakia
 - oral submucous fibrosis
- Which of the following is *not* considered a risk factor for the development of oral cancer?
 - marijuana
 - tobacco
 - alcohol
 - betel quid
- Which statement best describes leukoplakia?
 - Leukoplakia is the second most common OPMD.
 - Leukoplakia is a white plaque of questionable risk, diagnosed after excluding other known diseases or disorders that carry no increased risk for cancer.
 - Leukoplakia is more prevalent in women than men.
 - Leukoplakia is most often found in patients younger than age 40 years.
- Which statement best describes erythroplakia?
 - Lesions may be plaque-like or indurated with a velvety or granular texture.
 - Most erythroplakia lesions are tender to palpation.
 - The lesions typically present with poorly-defined borders.
 - Most patients with erythroplakia will undergo malignant transformation and demonstrate some degree of high-grade dysplasia, carcinoma in situ, or invasive SCC.
- Which statement about oral submucous fibrosis is *false*?
 - It is a chronic disorder with resultant loss of fibroelasticity of the oral cavity.
 - Patients presenting with oral submucous fibrosis are most commonly found in the southern United States.
 - Risk factors include chewing betel quid and areca nut.
 - Early features include a characteristic burning sensation of the oral mucosa in response to spicy foods as well as atrophy and whitening of oral cavity structures.