



CME POST-TEST

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: FEBRUARY 2022

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.

GERD IN CHILDREN

1. A survey by Artanti and colleagues estimated the prevalence of GERD in adolescents ages 12 to 18 years to be:
 - a. 1.9% to 12.9%.
 - b. 10.9% to 22.9%.
 - c. 10.9% to 32.9%.
 - d. 20.9% to 32.9%.
2. Which of the following is the most common cause of GERD?
 - a. congenital deformity
 - b. abnormal stomach pH
 - c. high LES pressure
 - d. transient LES relaxation
3. Which of the following is *not* considered a risk factor for susceptibility to childhood GERD?
 - a. obesity
 - b. asthma
 - c. developmental delays
 - d. congenital abdominal malformations
4. Which of the following is the most common presenting symptom of GERD, regardless of age?
 - a. choking
 - b. regurgitation
 - c. nausea
 - d. halitosis
5. Which is the gold standard for diagnosing GERD in children?
 - a. although diagnostic studies and imaging can help rule out other pathology, no gold standard exists for diagnosing pediatric GERD
 - b. esophageal pH monitoring
 - c. MII
 - d. upper GI barium contrast study

BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS

6. A recurrence of bacterial vaginosis infection after treatment occurs in what percentage of US women of childbearing age?
 - a. 5% to 10%
 - b. 10% to 20%
 - c. 20% to 30%
 - d. 30% to 40%
7. An overgrowth of which organism most frequently causes bacterial vaginosis?
 - a. *Gardnerella vaginalis*
 - b. *Atopobium vaginae*
 - c. *Leptotrichia aminionii*
 - d. *Mycoplasma hominis*
8. Which of the following is considered the gold standard in the diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis?
 - a. positive whiff test with the application of 10% potassium hydroxide to the sample
 - b. vaginal pH greater than 4.5
 - c. presence of clue cells using wet-mount microscopy
 - d. Gram stain
9. Which is the most persuasive rationale for using probiotics rather than traditional antibiotics to treat bacterial vaginosis?
 - a. Traditional antibiotics have been shown to cause bacterial vaginosis in some patients.
 - b. Traditional antibiotics increase the chance of acquiring a sexually transmitted infection.
 - c. Traditional antibiotics do not restore normal vaginal flora, which leads to frequent recurrences; probiotics restore the normal vaginal flora.
 - d. Probiotics work by raising the vaginal pH.
10. Treating bacterial vaginosis with probiotics rather than traditional antibiotics may provide other health benefits, such as:
 - a. reduced A1C levels.
 - b. prevention of bowel disease.
 - c. improved thyroid function.
 - d. reduced skin cancer risk.