CME POST-TEST
All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2022

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CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

1. **Which of the following are examples of inefficiencies in the cervical cancer screening process that may lead to variable screening rates?**
   a. patients are screened too frequently, laboratory results are mismanaged, patients are lost to follow-up, or patients who are at risk and should be screened are not screened
   b. patients are screened too frequently, laboratory results are mismanaged, patients are lost to follow-up, or patients are treated incorrectly
   c. patients are screened too frequently, patients are overmanaged, patients are lost to follow-up, or patients who are at risk and should be screened are not screened
   d. patients are screened too frequently, patients are treated incorrectly, patients are lost to follow-up, or patients who are at risk and should be screened are not screened

2. **Which of the following factors increases a patient's risk for cervical cancer?**
   a. nulliparity
   b. first sexual activity after age 18 years
   c. use of recreational drugs
   d. sexually transmitted infections such as HPV, chlamydia trachomatis, HIV, and herpes simplex virus

3. **According to current guidelines, which statement is correct?**
   a. Screening guidelines vary depending on the patient's age at initiation of sexual activity.
   b. The ACS advises beginning cervical cancer screening at age 25 years because of the low cervical cancer incidence and mortality among younger patients.
   c. All five cancer screening organizations agree to discontinue screening after age 60 years in patients who have had adequate previous screening.
   d. The ACS advises beginning cervical cancer screening at age 25 years because the incidence of transient infections is low.

4. **Cervical cancer screening methods include which of the following?**
   a. cytology testing, primary HPV testing, Pap and HPV co-testing, and/or reflex testing
   b. cytology testing, primary HPV testing, Pap and HPV co-testing, testing for gonorrhea and chlamydia
   c. cytology testing; primary HPV testing; Pap and HPV co-testing; testing for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and herpes simplex
   d. cytology testing; primary HPV testing; Pap and HPV co-testing; testing for gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes simplex, and HIV

5. **Which abnormal cervical screening result indicates changes in cervical cells that are almost always a sign of an HPV infection?**
   a. AGC
   b. ASC-H
   c. ASC-US
   d. HSIL

ICU SURVIVORSHIP

6. **What is the most-commonly reported manifestation of PICS?**
   a. weakness
   b. new-onset diabetes
   c. cognitive impairment
   d. depression

7. **ICU survivors who meet criteria for depression most commonly present with which types of symptoms?**
   a. loss of energy, fatigue, and loss of appetite
   b. nightmare, intrusive memories, and hyperarousal
   c. sadness, tearfulness, and hopelessness
   d. weight gain/loss, sexual dysfunction, mood swings

8. **Which of the following is the most commonly diagnosed new chronic disease in patients during the year following an ICU stay?**
   a. diabetes
   b. hypercholesterolemia
   c. COPD
   d. epilepsy

9. **Which of the following mechanisms best accounts for the increased risk of diabetes following a critical illness?**
   a. weight gain
   b. corticosteroid treatment
   c. decreased physical activity
   d. stress-induced hyperglycemia

10. **What percentage of patients survive an ICU hospitalization?**
    a. 5%
    b. 10%
    c. 15%
    d. 20%