



CME POST-TEST

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: MAY 2023

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ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER

- 1. Acute rheumatic fever is a multisystem autoimmune disease caused by infection with which pathogen?**
 - a. *S. aureus*
 - b. group A streptococcus
 - c. group B streptococcus
 - d. group C streptococcus
- 2. Acute rheumatic fever is thought to be caused by antibodies produced against a specific bacterial protein, protein M. Which statement best describes the effect of these antibodies on patients?**
 - a. The antibody response to protein M attacks the invading bacteria until they are eliminated, resulting in no further symptoms.
 - b. The antibody response to protein M produces high elevations in body temperature, which accounts for the name acute rheumatic fever.
 - c. Protein M mimics proteins in the body, which stimulates an abnormal immune response, leading to inflammation in the brain, heart, joints, and skin.
 - d. The antibody response to protein M will prevent future similar bacterial infections.
- 3. What population is most commonly affected by acute rheumatic fever?**
 - a. children ages 5 to 14 years
 - b. adolescents ages 10 to 15 years
 - c. adults ages 18 to 65 years
 - d. adults over age 65 years
- 4. How is the diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever made?**
 - a. a positive throat culture
 - b. elevated CRP
 - c. echocardiogram
 - d. it is a clinical diagnosis and cannot be definitively detected by laboratory tests alone
- 5. Which statement is correct about the primary prevention of acute rheumatic fever?**
 - a. Azithromycin is considered first-line treatment.
 - b. Treatment of household contacts is not necessary.
 - c. Streptococcal carriers should be aggressively treated.
 - d. Appropriate antibiotic therapy should start within 9 days of the onset of group A streptococcal pharyngitis.

HYPOGONADISM

- 6. Hypogonadism is a clinical syndrome of testosterone deficiency that presents with which nonspecific symptoms?**
 - a. sexual dysfunction, fatigue, and anxiety
 - b. sexual dysfunction, fatigue, and decreased strength or muscle mass
 - c. sexual dysfunction, decreased strength or muscle mass, and increased aggressive behavior
 - d. sexual dysfunction, fatigue, and weight gain
- 7. Which statement is correct about hypogonadism?**
 - a. hypogonadism affects one in four men with diabetes
 - b. hypogonadism is common in middle-aged men
 - c. hypogonadism affects one in 10 men over age 60 years
 - d. an estimated 10 million men in the United States have hypogonadism
- 8. Which statement is correct about types of hypogonadism?**
 - a. Hypergonadotropic hypogonadism results in low testosterone with above-normal serum LH and FSH concentrations.
 - b. Primary hypogonadism is caused by problems in the pituitary gland or hypothalamus.
 - c. Hypergonadotropic hypogonadism results in low testosterone with below-normal serum LH and FSH concentrations.
 - d. Hypergonadotropic hypogonadism can be caused by Kallman syndrome.
- 9. Which of the following findings would be most indicative of the diagnosis of hypogonadism?**
 - a. decreased libido, reduced energy, decreased sense of smell, and low LH and FSH levels
 - b. reduced intensity of orgasm, depressed mood, weight loss, and elevated TSH levels
 - c. reduced intensity of genital sensation, irritability, increased aggressive behavior, and high total and/or free testosterone levels
 - d. erectile dysfunction, difficulty concentrating, muscle wasting, and low total and/or free testosterone levels
- 10. Testosterone replacement therapy is contraindicated in men with which conditions?**
 - a. unevaluated prostate nodule, diabetes, or rheumatoid arthritis
 - b. unevaluated PSA greater than 4 ng/mL, a history of gout, or breast cancer
 - c. breast cancer, metastatic prostate cancer, or uncontrolled heart failure
 - d. metastatic prostate cancer, lung cancer, or malignant melanoma