



CME POST-TEST

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: JUNE 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.

SEVERE ACUTE AND NECROTIZING PANCREATITIS

1. Which statement is correct about acute pancreatitis?
 - a. In most patients, acute pancreatitis is a serious illness with a high mortality.
 - b. Between 15% and 20% of patients with acute pancreatitis will develop necrosis of the pancreatic glands, peripancreatic tissue, or both.
 - c. Of all patients who present with acute pancreatitis, 5% to 10% will have severe acute pancreatitis.
 - d. In severe cases, if the necrotic collection becomes infected, patient mortality can reach 30%.
2. What is thought to be the cause of the recent rise in incidence of acute pancreatitis requiring hospitalization in the United States?
 - a. increases in obesity and the aging population
 - b. a decrease in the frequency of testing
 - c. an increase in per capita alcohol consumption
 - d. a decrease in gallstone-related disorders
3. Which pair of criteria would result in a diagnosis of acute pancreatitis?
 - a. typical abdominal pain described as located in the epigastric region and radiating to the back, and AST twice as high as ALT
 - b. radiographic evidence of acute pancreatitis on cross-sectional imaging, and an elevated WBC count.
 - c. typical abdominal pain described as located in the epigastric region and radiating to the back, and an elevated lipase level more than three times the upper limit of normal
 - d. typical right lower quadrant pain, and an elevated lipase level more than three times the upper limit of normal
4. What is the most common underlying source of acute pancreatitis?
 - a. chronic alcohol use or abuse
 - b. gallstone pancreatitis
 - c. medication use
 - d. recent ERCP
5. Which test is considered first-line imaging in identifying the underlying cause of acute pancreatitis?
 - a. CT imaging
 - b. MRI imaging
 - c. flat plate abdominal radiograph
 - d. a limited right upper quadrant ultrasound to evaluate for the presence of gallstones and possible choledocholithiasis

VESTIBULAR MIGRAINE

6. Which statement is correct about vestibular migraine?
 - a. Even with the published diagnostic criteria, the lack of a standard knowledge base about vestibular migraine means that the condition continues to be underdiagnosed.
 - b. Many other terms have been used to describe vestibular migraine, including benign positional vertigo.
 - c. Although the underlying pathophysiology of the diagnosis is not well understood, there are clear consensus guidelines for treatment.
 - d. Vestibular migraine is a migraine disorder that causes episodes of vestibular symptoms that are always related to the migraine headache.
7. What is the prevalence of vestibular migraine in adults in the United States?
 - a. 0.7%
 - b. 1.7%
 - c. 2.7%
 - d. 7.2%
8. Which statement is correct about the prevalence of vestibular migraine?
 - a. A familial occurrence has been reported in some patients and an autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance.
 - b. Vestibular migraine is more common in women.
 - c. The median reported age of onset is mid-20s to 40s.
 - d. Vestibular migraine has not been diagnosed in children.
9. Which statement is correct about the diagnosis of vestibular migraine?
 - a. Diagnosis is confirmed by MRI of the brain and internal auditory canal and CT of the temporal bone.
 - b. Patients must experience both vertigo and headache at the same time.
 - c. Patients must have migraine features including headache, phonophobia, photophobia, or visual aura in at least one of their episodes.
 - d. Diagnosis is based on the patient's reported symptoms and the exclusion of other causes of vertigo.
10. Which statement best describes the treatment for vestibular migraine?
 - a. Atenolol has been shown to be the most effective drug for treating acute vestibular migraine attacks.
 - b. No specific treatment guidelines exist for the treatment of vestibular migraine.
 - c. Nonpharmacologic lifestyle changes have been shown to be ineffective.
 - d. Regular exercise has been shown to increase the intensity and frequency of vestibular migraine symptoms.