



CME POST-TEST

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

EXPIRATION DATE: OCTOBER 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.

CARDIAC AMYLOIDOSIS

- Which statement is correct about cardiac amyloidosis?
 - It is a common cause of heart failure.
 - It is an infiltrative abnormality that causes myocardial thickening and dysfunction.
 - It most often is associated with systolic heart failure.
 - It has long been recognized as a frequent cause of cardiac dysfunction.
- Which statement is correct about nomenclature for amyloidosis?
 - Transthyretin amyloidosis is abbreviated ATR
 - Light-chain amyloidosis is denoted ALC
 - Nomenclature for amyloidosis uses the letter A for amyloid, followed by letter(s) indicating the researcher who discovered the protein structure.
 - Light-chain amyloidosis is denoted AL
- Which of the following best describes the pathology of cardiac amyloidosis?
 - An autoimmune reaction of cardiac muscle to high concentrations of amyloid.
 - A reduction in cardiac output as a result of amyloid deposits in the aortic valve.
 - Amyloid deposits between myocardial cells lead to an infiltrative cardiomyopathy, and the circulating free light chains also are directly toxic to the myocardium.
 - Amyloid deposits collect in the pericardial sac and eventually result in a restrictive cardiac tamponade.
- Which statement best describes the most common clinical presentation of cardiac amyloidosis?
 - Substernal chest pain that radiates to the left arm and neck
 - Delayed capillary refill and ankle edema
 - Orthostasis, syncope, and low-output heart failure
 - Upper extremity edema and a productive cough
- Which statement best describes the ideal treatment strategy for patients diagnosed with cardiac amyloidosis?
 - Management of cardiac symptoms and cardiac-related complications along with treatment of the underlying disease to suppress further amyloid formation and deposition.
 - No available treatment will slow further progression of the disease.
 - Drugs used in the treatment of Parkinson disease often are helpful in the management of cardiac amyloidosis.
 - Beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, and ARBs typically are effective in managing symptoms in these patients.

SICKLE CELL DISEASE

- Which of the following about sickle cell disease is *false*?
 - SCD is a group of disorders affecting the hemoglobin in erythrocytes.
 - SCD occurs most commonly among people of African ancestry.
 - SCD is acquired as a consequence of surviving malaria.
 - SCD is an inherited disorder caused by a beta-hemoglobin gene mutation.
- Which of the following is the most common type of SCD?
 - HbS-beta⁺-thalassemia
 - HbS-beta⁰-thalassemia
 - HbSC
 - autosomal recessive homozygote HBSS
- Which of the following is *not* a manifestation of SCD?
 - Symptoms generally begin to manifest as early as age 6 months.
 - During childhood and early adolescence, physical growth and sexual development commonly are delayed.
 - Patients with SCD usually are well-nourished.
 - Vaso-occlusive episodes continue throughout the patient's life.
- Which of the following is *not* an indication for the use of hydroxyurea in the treatment of SCD?
 - Adults with three or more vaso-occlusive episodes in 1 year.
 - Patients with a history of severe and/or recurrent acute chest syndrome.
 - Patients with symptomatic chronic anemia.
 - Infants age 3 months and older, children, and adolescents regardless of clinical severity.
- Which of the following is the most common adverse reaction to hydroxyurea?
 - transient cytopenias
 - increased cancer risk
 - infertility
 - teratogenicity