CME POST-TEST
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EXPIRATION DATE: JANUARY 2023

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ABDOMINAL PAIN IN CHILDREN

1. **How is acute abdominal pain in children defined?**
   a. nontraumatic pain of less than 24 hours duration
   b. nontraumatic pain accompanied by vomiting
   c. nontraumatic pain in which the symptoms increase in severity over time
   d. nontraumatic pain that requires rapid treatment, diagnosis, and in some cases surgery

2. **Which statement is correct about abdominal pain in children?**
   a. appendicitis is the most common cause of abdominal pain in children
   b. appendicitis most commonly occurs before adolescence
   c. intussusception is the most common cause of bowel obstruction in children under age 2 years
   d. constipation accounts for 30% of pediatric visits

3. **In the diagnostic evaluation for appendicitis in children, the American Academy of Pediatrics, National Cancer Institute, and the American Pediatric Surgical Association recommend which imaging modality?**
   a. CT scan
   b. ultrasound
   c. abdominal radiograph
   d. MRI

4. **A 2-year-old girl presents to an urgent care center with colicky abdominal pain, vomiting, and bloody stool. On examination, the child is afebrile, and a small palpable mass is detected in the RUQ. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
   a. intussusception
   b. appendicitis
   c. constipation
   d. acute gastroenteritis

5. **Which of the following is the most common cause of acute gastroenteritis worldwide?**
   a. rotavirus
   b. coronavirus
   c. norovirus
   d. enteric adenovirus

BALLOON PULMONARY ANGIOPLASTY

6. **In the United States, the incidence of CTEPH is thought to be how many cases per 1 million adults?**
   a. 2
   b. 4
   c. 40
   d. 400

7. **If left untreated, CTEPH is associated with a significant increase in patient morbidity and mortality, typically due to which of the following?**
   a. left heart failure
   b. cerebrovascular event
   c. renal failure
   d. right heart failure

8. **How is CTEPH characterized, according to the World Symposium on Pulmonary Hypertension?**
   a. mPAP of 20 mm Hg or greater, mean PCWP of 15 mm Hg or less, and PVR greater than 3 Wood units
   b. mPAP of 30 mm Hg or greater, mean PCWP of 15 mm Hg or less, and PVR greater than 3 Wood units
   c. mPAP of 40 mm Hg or greater, mean PCWP of 20 mm Hg or less, and PVR greater than 3 Wood units
   d. V/Q mismatch despite at least 6 months of effective anticoagulation

9. **Which statement is correct about CTEPH?**
   a. CTEPH is a progressive pulmonary vascular disease that results from granulomatous scar tissue.
   b. CTEPH is an idiopathic progressive pulmonary vascular disease.
   c. CTEPH is a progressive pulmonary vascular disease that results from incompletely resolved PEs.
   d. CTEPH is a progressive pulmonary vascular disease that is genetically transmitted.

10. **Which is the preferred initial screening test for CTEPH?**
    a. a V/Q scan
    b. an echocardiogram
    c. a chest CT
    d. pulmonary angiography