

CME QUESTIONS

The Academy for Healthcare Education designates this educational activity for up to 2 hours in category 1 credit towards the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he/she actually spends on the educational activity.

Instructions

After reading this supplement, complete the program evaluation and select the 1 best answer to each of the following questions. At least 7 of the 10 answers must be correct to receive CME credit. You will have 2 opportunities to achieve the 70% grade.

1. The most common pulmonary manifestation of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is:

- a) Bronchitis
- b) Apnea
- c) Chronic asthma
- d) Aspiration pneumonia
- e) Pulmonary fibrosis

2. How many patients with chronic hoarseness are estimated to have GERD symptoms?

- a) None
- b) One tenth
- c) One fourth
- d) One half
- e) All

3. What percentage of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) users will have evidence of an ulcer?

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 25
- d) 50
- e) 75

4. Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy for prophylactic treatment in NSAID users can be expected to:

- a) Reduce dyspepsia
- b) Heal gastric ulcers
- c) Heal duodenal ulcers
- d) Reduce duodenal ulcer recurrence rates
- e) All of the above

5. Recent research indicates that patients with Barrett's esophagus (BE) may have:

- a) Increased acid resistance
- b) Decreased acid resistance
- c) Increased heartburn
- d) Decreased heartburn
- e) None of the above

6. The incidence of esophageal adenocarcinoma is most prevalent in which of the following groups?

- a) Females
- b) Nonwhites
- c) White females
- d) White males
- e) Those who have had GERD symptoms for less than 3 years

7. The prevalence of high-grade dysplasia and adenocarcinoma among patients with BE must be at least _____ to justify a screening program.

- a) 1%
- b) 10%
- c) 25%
- d) 50%
- e) 75%

8. Nocturnal acid breakthrough in patients with BE who are managed with a twice-daily PPI can be reduced by a bedtime dose of:

- a) A PPI
- b) Misoprostol
- c) Aspirin
- d) A histamine₂ receptor antagonist
- e) None of the above

9. What percentage of patients with *Helicobacter pylori* infection is estimated to be at risk for developing clinical gastrointestinal disease because of this infection?

- a) 100
- b) 50
- c) 75
- d) 20
- e) 1

10. *H pylori* infection may cause which of the following?

- a) Mucosa-associated lymphoma
- b) Distal gastric cancer
- c) BE
- d) Esophageal adenocarcinoma
- e) a and b

CME POST TEST FORM

Emerging Strategies in the Treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

(Test valid through February 28, 2002. No credit will be given after this date.)

Please circle your answers:

- 1. a b c d e
- 2. a b c d e
- 3. a b c d e
- 4. a b c d e
- 5. a b c d e
- 6. a b c d e
- 7. a b c d e
- 8. a b c d e
- 9. a b c d e
- 10. a b c d e

Comments:

Program Evaluation

The Academy for Healthcare Education would like to have your opinion. In order to receive CME credit, please fill out the evaluation below.

1 (lowest)

5 (highest)

On the whole, how do you rate the information presented in these articles?

1 2 3 4 5

Please indicate the extent to which each of the objectives was met. After reading this supplement I am better able to:

■ Discuss the treatment options for patients who experience treatment-refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

1 2 3 4 5

■ Review of the extraesophageal manifestations of GERD and their role in the diagnosis and treatment of GERD.

1 2 3 4 5

■ Explain *Helicobacter pylori* infection in GERD and how it may play a role in the progression of the disease.

1 2 3 4 5

■ Evaluate the pharmacological options in the treatment of GERD and the role of these agents in the prevention of disease progression.

1 2 3 4 5

Is the information presented useful in your practice?

_____ yes _____ no (please comment)

Were any of the portions of this program unsatisfactory or inappropriate?

_____ yes _____ no (please comment)

Do you find the information presented in these articles to be free of inappropriate commercial influence?

_____ yes _____ no (please comment)

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ACG CME Post Test
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New York, NY 10017

Emerging Strategies in the Treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

GOAL

To provide comprehensive and up-to-date information concerning the latest developments in the management of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and its complications.

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is designed for physicians in primary care, gastroenterology, internal medicine, managed care decision makers, healthcare policy planners, and pharmacy and therapeutics committee members.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After reading this journal supplement, participants should be able to:

- Discuss the treatment options for patients who experience treatment-refractory GERD.
- Review the extraesophageal manifestations of GERD and their role in the diagnosis and treatment of GERD.
- Explain *Helicobacter pylori* infection in GERD and how it may play a role in the progression of the disease.
- Evaluate the pharmacological options in the treatment of GERD and the role of these agents in the prevention of disease progression.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION ACCREDITATION

This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the Essential Areas and policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint sponsorship of the Academy for Healthcare Education and *The American Journal of Managed Care*. The Academy for Healthcare Education is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

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To receive a certificate of participation, participants should read this supplement and complete the post test and program evaluation. Return the completed post test and evaluation to the Academy for Healthcare Education by February 28, 2002. Within 6 to 8 weeks of successful completion of the post test with a 70% grade, a certificate of participation will be mailed to the participant. There is no fee for this continuing medical education activity.

GRANTOR

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