

CME/CPE QUESTIONS

Continuing Medical Education Accreditation

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for up to 2 credit hours in Category 1 of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that are actually spent on the educational activity. Credits are available until the expiration date of September 30, 2003. **Test #070007S**

Continuing Pharmacy Education Accreditation



This program is co-sponsored by the University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy and is approved for 2 hours of continuing education credit (0.2 CEUs). The University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy is approved by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education as a provider of continuing pharmaceutical education. A statement of continuing education hours will be mailed within 3 weeks of receipt of examination to those pharmacists who successfully complete (a minimum score of 70%) the examination at the conclusion of the program. Credit will be awarded until September 30, 2004. **ACPE Program ID # 064-999-01-204-H01.**

Instructions

After reading this supplement, select the 1 best answer to each of the following questions. At least 14 of the 20 answers must be correct to receive CME or CPE credit. Estimated time for this activity is 2 hours.

1. The risk for which of the following is increased by *Helicobacter pylori* infection or nonselective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)?

- a) Gastric ulcers
- b) Duodenal ulcers
- c) Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding
- d) Ulcer complications
- e) All of the above

2. Which of the following statements about ulcer deaths is true?

- a) They are more common in the young.
- b) They are more common in the elderly.
- c) They are unrelated to NSAID use.
- d) They are directly the result of NSAID use.
- e) None of the above

3. Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors appear to:

- a) Reduce the risk of ulcers and upper gastrointestinal (GI) complications
- b) Increase the risk of ulcers and upper GI complications
- c) Have no effect on the risk of upper GI complications
- d) Prolong the occurrence of ulcers and upper GI complications
- e) None of the above

4. In the VIGOR trial, the relative risk reductions for rofecoxib over naproxen were:

- a) Comparable in the high-risk groups
- b) Comparable in the low-risk groups
- c) The same in both groups
- d) Lower in the high-risk groups
- e) Higher in the low-risk groups

5. Clinically significant GI toxicity of NSAIDs is manifested primarily by:

- a) Bleeding
- b) Pain
- c) Adverse drug interactions
- d) Loss of appetite
- e) None of the above

6. Which of the following is a major predictor of NSAID-associated complications?

- a) Ulcer disease
- b) Previous peptic ulcer
- c) GI bleeding or perforation
- d) Previous use of antiulcer drugs
- e) All of the above

7. Which of the following statements about bleeding from the GI tract is true?

- a) It is 10 times less common than GI perforation.
- b) It is 10 times more common than GI perforation.
- c) It is 10 times more common than obstruction.
- d) It is 4 times less common than obstruction.
- e) None of the above

8. Duodenal ulcers are linked to which of the following?

- a) NSAID use
- b) *H pylori* infection
- c) Alcohol abuse
- d) Stress
- e) c and d

9. The relative risk of upper GI complications in patients taking NSAIDs depends on:

- a) Advanced age
- b) History of peptic ulcer disease
- c) History of GI bleeding
- d) History of cardiovascular disease
- e) All of the above

10. What percentage of NSAID users take the drug for less than 1 month?

- a) 25%
- b) 40%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%
- e) 80%

11. What concept(s) is/are key to determining the level of risk reduction that can be expected from a particular therapy?

- a) Relative risk reduction
- b) Absolute risk reduction
- c) Number needed to treat
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

12. In the misoprostol regimen trial, 263 patients taking NSAIDs would have to receive misoprostol cotherapy for how long to prevent 1 GI complication?

- a) 1 month
- b) 3 months
- c) 6 months
- d) 1 year
- e) None of the above

13. The added cost of preventing 1 complication in the group mentioned in question 12 would be:

- a) \$100,000
- b) \$250,000
- c) \$400,000
- d) \$750,000
- e) None of the above

14. The Food and Drug Administration estimates that the annual incidence of a complication with NSAID therapy is between:

- a) 0.5% and 0.9%
- b) 1% and 4%
- c) 5% and 10%
- d) 11% and 14%
- e) 15% and 20%

15. Which of the following is *not* one of the 4 factors that increase the risk of major GI complications in patients taking NSAIDs?

- a) Age greater than 75 years
- b) History of peptic ulcer disease
- c) History of GI bleeding
- d) History of cardiovascular disease
- e) History of duodenal ulcer

16. In patients who take NSAIDs, who have all 4 risk factors, the risk of a major GI complication is:

- a) 0.4%
- b) 1%
- c) 6%
- d) 9%
- e) 15%

17. How many hospitalizations occur annually as a result of GI-related complications attributable to NSAIDs?

- a) 25,000
- b) 50,000
- c) 75,000
- d) 100,000
- e) 200,000

18. Of the hospitalizations in question 17, how many result in death?

- a) 1 in 5
- b) 1 in 10
- c) 1 in 20
- d) 1 in 50
- e) 1 in 100

(Questions continued on following page)

...CME/CPE QUIZ...

19. Before starting a patient on an NSAID, which of the following factors should be taken into account in assessing a patient's risk of developing NSAID-induced ulcers?

- a) Age
- b) A past history of ulcers or clinically significant GI events
- c) Consumption of medication such as coumadin
- d) Taking corticosteroids
- e) All of the above

20. Which of the following treatment regimens is most costly in reducing the risk of NSAID-induced ulceration?

- a) A COX-2-specific inhibitor alone
- b) A proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and an NSAID
- c) A PPI with a COX-2 inhibitor
- d) A non-NSAID analgesic
- e) All are equal in cost.

...CME/CPE QUIZ...

CME PROGRAM EVALUATION

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine appreciates your opinion on this supplement. Please fill out the questionnaire below and mail along with your CME test form. We thank you for your evaluation, which is most helpful in planning future programs.

On the whole, how do you rate the information presented in this supplement?

___ excellent ___ good ___ fair ___ poor

Were the educational objectives achieved?

___ yes ___ no ___ partially

Which topic was of most interest to you?

Which topic was of least interest to you?

Is the information presented useful in your practice?

___ yes ___ no

Do you have recommendations to improve this program?

___ yes ___ no

Comments:

Were any portions of this program unsatisfactory or inappropriate?

___ yes ___ no

If so, which?

Do you find the information presented in this supplement to be fair, objective, and balanced?

___ yes ___ no

Is there subject matter you would like included in the future?

___ yes ___ no

Comments:

In your opinion, were the authors biased in their discussion of any commercial product or service?

___ yes ___ no

Comments:

Examining the Issue of Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug-Associated Gastropathy

Physician Name (optional)

Address

City, State, ZIP

Specialty

CME TEST FORM

AJMC Test #070007S

Examining the Issue of Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug-Associated Gastropathy

(Test valid through September 30, 2003. No credit will be given after this date.)

Please circle your answers:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a b c d e | 11. a b c d e |
| 2. a b c d e | 12. a b c d e |
| 3. a b c d e | 13. a b c d e |
| 4. a b c d e | 14. a b c d e |
| 5. a b c d e | 15. a b c d e |
| 6. a b c d e | 16. a b c d e |
| 7. a b c d e | 17. a b c d e |
| 8. a b c d e | 18. a b c d e |
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| 10. a b c d e | 20. a b c d e |

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Please enclose a check for \$10, payable to American Medical Publishing, and mail with this form to:

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CPE TEST FORM

**Examining the Issue of Nonsteroidal
Anti-Inflammatory Drug-Associated Gastropathy**

ACPE Program Number: 064-999-01-204-H01

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

Name _____

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States in Which CE Credit is Desired _____

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1. a b c d e 6. a b c d e 11. a b c d e 16. a b c d e
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 5. a b c d e 10. a b c d e 15. a b c d e 20. a b c d e

Please complete the Program Evaluation below and send with \$10 fee, payable to the University of Tennessee, to:

Glen E. Farr, PharmD
 University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy
 600 Henley Street, Suite 213
 Knoxville, TN 37902

CPE PROGRAM EVALUATION

The University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy would like to have your opinion. Please fill out the questionnaire below, tear off along the dotted line, and mail along with your CPE test form. We thank you for your evaluation, which is most helpful.

Please circle your answers:

My pharmacy practice setting is:	Independent	Chain	Hospital	Consultant
The objectives of the lesson were achieved:	Yes	No		
The quality of presentation of the material was:	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
The information presented will be useful to me in my practice.	Strongly agree	Mildly agree	Mildly disagree	Strongly disagree

How long did it take you to read the material and respond to the Continuing Education questions? (Please specify the number of hours.)

Please send this evaluation, along with your answer sheet and a \$10 check payable to University of Tennessee, to:

Glen E. Farr, PharmD
 University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy
 600 Henley Street, Suite 213
 Knoxville, TN 37902

Examining the Issue of Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug-Associated Gastropathy

GOAL

To provide comprehensive and up-to-date information concerning the use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and the gastrointestinal complications associated with them.

TARGET AUDIENCE

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

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this educational supplement, the participant should be able to:

- Describe the upper gastrointestinal complications that can occur with NSAID use.
- Discuss the connection between *Helicobacter pylori* and gastrointestinal complications.
- Identify ways to reduce the risk of NSAID-associated complications.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION ACCREDITATION

This activity has been planned and produced in accordance with the Essential Areas and Policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint sponsorship of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and *The American Journal of Managed Care*. The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education for physicians and takes responsibility for the content, quality, and scientific integrity of this CME activity.

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine designates this continuing medical education activity for a maximum of 2 credit hours in Category 1 of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that are actually spent on the educational activity. Credits are available until the expiration date of September 30, 2003.

This CME activity was produced under the supervision of Lawrence J. Cheskin, MD, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, for CME accreditation.

CONTINUING PHARMACY EDUCATION ACCREDITATION



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