

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (CME) ACTIVITIES

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Instructions:

Category 1 credit can be earned by reading the relevant articles and taking these CME examinations online at <http://www.cghjournal.org/content/cme>. Answers can be obtained online after completing the exam(s).

Objectives:

See article for specific learning objective.

Exam 1: Chronic Pancreatitis Pain Pattern and Severity Are Independent of Abdominal Imaging Findings

Test ID No.: 0215

Contact Hours: 1.0

Expiration Date: March 31, 2016

Question 1:

In the North American Pancreatitis Study 2 Continuation and Validation (NAPS-2 CV), a prospective multicenter study of patients with chronic pancreatitis performed at 13 expert centers in the United States from July 2008 through March 2012, how many endoscopic ultrasonography criteria were required to establish the diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

Question 2:

In the study by Wilcox et al, what percentage of patients seen for chronic pancreatitis reported no abdominal pain?

- a. 5%
- b. 15%
- c. 25%
- d. 40%

Question 3:

In the NAPS2-CV cohort, a variety of different patterns of pain were recognized. The most common individual pain pattern was:

- a. Severe daily pain
- b. Intermittent weekly pain
- c. Constant mild pain plus episodes of severe pain
- d. Mild daily pain

Question 4:

The most common radiographic findings of the NAPS2-CV cohort reported by Wilcox et al was:

- a. Pancreatic ductal dilation
- b. Multiple calcifications
- c. Irregular pancreatic duct
- d. Pancreatic mass lesion

Question 5:

In the study by Wilcox et al, which of the following was true regarding the correlation of the imaging findings to pain patterns?

- a. A correlation was seen in patients who had chronic daily pain
- b. Patients in whom inflammation was seen on computed tomography scan were more likely to have abdominal pain
- c. Calcifications were uniformly seen in patients with severe daily pain
- d. No correlation was seen between imaging findings and pain patterns