CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST

Pharmacologic Cardiac Intervention: Comparison of Adenosine, Dipyridamole, and Dobutamine

For each of the following questions, select the best answer. Then circle the number on the CE Tests Answer Sheet that corresponds to the answer you have selected. Keep a record of your responses so that you can compare them with the correct answers, which will be published in the next issue of the Journal. Answers to these test questions should be returned on the Answer Sheet no later than September 1, 1992. Supply your name, address, and VOICE number in the spaces provided on the Answer Sheet. Your VOICE number appears on the upper left hand corner of your Journal mailing label. No credit can be recorded without it. A 70% correct response rate is required to receive 0.1 CEU credit for this article. Members participating in the continuing education activity will receive documentation on their VOICE transcript, which is issued in March of each year. Nonmembers may request verification of their participation but do not receive transcripts.

A. Adenosine, dipyridamole, and dobutamine are vasodilators. 101. True 102. False B. High coronary circulatory re-	E. The half-life of adenosine is sec. 115. <5 116. <10 117. <15 118. <20	J. The type(s) of adverse event(s) reported in over 30% of patients during IV adenosine use was (were)
sistance with a low coronary output and high oxygen extraction of the myocardium occurs during 103. a normal resting state 104. an abnormal resting state 105. a normal stress state 106. an abnormal stress state	F. The half-life of dipyridamole is 119. 15–20 sec 120. 30–60 sec 121. 5–15 min 122. 15–30 min	136. flushing 137. 132, 134, & 136 138. 132, 133, & 135
C. Adenosine administration results in coronary vasodilation through 107. increasing the endogenous adenosine levels 108. increasing the endogenous norepinephrine stores 109. blocking the receptor sites 110. smooth muscle relaxation, which increases the blood flow	G. The pharmacologic agent which increases contraction and oxygen supply by stimulating the beta-1 receptors is 123. adenosine 124. dipyridamole 125. dobutamine H. The half-life of dobutamine is	reported in over 10% of the patients during IV dipyridamole use was (were) 139. dyspnea 140. headache 141. chest pain 142. dizziness 143. flushing 144. 140, 141, & 142 145. 139, 140, & 143
D. The clearance pathway of adenosine across the cell membrane is inhibited by 111. adenosine 112. dipyridamole 113. dobutamine 114. 111 & 112	min. 126. 1 127. 2 128. 5 129. 10 Dobutamine dramatically increases the heart rate when a dose of 15 µg/kg/min is utilized. 130. True 131. False	L. To reverse any adverse cardiac effects when using adenosine or dipyridamole, the physician or qualified person may need to administer

M. 0. Q. Fasting before pharmacologic Injection of the cardiac imag-Contraindications for use of doing agent occurs __ _ min after butamine include _ stress testing should be for a minimum IV adenosine infusion has begun. 160. asthma of_ hours. 150. 2 161. beta blockers 168. 3 151. 3 162. theophylline 169. 6 152. 4 163. bronchospastic disease 170. 9 153. 5 164. 161 & 162 171. 12 165. all of the above N. R. Side effects of dobutamine in-Monitoring of patients having an IV dipyridamole stress test should clude . 154. nausea be done for _ _min post-infu-155. chest pain sion. 156. headache Theophylline is used to coun-172. 5 157. tachycardia teract the side effects of dobutamine. 173. 10 158. 155, 156, & 157 166. True 174. 15 167. False 159. all of the above 175. 20

Answers to CE Article Test, March 1992

The Continuing Education article "Hepatobiliary Imaging Update" by Maggie Chester and Jerry Glowniak was accompanied by a CE article test. The correct answers are as follows.

A. 102 C. 109

D. 113

E. 119 F. 122 G. 128 H. 129 I. 133 J. 138 K. 139 L. 143

B. 106