

CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST

Acetazolamide Intervention for Technetium-99m HMPAO SPECT Brain Imaging

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 December 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. The intravenous administration of acetazolamide produces the following effect.

- 145. increased systemic blood pressure
- 146. long-term elevations of cerebral blood flow
- 147. short-term elevations of cerebral blood flow
- 148. nausea and dyspnea

B. A near doubling increase in cerebral blood flow occurs at a dose of _____ gram(s) of acetazolamide.

- 149. 1
- 150. 2
- 151. 3
- 152. 4

C. Acetazolamide is contraindicated for use on patients with allergies to _____.

- 153. penicillin
- 154. aspirin
- 155. sulfa type drugs
- 156. 153 and 155 only
- 157. none of the above

D. Common side effects following the administration of acetazolamide include:

- 158. facial numbness and tingling
- 159. blurred vision
- 160. aphasia
- 161. lightheadedness
- 162. 158, 159, and 161 only
- 163. all of the above

E. Acetazolamide is given over a _____ minute period.

- 164. 2
- 165. 4
- 166. 6
- 167. 8

F. After acetazolamide is given, ^{99m}Tc-HMPAO is injected _____ minutes later.

- 168. 10
- 169. 15
- 170. 20
- 171. 25

G. The peak action time for ACZ is between 20–30 minutes postinjection; its effects continue for an additional _____ minutes.

- 172. 20
- 173. 25
- 174. 30
- 175. 35

H. Little effect may be produced in young patients with single artery occlusion because of collateral circulation.

- 176. True
- 177. False

I. Compromised areas show _____ change on the ACZ ^{99m}Tc-HMPAO study.

- 178. no
- 179. little
- 180. increased
- 181. 178 and 179 only

J. Little or no reactivity to acetazolamide administration is common for _____.

- 182. Pick's disease
- 183. Crohn's disease
- 184. Alzheimer's disease
- 185. 182 and 184 only
- 186. all of the above

Answers to CE Article Test, June 1992

The Continuing Education article "Pharmacologic Cardiac Intervention: Comparison of Adenosine, Dipyridamole, and Dobutamine" by Julia S. Blust, Terri M. Boyce, and Warren H. Moore was accompanied by a CE article test. The correct answers are as follows.

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. 102 | C. 110 | E. 116 | G. 125 | I. 131 | K. 142 | M. 151 | O. 161 | Q. 168 |
| B. 103 | D. 112 | F. 122 | H. 127 | J. 137 | L. 149 | N. 159 | P. 167 | R. 174 |