## **CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST**

## Strontium-89 Therapy in Painful Bony Metastases

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, 1993. 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. Strontium-89 treatment can be performed on an outpatient basis, repeated at three month intervals, and there is no limit on the number of injections allowable.  101. true 102. false	<ul> <li>E. Bone pain from metastatic disease is usually caused by</li> <li>115. infiltration and expansion of periosteal membranes by tumor</li> <li>116. encroachment on hematopoietic tissue in the marrow</li> <li>117. compression of the spinal cord or nerve roots</li> </ul>	H. The average percent reduction in platelet counts post <sup>89</sup> Sr radiotherapy is  126. 10%–20% 127. 20%–30% 128. 30%–40% 129. 40%–50%
<b>B.</b> Besides mild myelosuppression, an additional side effect of <sup>89</sup> Sr therapy, which has been noted by most investigators, is	118. pathologic fractures 119. all of the above	Shielding strontium-89 with is preferable.  130. lead  131. glass
103. nausea 104. diarrhea 105. flare response 106. decreased appetite	F. At later stages of the disease; metastases to the skeleton occur in greater than 50% of patients with	132. plastic 133. 130 or 131 134. 131 or 132 135. all of the above
C. Strontium-89 has a half-life of  107. 50.6 min 108. 12 hr	breast, lung, or prostate cancer. 120. true 121. false	J. Strontium-89 selectively irradiates sites of normal bone more than metastatic bone. 136. true 137. false
109. 50.6 days 110. 2 mo	<b>G.</b> Bony metastases are usually multiple and often widespread. Which	<b>K.</b> Radiation dosimetry of <sup>89</sup> Sr to the bone marrow is
D. Uptake of <sup>89</sup> Sr by bone occurs preferentially in sites of  111. necrotic tumor 112. avascular bone 113. active osteogenesis 114. dormant osteoblasts	of the following may extend more long-lasting relief?  122. surgical procedures  123. external beam radiotherapy  124. chemotherapies  125. systemic radiation with use of radiopharmaceuticals	<ul> <li>138. complicated due to inhomogeneity of deposition</li> <li>139. negligible due to beta emissions</li> <li>140. negligible due to gamma emissions</li> <li>141. very high due to 1.46 MeV beta emissions</li> </ul>