

continuing education quiz: patient counseling

New Drugs of 2003 for Treatment of Nausea and Vomiting from Cancer Chemotherapy: Aloxi and Emend

1. Prevention of acute and delayed nausea and vomiting (N/V) associated with moderately and highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy is an indication for:
 - a. only Aloxi.
 - b. only Emend.
 - c. both Aloxi and Emend.
 - d. neither Aloxi nor Emend.
2. Nausea and vomiting experienced during the first 24 hours after chemotherapy are best described as:
 - a. rebound nausea and vomiting.
 - b. acute nausea and vomiting.
 - c. chronic nausea and vomiting.
 - d. anticipatory nausea and vomiting.
3. Nausea is controlled to the greatest degree by the:
 - a. vomiting center.
 - b. chemoreceptor trigger zone.
 - c. labyrinthine apparatus.
 - d. autonomic nervous system.
4. Chemotherapy drugs readily diffuse to the CTZ because:
 - a. the CTZ has an effective proton pump mechanism.
 - b. chemotherapy drugs have a high partition coefficient.
 - c. the CTZ lacks a blood-brain barrier.
 - d. chemotherapy drugs are water soluble.
5. The cells in the intestinal mucosa that initiate the stimuli that ultimately converge on the vomiting center are the:
 - a. chemoreceptor cells.
 - b. enterochromaffin cells.
 - c. hepatoportal cells.
 - d. parietal cells.
6. All of the following statements about anticipatory nausea and vomiting (N/V) are true EXCEPT:
 - a. antiemetic drugs effectively control anticipatory N/V once it has developed.
 - b. anticipatory nausea occurs more frequently than anticipatory vomiting.
 - c. patients are more likely to develop anticipatory N/V if they are less than 50 years of age.
 - d. the earlier it is identified, the greater the likelihood that treatment will be effective.
7. The strategy for controlling acute/delayed nausea and vomiting is based on intervention of neurochemical pathways including:
 - a. alpha-adrenergic. c. gamma aminobutyric acid.
 - b. beta-adrenergic. d. serotonin.
8. Repeated dosage of palonosetron is not recommended within a:
 - a. 6-hour interval. c. 7-day interval.
 - b. 24-hour interval. d. one-month interval.
9. Aprepitant is a selective antagonist of which of the following receptors?
 - a. Acetylcholine c. Neurokinin
 - b. Alpha-adrenergic d. Serotonin
10. Concurrent use of aprepitant:
 - a. inhibits 5-HT3 antagonists.
 - b. potentiates 5-HT3 antagonists.



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COURSE EVALUATION

ANSWER SHEET

Evaluation Must Be Completed To Obtain Credit

How much time did this lesson require ?

Today's Date

1. a b c d
2. a b c d
3. a b c d
4. a b c d
5. a b c d
6. a b c d
7. a b c d
8. a b c d
9. a b c d
10. a b c d

EXPIRATION DATE: 12-15-06

Learning objectives on first page were addressed.

1 Disagree - 5 Agree

Objective 1 1 2 3 4 5
Objective 2 1 2 3 4 5
Objective 3 1 2 3 4 5

Material was well organized and clear. 1 2 3 4 5
Content sufficiently covered the topic. 1 2 3 4 5
Material was non-commercial in nature. 1 2 3 4 5