

JTGGGA CME/CPD CREDITING



Questions on the article titled “*Multiple sclerosis; a disease of reproductive-aged women and the dilemma involving contraceptive methods*” within the scope of CME/CPD

- Which of the following is not an effect of progesterons on multiple sclerosis?
 - Agravating MS attacks
 - Mitigating the effect against developing MS attacks
 - The decrease of relapses during assisted reproductive treatment
 - The decrease in relapses during pregnancy
 - The increase in the remission phase of MS patients
- Which of the following is true for MS?
 - More men have MS than women
 - More women have MS than men
 - More common in women in the postmenopausal period
 - MS is not characterized by plaques on white region
 - MS isn't characterized with plaque on white region
- Which of the following is not true for MS and contraceptive methods?
 - IUDs can be used by MS patients safely
 - The use of diaphragms increases urinary tract infection in MS female patients
 - The use of hormonal contraceptives may be a contributing factor, at least in part, to the increase in the incidence of MS in women
 - One should always take into account the possibility of exacerbation of the disease in patients diagnosed with MS while recommending Mirena® or possibly Skyla.
 - There is a significant correlation of MS with the time of using oral contraceptives
- Which of the following is not a contributing factor to the significance of contraception with MS patients?
 - MS is more common during the reproductive period
 - MS is more common in women
 - IFN, fingolimod, dimethyl fumarate, and natalizumab may compromise pregnancy rates in MS patients
 - The disease may be ongoing with severe relapse phases
 - All contraceptive methods are safe for MS patients
- Which of the following drugs will be used in the treatment of MS in the future?
 - Oral contraceptives
 - Mirena® or Skyla
 - NOMAC
 - Progestin-only pills
 - Depo-Provera
- Which of the following is true for oral contraceptive in MS patients?
 - The use of oral contraceptives may be a contributing factor, at least in part, to the increase in the incidence of MS in women
 - A significant association exists between estrogen dosage in oral contraceptive and the MS relapse rate
 - A significant association exists between oral contraceptive using time and the MS relapse rate
 - Previous oral contraceptive users are more prone to MS development than past users
 - Users of more androgenic progestin-containing oral contraceptives are more prone to MS development than users of less androgenic progestin-containing oral contraceptives.

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Answer form for the article titled “*Multiple sclerosis; a disease of reproductive-aged women and the dilemma involving contraceptive methods*” within the scope of CME/CPD

1st Question

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2nd Question

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3rd Question

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4th Question

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5th Question

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6th Question

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People who answer these questions will receive “2 TMA-CME/CPD credits”

TMA-CME CREDITING BOARD ENQUIRY FORM

JTGGGA MANUSCRIPT 2015/1

DATE

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This form will not be reviewed if TR Identification Number is not stated.

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