

Name (Print) _____ Date _____

Grand Rounds Enduring Materials
Diagnosis and Treatment of Peripheral Neuropathy in Elderly Patients

Please select the best answer:

1. Which of the following issues regarding neuropathy is **FALSE**?
 - a. Neuropathy prevalence increases with age.
 - b. Diminished ankle reflexes can be a normal finding and do not need to be assessed.
 - c. Approach to neuropathy must include evaluation for a treatable cause.
 - d. Neuropathy symptoms and signs are significant predictors of adverse outcomes in older adults.

2. Which of the following is more commonly associated with neuropathy?
 - a. Congenital
 - b. Motor
 - c. Large Fiber
 - d. Axon loss

3. Which of the following laboratory evaluations are commonly recommended by the American Academy of Neurology in the evaluation of all cases of neuropathy?
 - a. Serum protein electrophoresis
 - b. ANA
 - c. Heavy metals, 24 hour urine
 - d. ANCA

4. Which of the following issues regarding diabetes and neuropathy is **TRUE**?
 - a. Diabetes is the second most common cause of neuropathy.
 - b. Early impaired glycemic control is associated with neuropathy.
 - c. Neuropathy is found in about 10% of diabetics aged 65 – 75 year old.
 - d. Neuropathy occurs very late as a complication in diabetes.

5. Which of the following treatments for neuropathic pain are considered second line?
 - a. Gabapentin
 - b. Nortriptyline
 - c. Pregabalin
 - d. Venlafaxine

In order to receive CME credit, please complete the program evaluation and the questions.

These can be emailed to Linda Carpenter at:

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Thank you

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