

Continuing Education QUIZ (1.0 hours CEU)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Email: _____

Out of Hospital Administration of Intravenous Glucose-Insulin-Potassium in Patients with Suspected Acute Coronary Syndromes.

1. The theorized potential benefit in administration of glucose-insulin-potassium (GIK) in patients with suspected myocardial ischemia (IMMEDIATE trial) is time sensitive and aims at initiation in the pre-hospital setting.

- TRUE
 FALSE

2. There was a statistically significant difference in comparison of pre-hospital GIK administration versus placebo of dextrose in primary end objective end point of progression of suspected ACS related ischemia to MI.

- TRUE
 FALSE

3. Which of the following did not meet exclusion criteria for the IMMEDIATE trial:

- Unable to give informed consent
 STEMI
 ESRD on dialysis
 Clinically significant CHF

4. Which of the following did show potential benefit with early administration of GIK in the pre-hospital setting in regards to ACS but requires more investigation only a physiologic hypothesis at present?

- Progression of Unstable angina/ACS to myocardial infarction
 30 day mortality
 Free fatty acid (FFA) formation and cardiac dysrhythmia
 Development of CHF, preservation of Left ventricular function

5. The only statistically significant finding as result of IMMEDIATE trial is which of the following?

- Cardiac arrest or in hospital mortality
 Serious adverse events, cardiac events
 30 day mortality
 Progression of Unstable angina/ACS to myocardial infarction

6. Early initiation of GIK has been shown to limit overall infarct size (% LV mass involved) in patients with myocardial infarction at 30 days.

- TRUE
 FALSE

7. Data collected showed statistically significant data when comparing primary and secondary end points to age and diabetes.

- TRUE
- FALSE