

# AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)<sup>™</sup> claimed: \_\_\_\_\_

(Claim only credit amount commensurate with extent of participation in activity, up to a maximum of 1 credit for this activity.)

PRINT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: If name is **not** legible name we will not be able to verify/provide credit.)

Completion Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION - ENDURING MATERIAL - PARTICIPANT TEST & EVALUATION

Note: The purpose of this test & evaluation is to assess competence, performance and possible patient outcomes as a result of the activity.

Upon completion of this test & evaluation tool, submit to MIMC's Education Department or fax to 435-3072 to obtain CME credit certificate.

### "Emergency Surgical Treatment for Massive Pulmonary Embolism"

Upon completion of this educational activity, participants will be able to:

- ▶ Improve outcomes of cardiac arrest victims by considering surgical intervention.

<b>All responses will remain confidential.</b> For the questions below, provide your answers in the middle column (gray box) <b>before</b> the activity; then <b>after</b> the activity, provide answers in last column.	<b>Before</b> viewing DVD, circle <b>answer</b> to questions below.	<b>After</b> viewing DVD, circle <b>answer</b> to questions below.
A. The most frequent cases of pulmonary artery blockage are due to blood clots.	True False	True False
B. Such emboli most commonly originate in large veins in the legs and pelvis.	True False	True False
C. Emboli composed of fat and amniotic fluid primarily occlude pulmonary microcirculation (arterioles and capillaries). Thus not due to blood clots, they are usually unimportant clinically.	True False	True False
D. The definition of a saddle embolus implies complete occlusion of the pulmonary artery at its bifurcation.	True False	True False
E. The pulmonary arteriogram is regarded as the "gold standard" for the diagnosis of pulmonary thromboembolism. Therefore, no patient should undergo surgical embolectomy without this!	True False	True False
F. Technological advances, such as the Spiral CT angio and thrombolysis, have limited the indications for surgical embolectomy to only those cases in which more conservative measures have first been utilized and failed, including cardiac arrest.	True False	True False
G. Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) should be performed before or during pulmonary embolectomy to look for extrapulmonary thrombi (i.e., right atrium, right ventricle, or vena cava).	True False	True False
H. The 70% incidence of cardiac arrest and mortality during the first hour following passage of an acute massive pulmonary embolus mandates initiating immediate usage of chemical thrombolysis, provided that the patient has no problem with bleeding.	True False	True False
I. Impending right ventricular failure (as determined by TEE, EKG, etc.) following acute passage of a massive pulmonary embolus is an indication for emergency surgical intervention.	True False	True False

1. What enhanced measures will you take (*performance*) to improve outcomes of cardiac arrest victims?

2. What did you learn today (*competence*) that will be applied to practice resulting in **improved quality patient care**?

3. May we contact you within **three** months to inquire about impacts of change made to your practice/patients?  yes  no

4. Was this activity free of commercial bias?  yes  no If no, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How effective are activities in MIMC's overall CME program in meeting educational needs? ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

(1. poor 2. fair 3. average 4. good 5. outstanding)

6. To enhance **your** professional *competency* and improve *performance* as we address knowledge gaps that may exist, please describe a problem or issue you have to deal with and how education might help:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_