

Peter L. Bailey, M.D., and Leslie C. Jameson, M.D., CME Editors

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ANESTHESIOLOGY's journal-based CME program is open to all readers. Members of the American Society of Anesthesiologists participate at a preferred rate, but you need not be an ASA member or a journal subscriber to take part in this CME activity. Please complete the following steps:

1. Read the article by Lockhart and Baysinger entitled "Intracranial venous thrombosis in the parturient" on page 652 of this issue.
2. Review the questions and other required information for CME program completion (published in both the print and online journal).
3. When ready, go to the CME Web site: <http://www.asahq.org/journal-cme>. Submit your answers, form of payment, and other required information by December 31 of the year following the year of publication.

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**Purpose:** The focus of the journal-based CME pro-

gram, and the articles chosen for the program, is to educate readers on current developments in the science and clinical practice of the specialty of Anesthesiology.

**Target Audience:** Physicians and other medical professionals whose medical specialty is the practice of anesthesia.

**Learning Objectives:** After reading this article, participants should have a better understanding of the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of intracranial venous thrombosis in the parturient.

### Disclosure Information:

**Authors** - Ellen M. Lockhart, M.D., and Curtis L. Baysinger, M.D.

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*Consultants or honoraria:* None

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**Question Writers** - Peter L. Bailey, M.D., and Leslie C. Jameson, M.D.

Drs. Bailey and Jameson have no grants, research support, or consultant positions, nor do they receive any honoraria from outside sources, which may create conflicts of interest concerning this CME program.

## CME Article Questions

Based on the article by Lockhart and Baysinger entitled "Intracranial venous thrombosis in the parturient" in the October issue of ANESTHESIOLOGY, choose the one correct answer for each question:

1. Which of the following statements concerning intracranial venous thrombosis is *most* likely true?
  - A. Its incidence is higher in more-developed countries.
  - B. It is likely to be overdiagnosed.
  - C. It is more common among African-Americans.
  - D. Headache is the most frequent symptom.
2. Which of the following statements concerning the signs and symptoms of intracranial venous thrombosis is *most* likely true?
  - A. Focal neurologic symptoms do not occur.
  - B. Symptoms can fluctuate.
  - C. Seizures are not part of the symptom complex.
  - D. Headache typically only occurs when patients are supine.
3. Which of the following statements concerning intracranial venous thrombosis in parturients is *most* likely true?
  - A. Most episodes occur within 24 h of delivery.
  - B. The recurrence rate in subsequent pregnancies is very low.
  - C. Thrombophilic disorders are not risk factors.
  - D. Mortality rate exceeds 50%.

*continued...*

4. Which of the following statements concerning dural puncture (“wet tap”) or its treatment, and intracranial venous thrombosis is *most* likely true?
  - A. Low cerebrospinal fluid pressure decreases the likelihood of intracranial venous thrombosis.
  - B. Treatment with epidural blood patch may increase the likelihood of intracranial venous thrombosis.
  - C. Therapeutic failure of an epidural blood patch has no diagnostic implications.
  - D. A brief neurologic exam should be done on all patients prior to epidural blood patch.
5. Which of the following statements concerning the diagnosis of intracranial venous thrombosis in parturients is *most* likely true?
  - A. Diagnosis can be confirmed on clinical grounds.
  - B. Computed tomography is the diagnostic study of choice.
  - C. Magnetic resonance imaging with venography is the diagnostic study of choice.
  - D. Computed tomography with venography is the diagnostic study of choice.

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If you have any questions regarding the ANESTHESIOLOGY continuing medical education program, please contact Ellen M. Bateman, Ed.D., Education Specialist, at (847) 825-5586 or via e-mail at [e.bateman@asahq.org](mailto:e.bateman@asahq.org).