

To obtain CME credit for the Fourth Annual Symposium on Risk, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease in Women, *Texas Heart Institute Journal* section, you must:

1. Carefully read the CME-designated articles marked with a ★ in this issue of the *Journal*.
2. Answer the assessment questions and evaluation questions below. A grade of 80% must be attained to receive CME credit.
3. Complete a brief evaluation.
4. Claim your CME credit by mailing the completed assessment and evaluation to the THI CME Office:
2130 W. Holcombe, Suite 920, Houston, TX 77030
5. The THI CME Office will grade the assessment, and, if the score is 80% or higher, a certificate indicating the number of credits earned for participation in the activity will be mailed to you at the address provided.

Evaluation/Feedback

For assistance with this activity, please contact the Texas Heart Institute Office of CME at 713-218-2200 or by e-mail at cme@texasheart.org.

Assessment Questions

1. Which of the following statements about spontaneous coronary artery dissection (SCAD) is true?
 - a. Atherosclerotic risk factors are uncommon.
 - b. The majority of SCAD cases in women occur during the postpartum period.
 - c. SCAD is always characterized by a dissection flap on angiography.
 - d. Percutaneous coronary intervention is the mainstay of therapy.
2. Spontaneous healing of coronary dissection is common.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. All of the following regarding the 2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Risk in Adults are correct, except:
 - a. It recommends the use of statin therapy in patients with established cardiovascular disease.
 - b. It recommends the use of statin therapy in individuals with LDL-C \geq 190 mg/dL.
 - c. It recommends the use of statin therapy in diabetic patients (type 1 or type 2) aged 40–75 years and LDL-C between 70 and 189 mg/dL.
 - d. It recommends the use of 10-year risk for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) events using the NHLBI pooled cohort equations.
 - e. The ASCVD outcomes assessed by 10-year risk are non-fatal myocardial infarction and cardiac death.
4. The proximity of retail tobacco outlets to smokers' homes predicts cessation rates.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. All of the following are indicators of neighborhood social factors except
 - a. Social cohesion
 - b. Vigilance/problems
 - c. Social control
 - d. Racial/ethnic make-up

Using the scale, rate the following:				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Relevance of information to your work	1	2	3	4
How well did the section meet its stated learning objectives?	1	2	3	4
	None	Some	Considerably	Exceptionally
Do you believe this activity has contributed to your medical knowledge and skills?	1	2	3	4
Will the information you received change your medical practice behavior?	1	2	3	4

In your opinion, was the information presented fairly and without commercial or promotional bias? Yes No

Please record one fact and/or idea you gained from the section that will be useful to your care of patients.

 Comments _____

Print your name _____ Signature _____

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