

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

- Carefully read the CME-designated articles marked with a ★ in this issue of the *Journal*.
- Answer the assessment questions and evaluation questions below. A grade of 80% must be attained to receive CME credit.
- Complete a brief evaluation.
- Claim your CME credit by mailing the completed assessment and evaluation to the THI CME Office:
6770 Bertner Ave., MC 3-276; Houston, TX 77030
- 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 832-355-9100 or by e-mail at cme@texasheart.org.

Assessment Questions

- Compared with lower doses, higher doses of aspirin therapy are associated with a reduction in cardiovascular events.
 - True
 - False
- You are evaluating a 55-year-old black patient 4 weeks after admission for an ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction. The patient received a stent. The patient was also started on aspirin 81 mg/d, clopidogrel 75 mg/d, metoprolol 25 mg/d, and atorvastatin 80 mg/d. At this point:
 - You will repeat a fasting lipid panel in the next 6 to 8 weeks.
 - You will repeat a fasting lipid panel in the next 12 months.
 - You will not repeat a lipid panel, because the patient is already on high-intensity statin therapy.
- What should be the hypertension-treatment blood pressure goal in a diabetic patient with coronary artery disease?
 - 110/70 mmHg
 - 120/80 mmHg
 - 140/90 mmHg
 - 150/90 mmHg
- The principal finding of the Women’s Health Study is:
 - Aspirin reduces the risk of stroke in women compared with placebo.
 - Aspirin reduces the risk of myocardial infarction in women compared with placebo.
 - Aspirin reduces total deaths in women compared with placebo.
 - a and b
- The WATCHMAN and LARIAT are the only left atrial appendage (LAA) closure devices approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for LAA exclusion in the United States.
 - True
 - False

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 _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____

E-mail address _____