
CME QUESTIONS

Effective Management of Painful Neuropathies: A Disease Management and Cost of Care Analysis
Credit Designation:

The National Association of Managed Care Physicians (NAMCP) designates this continuing medical activity for a maximum of 2 *AMA PRA Category 1 credits*[™]. Physicians should claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Accreditation Statement:

This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the Essential Areas and policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint sponsorship of the NAMCP and StrataMed. The NAMCP is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education to physicians.

Instructions:

1. Read the supplement first, followed by the questions below.
2. When you are ready to complete the test, mark your answers on the answer sheet. All questions and answers are based on the information in this supplement. Each question has only 1 correct answer.
3. After completing the test, you may fax your answer sheet and completed evaluation to 804-747-5316, or mail to NAMCP CME Office, 4435 Waterfront Drive, Suite 101, Glen Allen, VA 23060.
4. You should receive your CME certificate within 1 month of completion. If you do not receive it, please call 804-527-1905 and ask for Ann Patrick or Katie Eads.

1. Tramadol combines opioid receptor antagonist activity with norepinephrine (NE) reuptake inhibition.

- a) True
- b) False

2. Which of the following agents is approved for the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN)?

- a) Venlafaxine
- b) Sertraline
- c) Duloxetine
- d) Reboxetine

3. Which of the following is thought to be the mechanism underlying the beneficial effect of lidocaine patches 5%?

- a) Membrane stabilization
- b) Increased serotonin (5-HT) release
- c) Opioid receptor agonism
- d) NE reuptake inhibition

4. Which of the following is an important difference between pregabalin and gabapentin?

- a) Different mechanisms of action
- b) Linear pharmacokinetics for pregabalin, but not for gabapentin
- c) Gamma-aminobutyric acid inhibition for pregabalin, but not for gabapentin
- d) There are no differences between the 2 agents

5. Sleep deprivation has the potential to do which of the following?

- a) Exacerbate pain
- b) Worsen the prognosis for chronic disease
- c) Increase the risk for depression
- d) All of the above

6. Which of the following infectious agents has not been associated with the development of neuropathic pain?

- a) Varicella zoster virus
- b) Human immunodeficiency virus
- c) Cytomegalovirus
- d) *Clostridium difficile*

7. Which of the following is the most common form of DPN?

- a) Symmetric sensorimotor polyneuropathy
- b) Autonomic neuropathy
- c) Radicular neuropathy
- d) Lower motor neuropathy

8. Which of the following effects of pregabalin treatment has been demonstrated in patients with DPN?

- a) Rapid pain improvement
- b) Improvement in sleep
- c) Improvement in quality of life
- d) All of the above

9. Which of the following is thought to be the mechanism of action for duloxetine?

- a) Inhibition of *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptors
- b) Increasing release of glycine
- c) Opioid receptor agonism
- d) Inhibition of NE and 5-HT reuptake

10. Which of the following characteristics of acute herpes zoster infection has been associated with increased risk for the development of postherpetic neuralgia?

- a) Mild initial rash
- b) Recent history of skin or skin-structure infection
- c) Greater severity of rash and acute pain
- d) Minimal sensory impairment in the affected dermatome

Effective Management of Painful Neuropathies: A Disease Management and Cost of Care Analysis

GOAL

To examine the latest clinical and pharmacoeconomic information regarding the effective management of painful neuropathies (eg, diabetic peripheral neuropathy [DPN] and postherpetic neuralgia [PHN]) and facilitate informed decision making, focusing on practical information for the selection of an appropriate therapeutic agent and optimal patient care management.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Neurologists, primary care physicians, formulary directors, managed care directors, pharmacy directors, consulting pharmacists, and other medical professionals interested in the management of painful neuropathies for improved patient outcomes.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this program, participants will be able to:

- Define and differentiate the pathophysiology associated with neuropathic pain induced by diabetes and herpes zoster.
- Understand the mechanism of action of available therapeutic options and differentiate their clinical profiles.
- Recognize the economic impact of the burden of illness associated with painful DPN and PHN and the cost implications of available treatment options.
- Identify and assess productivity and work performance issues associated with DPN and PHN.
- Understand the impact on the patient's quality of life associated with optimal treatment of neuropathic pain.
- Understand how to assess, treat, and manage patients with painful DPN, PHN, and associated comorbidities.

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FEES

There are no fees associated with this continuing education offering.

FUNDING

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