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CE Questions

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1. Prediabetes is a condition in which blood glucose levels are higher than normal, but not in the diabetes range. Prediabetes represents impaired fasting glucose above 125 mg/dl or impaired glucose tolerance greater than 200 mg/dl.
 - a. Both statements are true
 - b. Both statements are false
 - c. The first statement is true, the second statement is false
 - d. The first statement is false, the second statement is true
2. What percentage of people do not know they have diabetes mellitus?
 - a. 15%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 35%
 - d. 45%
3. Classic signs of diabetes mellitus include:
 - a. increased thirst and urination
 - b. increased blood flow and edema
 - c. decreased infections and sensations
 - d. vision loss and foot ulcerations
4. Systemic complications of diabetes mellitus include:
 - a. increased thirst and urination
 - b. increased blood flow and edema
 - c. decreased infections and sensations
 - d. vision loss and foot ulcerations

5. The blood assay used to measure control of blood glucose over a period of 6 to 12 weeks is the:
 - a. random plasma glucose
 - b. fasting plasma glucose
 - c. oral glucose tolerance test
 - d. glycosulated hemoglobin
6. Treatment of diabetes includes insulin, oral medications and nutrition management. Controlled trials have demonstrated that maintaining modest weight loss with regular physical activity reduces the incidence of type 2 diabetes in high risk persons.
 - a. Both statements are true
 - b. Both statements are false
 - c. The first statement is true, the second statement is false
 - d. The first statement is false, the second statement is true
7. Diabetic retinopathy is:
 - a. asymptomatic in early stages
 - b. worsened by hypertension
 - c. can lead to retinal detachment and blindness
 - d. all of the above
8. Age is a significant factor in the development of diabetic retinopathy. This condition can be cured by laser surgery.
 - a. Both statements are true
 - b. Both statements are false
 - c. The first statement is true, the second statement is false
 - d. The first statement is false, the second statement is true
9. The most common foot complication associated with diabetes is:
 - a. lower extremity amputation
 - b. hammertoes
 - c. plantar ulceration
 - d. peripheral vascular disease
10. The gold standard used to assess for peripheral vascular disease is:
 - a. angiography
 - b. ankle-brachial index
 - c. toe pressures
 - d. photoplethysmography
11. Blood glucose at what level or more places an individual at greater risk for developing foot infection?
 - a. 150 mg/dl
 - b. 200 mg/dl
 - c. 250 mg/dl
 - d. 300 mg/dl
12. The sixth complication of diabetes mellitus is:
 - a. end stage renal disease
 - b. periodontal disease
 - c. vision loss or blindness
 - d. neuropathy
13. Research suggests that people with diabetes are more susceptible to periodontal disease. Further, the presence of periodontal disease may make glycemic control more difficult to achieve.
 - a. Both statements are true
 - b. Both statements are false
 - c. The first statement is true, the second statement is false
 - d. The first statement is false, the second statement is true
14. Oral signs of diabetes mellitus include all of the following EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
 - a. periodontal abscesses
 - b. candidal infection
 - c. carious lesions
 - d. herpes infection
15. Oral health professionals need to be informed of medications used by individuals with diabetes mellitus, including which of the following:
 - a. action of the medication
 - b. dosage
 - c. peak activity
 - d. all of the above