Questions on the article titled “Multiple sclerosis; a disease of reproductive-aged women and the dilemma involving contraceptive methods” within the scope of CME/CPD

1. Which of the following is not an effect of progesterons on multiple sclerosis?
   a) Agrivating MS attacks
   b) Mitigating the effect against developing MS attacks
   c) The decrease of relapses during assisted reproductive treatment
   d) The decrease in relapses during pregnancy
   e) The increase in the remission phase of MS patients

2. Which of the following is true for MS?
   a) More men have MS than women
   b) More women have MS than men
   c) More common in women in the postmenopausal period
   d) MS is not characterized by plaques on white region
   e) MS isn’t characterized with plaque on white region

3. Which of the following is not true for MS and contraceptive methods?
   a) IUDs can be used by MS patients safely
   b) The use of diaphragms increases urinary tract infection in MS female patients
   c) The use of hormonal contraceptives may be a contributing factor, at least in part, to the increase in the incidence of MS in women
   d) One should always take into account the possibility of exacerbation of the disease in patients diagnosed with MS while recommending Mirena® or possibly Skyla.
   e) There is a significant correlation of MS with the time of using oral contraceptives

4. Which of the following is not a contributing factor to the significance of contraception with MS patients?
   a) MS is more common during the reproductive period
   b) MS is more common in women
   c) IFN, fingolimod, dimethyl fumarate, and natalizumab may compromise pregnancy rates in MS patients
   d) The disease may be ongoing with severe relapse phases
   e) All contraceptive methods are safe for MS patients

5. Which of the following drugs will be used in the treatment of MS in the future?
   a) Oral contraceptives
   b) Mirena® or Skyla
   c) NOMAC
   d) Progestin-only pills
   e) Depo-Provera

6. Which of the following is true for oral contraceptive in MS patients?
   a) The use of oral contraceptives may be a contributing factor, at least in part, to the increase in the incidence of MS in women
   b) A significant association exists between estrogen dosage in oral contraceptive and the MS relapse rate
   c) A significant association exists between oral contraceptive using time and the MS relapse rate
   d) Previous oral contraceptive users are more prone to MS development than past users
   e) Users of more androgenic progestin-containing oral contraceptives are more prone to MS development than users of less androgenic progestin-containing oral contraceptives.
Answer form for the article titled “Multiple sclerosis; a disease of reproductive-aged women and the dilemma involving contraceptive methods” within the scope of CME/CPD

1st Question
A  B  C  D  E

2nd Question
A  B  C  D  E

3rd Question
A  B  C  D  E

4th Question
A  B  C  D  E

5th Question
A  B  C  D  E

6th Question
A  B  C  D  E

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