

Self-Assessment Test

Understanding the Basics of Tumor Lysis Syndrome

This program is located at <http://ashpmedia.org/symposia/TLS1>



This self-assessment test has been provided as a study aid only. At the conclusion of the internet-based program, click on "Take CE Test" to proceed to the ASHP Learning Center and take the on-line program post-test. You may print your CE statement immediately after successful completion of the post-test.

There are a total of 10 questions associated with this self-assessment test.

1. Is the following statement true or false? Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) only occurs in patients with hematological malignancies.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. With respect to risk factors for the development of TLS, high tumor burden can be characterized by which of the following?
 - a. Hemoglobin < 7 gm/dL
 - b. Serum Lactate Dehydrogenase > 1,500 IU/L
 - c. Tumor size that is at least 2 cm in diameter
 - d. Uric acid < 8 mg/dL

3. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of TLS?
 - a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Hyperphosphatemia
 - c. Hypercalcemia
 - d. Hyperuricemia

4. At what time point is TLS most likely to occur?
 - a. > 7 days following the initiation of definitive therapy
 - b. 24-48 hours following the initiation of definitive therapy
 - c. 4-7 days following the initiation of definitive therapy
 - d. It is most likely to occur with repeated courses of definitive therapy

5. Cardiac manifestations of TLS can include all of the following except:
 - a. Acute myocardial infarction
 - b. Congestive heart failure
 - c. Ventricular arrhythmias
 - d. Dilated cardiomyopathy



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6. Which of the following group of symptoms is most closely associated with hyperuricemia?
 - a. Muscle cramps, weakness, cardiac arrhythmias and cardiac arrest
 - b. Fluid retention, hypoxia, acidosis and anuria
 - c. Pruritis, joint pain, anorexia, increase in serum creatinine and cloudy urine
 - d. Tetany, hypotension and seizures

 7. The most detrimental metabolic derangement of TLS is considered to be:
 - a. Hyperuricemia
 - b. Hyperkalemia
 - c. Hypomagnesemia
 - d. Hyperphosphatemia

 8. Forced diuresis in the setting of TLS is best achieved with:
 - a. Oral hydrochlorothiazide
 - b. Oral spironolactone
 - c. Intravenous dopamine
 - d. Intravenous furosemide

 9. Is the following statement true or false? The best way to correct hypocalcemia in asymptomatic patients experiencing TLS is to correct hyperphosphatemia.
 - a. True
 - b. False

 10. Rasburicase is:
 - a. Considered the gold standard for treatment of hyperuricemia
 - b. An enzyme that catalyzes uric acid to urate
 - c. A recombinant form of urate oxidase
 - d. Commercially available in the United States in oral and intravenous formulations
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