CE finale self-assessment questions:

1. **For patients with diabetes, common causes for ER visits acutely after a disaster include all of the following EXCEPT:**
   1. Retinopthy
   2. Hypoglycemia
   3. Diabetic ketoacidosis
2. **Which of the following is most likely to contribute to increased risk of hypoglycemia acutely following a disaster?**
   1. Stress
   2. Dehydration
   3. Skipping meals
3. **All of the following should be part of a diabetes disaster kit EXCEPT: (LO#3)**
   1. An active, up to date medication list
   2. Glucose tablets
   3. 3 months of stockpiled medications
4. **Per the literature, lack of access to which of the following is the most pressing issue facing patients during/ after a disaster?**
   1. Water
   2. Medication
   3. Refrigeration
5. **Which of the following is a strategy for public health preparedness to address the long-term needs of people with diabetes during disasters?**
   1. Educating patients and their caregivers about insulin storage requirements
   2. Contacting the patient’s insurance carrier to request an emergency override for medication
   3. Building partnerships between government, medical facilities, and pharmaceutical companies
6. **Which of the following is an appropriate talking point when developing an emergency preparedness plan for a patient with diabetes?**
   1. Stay well hydrated by drinking at least a gallon of water, coffee, or soda each day
   2. Increase your physical activity after a disaster to combat the risk of hyperglycemia
   3. Check your feet daily for any irritation, infection, open sores, or blisters and never go without shoes
7. **JT is a patient with diabetes calling the pharmacy with questions and concerns about her insulin. JT recently evacuated from her home due to the threat of a hurricane and forgot to take her insulin glargine U-100 with her. She went to see her PCP today and was given a sample of insulin degludec U-100 since her PCP did not have a sample of glargine. Her PCP asked JT to call the pharmacy and see how many of units of insulin she should be switched to. JT currently takes 40 units of insulin glargine U-100 once daily. What is the appropriate dose to switch her to?** 
   1. 32 units once daily
   2. 40 units once daily
   3. 48 units once daily
8. **Which of the following is TRUE about insulin storage during an emergency situation?**
   1. Insulin that has been frozen can be used after 4 hours of being at room temperature
   2. All insulin products left unrefrigerated at a temperature between 59°F and 86°F expire after 10 days
   3. Under emergency conditions, insulin that has been stored above 86° F can still be used
9. **Based on the findings from the Gulf War, which of the following is TRUE about the war’s impact on patient with diabetes?**
   1. Glycemic control worsened but weight stayed the same during the war
   2. Stress and tension were cited as reasons for worsening control
   3. Glycemic control improved during the war while weight worsened
10. **Which of the following addresses a long term infrastructure change to help improve disaster response efforts?**
    1. Creating flexible drug dispensing policies
    2. Developing patient education handouts on sick day planning
    3. Updating town and state webpages with shelter locations