CME Exam and Evaluation
(1 CME credit)

To receive CME credits, read the CME article in this issue, indicate the correct responses and complete the requested information below. The form is also available in electronic format at www.erj.ersjournals.com/current.shtml. To return the form, you can either:
> use this form and return it completed to ERSJ Ltd, 442 Glossop Road, Sheffield, S10 2PX, UK.

> save the electronic form as a Word document and send it by e-mail to info@ersj.org.uk
Certificates will be emailed to the address filled in below. Please allow 4 weeks for processing.

1. Applicant personal details.

ERS Membership No. (if known): . . . . Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY): . . . .

Family Name: . . . . First Name: . . . .

Mailing Address: . . . .

Postal Code: . . . . City: . . . . Country: . . . .

Telephone: + ... Fax: + ...

E-mail: . . . .

2. Educational questions. Answer by marking the correct answer.

1. What percentage of patients died at home within 30-days of a hospitalisation for COPD?
❏ 10%.
❏ 20%.
❏ 30%.
❏ 40%.

2. Which of the following statements is true?
❏ 30-day mortality after hospital admission with COPD is adequately measured by using both in-hospital deaths and all deaths.
❏ Using in-hospital deaths underestimates real mortality.
❏ Using all deaths underestimates real mortality.
❏ Both mortality measures underestimate real mortality.

3. Which of the following statements is true?
❏ The causes of deaths were equally distributed in the two groups, independent of the place of death.
❏ Patients died more frequently from cardiovascular diseases in hospital.
❏ Patients died more frequently from cardiovascular diseases at home.
❏ Respiratory diseases are the most frequent in both groups of COPD patients.

4. Which is the most important impact of the selection?
❏ Underestimating any risk factor.
❏ Underestimating a few risk factors.
❏ Not adequately controlling known co-factors, such as male gender, in assessing risks of other factors like treatment type or admission ward.
❏ None of the above.