Direction
To earn the CME credit, please answer the following questions and return the answers to the CME Office at Sina & Sadra Convention Center, Neshaat Street, Shiraz, 71345.1846, Iran. Successful completion of the test is defined as a score of at least 70% correct.

1) Which of the following sites is the most common location of involvement by Basidiobolus ranarum:
   a Skin and subcutaneous area
   b Gastrointestinal tract
   c Liver
   d Brain

2) Which of the following people is prone to the infection by fungus named Basidiobolus ranarum:
   a Transplanted patients
   b AIDS patients
   c Immunocompetent people
   d All of the above

3) Which of the following environments is the most common location of the fungus named Basidiobolus ranarum:
   a Soil and decaying vegetables
   b Decaying meat
   c Gastrointestinal tract of mammals
   d Decaying fish

4) Which of the following reasons has been the most common cause of death in the patients with gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis in the previous reports:
   a Disseminated disease
   b Surgery and resection before medical treatment
   c Liver involvement
   d All of the above

5) What is the gold standard for the diagnosis of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a Culture
   b Immunologic tests
   c Molecular tests
   d Pathologic sections

6) What is Splendore-Hoeppli body in the pathology of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a Many eosinophils and plasma cells with giant cells
   b Many eosinophils and eosinophilic granular material with fungal elements
   c Granuloma and necrosis with acid fast bacilli and asteroid bodies
   d Granuloma and necrosis with many plasma cells and schaumann bodies

7) What is the treatment of choice in gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a Surgery and medical therapy
   b Medical therapy alone
   c Surgery alone
   d Reassurance and follow up

8) Which of the followings is the most common clinical presentation of the patients with gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a GI bleeding and fever
   b Abdominal pain and fever
   c Acute abdomen
   d Abdominal cramp
9) How common is high ESR in the patients with gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a) About half of the patients
   b) Very rare
   c) Almost all of the patients
   d) One third of the patients

10) Which of the following conditions has been in the differential diagnosis of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a) Crohn's disease
   b) Lymphoma
   c) Adenocarcinoma
   d) All of the above

11) Which of the following antifungal agents has been the most appropriate one in the treatment of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis in previous reports:
   a) Itraconazole
   b) Amphotericin B
   c) Posaconazole
   d) Voriconazole

12) Which of the following conditions is the best temperature for the culture of Basidiobolus ranarum in the culture media:
   a) 4-5°C
   b) 20°C
   c) 37°C
   d) None of the above

13) What is the most common location of the involvement of the fungi Conidiobolus which is the mimicker of Basidiobolus ranarum:
   a) Intestine
   b) Head and neck
   c) Subcutaneous area
   d) Liver

14) Which of the following diagnostic methods is characteristic of Basidiobolus in the patients with negative culture:
   a) Pathology
   b) Immunology
   c) Biochemistry
   d) Clinical presentation

15) Which of the following special stains is the best one for the diagnosis of Basidiobolus ranarum:
   a) Gomori methenamine silver
   b) Periodic acid Schiff
   c) Hematoxylin eosin stain
   d) Masson Trichrome

16) Which of the following parasites mimic the zygospores of Basidiobolus ranarum:
   a) Amebae
   b) Candida
   c) Aspergillus
   d) Strongyloides

17) What are the main reasons for the misdiagnosis and under-diagnosis of Gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a) Nonspecific clinical presentation
   b) No definite risk factor
   c) Negative endoscopy
18) Which of the following theories has been reported to be as the probable causes of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis:
   a. PICA
   b. Previous surgery implanted fungus
   c. Ranitidine ingestion and decreased gastric acidity
   d. All of the above

19) What has been the reported rate of preoperative diagnosis of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis before pathologic and culture studies:
   a. Zero
   b. 10%
   c. 50%
   d. 90%

20) What is the number of gastrointestinal basidiobolomycosis cases reported in the English literature so far:
   a. <100
   b. <50
   c. >100
   d. >300