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Quiz: Hypocalcemia Secondary to Zoledronate Therapy in a Patient With Vitamin D Deficiency

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this activity, participants will be able to:

1. Identify the potential risk factors for the development of hypocalcemia in a patient treated with intravenous zoledronate.
2. Describe the mechanism of action of bisphosphonates such as zoledronate.
3. Articulate an appropriate evaluation for a patient prior to receiving zoledronate.

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QUESTIONS

1. Risk factors for the development of hypocalcemia secondary to zoledronate therapy include:
 - Hypomagnesemia, hyperparathyroidism, renal failure, vitamin D deficiency.

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- Hyponatremia, vitamin D deficiency, hypoparathyroidism, hypomagnesemia.
 - Hypoparathyroidism, hyperkalemia, renal failure, vitamin D deficiency.
 - Hypoparathyroidism, hypomagnesemia, vitamin D deficiency, renal failure.
 - Renal failure, hypomagnesemia, hyperparathyroidism, hyponatremia.
2. Side effects of intravenous zoledronate include nephrotoxicity, osteonecrosis of the jaw, and hypocalcemia.
 - True
 - False
 3. About 10% of serum calcium is ionized and physiologically active.
 - True
 - False
 4. The mechanism of action of zoledronate includes preventing of osteoclastic resorption of bone and promoting osteoclast apoptosis.
 - True
 - False
 5. The authors of this article suggest the following routine screening for patients being treated with IV bisphosphonates such as zoledronate:
 - A. Vitamin D levels, magnesium level, parathyroid level.
 - B. Parathyroid level, renal function, calcium level.
 - C. Calcium level, parathyroid level, renal function.
 - A, B, and C.
 - None of the above.

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