1. The concept of SMART therapy in asthma is described as
   a. Providing adherence monitoring for inhalers to assure optimal compliance
   b. Delivery of ICS and LABA simultaneously as rescue and controller medication
   c. Self-adjusted dosing of maintenance asthma medications at home
   d. Immunotherapy for concurrent asthma and allergic rhinitis

2. LAMA are currently recommended by guidelines for which patients:
   a. Persistent asthmatics 12y and older as add-on to standard of care
   b. COPD only, they are not indicated in asthma
   c. Patients 6 years of age and older with persistent asthma
   d. As a substitute for LABA in patients with persistent asthma already on ICS

3. All of the following are true regarding Respimat except
   a. The device self-locks after designated doses are actuated
   b. There is no need for hand eye coordination
   c. Tiotropium is available through this delivery device
   d. Preparing the inhaler requires some level of strength to insert the canister

4. According to the EPR-3 guidelines, ICS is a component of asthma management in which steps?
   a. Step 1-5
   b. Step 2-5
   c. Step 3-5
   d. Step 4-5

5. Evidence regarding SMART therapy suggests that SMART, when compared to traditional ICS and
   LABA dosing
   a. Reduces the risk of exacerbation in patients of all ages
   b. Reduces the risk of exacerbation in patients 12y of age and older
   c. Does not impact the risk of exacerbation in all ages
   d. Increases the risk of exacerbation in patients 12y of age and older

6. When considering the safety of SMART
   a. The exposure to ICS is greater in exchange for less systemic steroid exposure
   b. Harms related to SMART are largely due to the increased exposure to LABA therapy
c. Occurrence of adverse events is greater with SMART compared to traditional ICS and LABA dosing
d. There currently are ongoing trials to examine the safety of SMART in large populations of asthmatics

7. Which of the following therapies are a LAMA approved for use in asthmatics?
   a. Umeclidinium
   b. Glycopyyronium
   c. Tiotropium
   d. Ipratropium

8. Adding LAMA to ICS in adult patients with uncontrolled persistent asthma can
   a. Decrease FEV1
   b. Improve quality of life
   c. Improve symptoms
   d. Reduce the risk of exacerbations

9. The efficacy of LAMA in adolescents is largely based on improvement in which outcome?
   a. Exacerbations
   b. Symptoms
   c. FEV1
   d. Quality of life

10. Respimat requires the following steps for successful use:
    a. TOP: turn, open, press
    b. STOP: squeeze, twist, open, press
    c. TIP: turn, inhale, put down
    d. TOS: turn, open, squeeze