

# TEST QUESTIONS

Circles must be filled in, or test will not be graded. Shade circles like this:  Not like this:

- Drug-resistant infections affect more than \_\_\_\_\_ patients annually.
  - A. 1.4 million
  - B. 2.2 million
  - C. 2.8 million
  - D. 3.2 million
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have driven a rise in organisms that are resistant to these lifesaving drugs.
  - A. usage of unapproved antibiotics
  - B. excessive use of antimicrobials in food production
  - C. Outmoded prescribing practices
  - D. both B and C
- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has identified \_\_\_\_\_ antibiotic-resistant organisms.
  - A. 8
  - B. 14
  - C. 18
  - D. 25
- The World Health Organization (WHO) found widespread prevalence globally of patients with antibiotic-resistant infections, but it did not find wide variations in the rate of occurrence, depending on the country.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- The five objectives outlined in a global action plan on antimicrobial resistance by the World Health Assembly included the following:
  - A. Improving awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training.
  - B. Strengthening the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research.
  - C. Reducing the incidence of infection by using antibiotics less often to treat humans and animals.
  - D. Both A and B
- But the renewed focus on public health in the response to \_\_\_\_\_ can have a lasting impact on the long-term effort to address the untreatable infections caused by AMR.
  - A. COVID-19
  - B. Influenza
  - C. Whooping Cough
  - D. AIDS
- Resistant bacteria cause \_\_\_\_\_ percent of central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) 15 percent of surgical site infections (SSIs) and \_\_\_\_\_ percent catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) in U.S. hospitals.
  - A. 10; 20
  - B. 18; 10
  - C. 14; 10
  - D. 15; 20
- The Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA) has developed and launched a new training course in best practices in infection prevention and control for hospital clinicians with direct patient care responsibilities.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- HAIs still affect one in every \_\_\_\_\_ hospitalized patients, leading to morbidity, mortality, and excess healthcare costs.
  - A. 10
  - B. 15
  - C. 20
  - D. 25
- Prevention of CHKC focuses on:
  - A. Performing basic prevention strategies of hand hygiene and cleaning of the environment and equipment; understanding appropriate prescribing practices.
  - B. Performing basic prevention strategies of hand hygiene and cleaning of the environment and equipment; recognizing and managing outbreaks.
  - C. Developing performance and accountability measures to assess infection-prevention practices and understanding appropriate prescribing practices.
  - D. Recognizing and managing outbreaks; understanding the financial costs of poor infection-prevention practices.
- An inappropriate test can lead to the wrong diagnosis, which can result in unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_, patient harm due to testing or treatment, unnecessary treatment, and \_\_\_\_\_ to the health system and to the patient.
  - A. additional testing; higher costs
  - B. additional testing; lower costs
  - C. medications; higher costs
  - D. medications; lower costs
- What factors lead to antimicrobials being prescribed empirically and often inappropriately?
  - A. Patients do not want to wait for their test results.
  - B. Physicians do not want to change patients' prescriptions from the original antibiotic they were given.
  - C. Uninsured patients cannot be tested for bacterial infections.
  - D. Diagnostic tests are frequently unavailable or underutilized.
- When combined with robust \_\_\_\_\_, rapid diagnostics have provided shorter time to optimal therapy, shorter hospital lengths of stay, and lower hospital costs.
  - A. antimicrobial stewardship programs
  - B. provider involvement
  - C. patient monitoring
  - D. treatments
- The Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) aims to increase awareness of the role of \_\_\_\_\_ to guide the appropriate use of antibiotics in clinical medicine, screen for resistant infections in healthcare settings, and for surveillance to monitor AMR trends and the effectiveness of stewardship interventions.
  - A. diagnostics
  - B. professional education
  - C. effective communications
  - D. A and B
- Based on the source of the clinical sample and the type of test completed, the diagnostic result will provide clear information about the possible \_\_\_\_\_ or infection.
  - A. Disease
  - B. Colonization
  - C. Source
  - D. Bacteria
- For CPO, the MOOC describes the role of diagnostics for resistant organisms. They can be used to screen for carriers to enable infection prevention and control measures, to identify infected individuals to guide treatment, or for active surveillance of resistant HAIs to enable alerts of outbreaks.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- CPOs can also be detected using culture on plated media, which can take up to three days and may lack sensitivity, but it is less expensive than \_\_\_\_\_ testing.
  - A. Antigen
  - B. Serology
  - C. Molecular
  - D. DNA sequencing
- Antimicrobial resistance is a complex problem that involves human health, \_\_\_\_\_ management and agriculture practices.
  - A) population
  - B) animal
  - C) hygiene
  - D) environmental
- A report published by Wellcome Trust found that public understanding of antimicrobial resistance and its impact \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. has been strengthened by the COVID-19 pandemic
  - B. is currently limited
  - C. has increased over the last few years
  - D. has not increased over the last few years
- The COVID-19 pandemic has changed how we all think about public health and will result in appreciation among policymakers on the importance of investing in robust public health and healthcare delivery systems, including substantially strengthened \_\_\_\_\_, and among the general public on the need to engage in safer hygienic practices.
  - A. infectious-disease prevention capabilities
  - B. diagnostic capabilities
  - C. treatments
  - D. A and B

Tests can be taken online or by mail. Easy registration and payment options are available through NIU by following the links found at [www.mlo-online.com/ce](http://www.mlo-online.com/ce).

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P = Poor; E = Excellent

1. To what extent did the article focus on or clarify the objectives?

P  1  2  3  4  5 E

2. To what extent was the article well-organized and readable?

P  1  2  3  4  5 E

3. How will you use the CE units?

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