

# Cheap Nursing CEUs

## Antibiotic Resistance Threats

### The Threat of Antibiotic Resistance

**1. All of the following statements are true with regard to antibiotic resistance, except for:**

- A. Antibiotic resistance is mainly a problem seen in developing countries.
  - B. New forms of antibiotic resistance can cross international boundaries and spread between continents with ease.
  - C. Many forms of resistance spread with remarkable speed.
  - D. World health leaders have described antibiotic-resistance microorganisms as "nightmare bacteria" that "pose a catastrophic threat" to people in every country in the world.
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**2. If the ability to fight infection with antibiotics is lost, the ability to safely offer people life-saving and life improving modern medical treatment will also be lost for all of the following, except:**

- A. Joint replacements
  - B. Laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis
  - C. Organ transplants
  - D. Cancer treatment
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**3. All of the following are possible adverse drug events of antibiotics, except for:**

- A. Allergic reactions
  - B. Interference with the action of other drugs
  - C. Liver failure
  - D. Development of potentially deadly diarrhea caused by *C. difficile*
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### Fighting Back Against Antibiotic Resistance

**4. Which of the following is not one of the four core actions to prevent antibiotic resistance?**

- A. Prevent infections
  - B. Track infections
  - C. Increase antibiotic prescribing
  - D. Develop new drugs and diagnostic tests
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**5. Scientific evidence shows that reducing antibiotic use in a single facility can reduce resistance in that facility.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**6. When the principles of responsible antibiotic use, known as antibiotic stewardship, are followed, antibiotic resistance can not only be slowed, but can be stopped.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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## **Current Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, by Microorganism**

**7. All of the following statements regarding *Clostridium difficile* are true, except for:**

- A. *C. difficile* causes life-threatening diarrhea.
  - B. *C. difficile* is currently resistant to the antibiotics used to treat it as well as naturally resistant to many drugs used to treat other infections.
  - C. *C. difficile* infections mostly occur in people who have had both recent medical care and antibiotics.
  - D. *C. difficile* infections often occur in hospitalized or recently hospitalized patients.
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**8. Other healthcare facilities should be notified about infectious diseases when patients transfer, especially between hospitals and nursing homes.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**9. Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria have become resistant to all or nearly all antibiotics available today with almost half of hospital patients who get bloodstream infections from CRE bacteria dying from the infection.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

**10. *N. gonorrhoeae* is showing resistance to which of the following antibiotics?**

- A. Cefixime
  - B. Azithromycin
  - C. Tetracycline
  - D. All of the above
-

**11. All of the following statements regarding *N. gonorrhoeae* are true, except for:**

- A. Gonorrhea is the most commonly reported notifiable infection in the United States and is easily transmitted.
  - B. Gonorrhea causes severe reproductive complications.
  - C. Gonorrhea disproportionately affects sexual, racial, and ethnic minorities.
  - D. CDC recommends only ceftriaxone plus either azithromycin or doxycycline as first-line treatments for gonorrhea.
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**12. Gonorrhea is transmitted more readily when someone is co-infected with HIV.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**13. Which of the following is the foundation of gonorrhea control in the United States?**

- A. Screening
  - B. Rapid detection
  - C. Prompt treatment
  - D. All of the above
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**14. *Acinetobacter* causes which condition among critically ill patients?**

- A. Yeast infections
  - B. Pneumonia
  - C. Diarrhea
  - D. Ulcers
- 

**15. At least 63% of *Acinetobacter* is considered multidrug-resistant, meaning at least \_\_\_\_\_ different classes of antibiotics no longer cure *Acinetobacter* infections.**

- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 5
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**16. *Campylobacter* usually causes all of the following, except:**

- A. Bloody diarrhea
  - B. Fever
  - C. Difficulty breathing
  - D. Temporary paralysis
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**17. Campylobacter spreads from animals to people through contaminated food, particularly raw or undercooked pork and unpasteurized milk.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**18. Key measures to prevent resistant Campylobacter infections include which of the following?**

- A. Avoiding inappropriate antibiotic use in food animals.
  - B. Tracking antibiotic use in different types of food animals.
  - C. Educating consumers and food workers about safe food handling practices.
  - D. All of the above.
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**19. Candida yeasts normally live on the skin and mucous membranes without causing infection.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**20. Therapy to prevent infections (antifungal prophylaxis) may be appropriate for some groups at high risk of developing Candida bloodstream infections, such as:**

- A. Low-birth-weight infants
  - B. Those on tube feedings
  - C. Dialysis patients
  - D. All of the above
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**21. Extended-spectrum beta-galactosidase is an enzyme that allows bacteria to become resistant to a wide variety of penicillins and cephalosporins.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**22. The carbapenem family of antibiotics are drugs of last resort as use of them is contributing to resistance.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**23. About 30% of Enterococcus healthcare-associated infections are vancomycin resistant, an antibiotic of last resort, leaving few or no treatment options.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**24. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a common cause of healthcare-associated infections, including which of the following?**

- A. Pneumonia
  - B. Urinary tract infections
  - C. Surgical site infections
  - D. All of the above
- 

**25. Antibiotic use in food animals can result in resistant *Salmonella* in the animals, but people cannot get sick from eating these foods.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**26. Key measures to prevent resistant *Salmonella* infections include all of the following, except:**

- A. Avoiding inappropriate antibiotic use in food animals.
  - B. Tracking antibiotic use in different types of food animals.
  - C. Keeping refrigerator temperatures below 48 degrees Fahrenheit.
  - D. Educating consumers and food workers about safe food handling practices.
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**27. Symptoms of typhoid fever, caused by *Salmonella* serotype Typhi, are all of the following, except for:**

- A. High fever
  - B. Abdominal pain
  - C. Diarrhea
  - D. Headache
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**28. Most illnesses caused by *Salmonella* Typhi occur in people who travel to some part of the developing world where the disease is common and travel-associated infections are more likely to be antibiotic resistant.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**29. *Salmonella* serotype Typhi spreads from one person to another through food or water contaminated with which of the following?**

- A. Discharge from petroleum refineries
  - B. Feces
  - C. Runoff from orchards
  - D. Leaching from landfills
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**30. When traveling to a country where typhoid fever is common, people should:**

- A. Get vaccinated against typhoid fever before departing.
  - B. Choose foods and drinks carefully while traveling even if vaccinated.
  - C. Seek medical care at once if sick with high fever and a headache during or after travel.
  - D. All of the above.
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**31. High-risk groups for Shigella are all of the following, except:**

- A. The elderly
  - B. Young children
  - C. People with inadequate handwashing and hygiene habits
  - D. Men who have sex with men
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**32. A key measure to prevent Shigella resistant infections is which of the following?**

- A. Promoting thorough and frequent hand washing with soap.
  - B. Using antibiotics to treat more severe Shigella infections and managing milder infections with fluids and rest.
  - C. Educating consumers and food workers about safe food handling practices.
  - D. All of the above.
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**33. A common and severe threat to patients, rates of invasive MRSA infections in healthcare settings are increasing.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**34. Streptococcus pneumoniae is the leading cause of bacterial pneumonia and meningitis in the United States and is also a major cause of bloodstream infections and ear and sinus infections.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**35. Invasive pneumococcal disease means that bacteria invade parts of the body that are normally sterile, and when this happens, disease is usually severe, causing hospitalization or even death.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**36. The major factor driving TB drug resistance is which of the following?**

- A. Incomplete or wrong treatment

- B. Short drug supply
  - C. Lack of new drugs
  - D. All of the above
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**37. Drug-resistant TB prevention measures include implementing effective infection control procedures that help limit exposure to known drug-resistant TB patients in all of the following settings, except for:**

- A. College dorms
  - B. Hospitals
  - C. Prisons
  - D. Homeless shelters
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**38. When *Staphylococcus aureus* becomes resistant to vancomycin, there are few treatment options available because vancomycin-resistant *S. aureus* bacteria identified to date are also resistant to methicillin and other classes of antibiotics.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**39. Group A *Streptococcus* has developed resistance to a category of drugs called macrolides, which includes all of the following antibiotics, except for:**

- A. Erythromycin
  - B. Tetracycline
  - C. Azithromycin
  - D. Clarithromycin
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**40. All pregnant women should be tested for Group B *Streptococcus* at \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of pregnancy and adhere to the recommended antibiotics during labor and delivery for prevention of early-onset disease in the infant.**

- A. 35 - 37
  - B. 28 - 30
  - C. 18 - 20
  - D. 10 - 12
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