

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Measles

1. What makes measles particularly severe among certain populations?

- A. It has a high transmission rate, especially among unvaccinated and immune-compromised individuals.
 - B. The virus mutates rapidly, making it difficult to track.
 - C. It can only be spread by animals, making it unpredictable.
 - D. The symptoms are mild, which makes diagnosis difficult.
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2. How does measles primarily spread among individuals?

- A. Direct blood-to-blood contact between individuals.
 - B. Through contaminated water sources consumed by communities.
 - C. By airborne droplets from coughing or sneezing by infected individuals.
 - D. Through soil contamination in agricultural settings.
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3. What are some of the reasons for vaccine hesitancy observed among some populations?

- A. High vaccine costs and lack of insurance.
 - B. Lack of understanding about disease severity, misinformation, and mistrust in vaccine safety.
 - C. Vaccine shortages and government restrictions.
 - D. Exclusive cultural beliefs prohibiting medical interventions.
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4. Why is it challenging to detect the spread of measles in its early stages?

- A. Symptoms are entirely different from other known illnesses.
 - B. It takes a rapid form that cannot be diagnosed until severe complications occur.
 - C. Symptoms initially resemble common cold or flu, delaying specific diagnosis.
 - D. Direct sunlight is needed to observe the rash, making it difficult in certain regions.
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5. What is immune amnesia, and how does it relate to measles?

- A. It results from measles which resets antibody production to target newer infections.
 - B. It enhances memory cells to rapidly respond to recurring infections.
 - C. It temporarily boosts immune response against multiple infections.
 - D. It refers to the reduction of immune memory leading to increased susceptibility to infections.
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6. During which period is an individual with measles most contagious?

- A. From the first sign of fever until rash begins to fade.
 - B. Four days before and after the appearance of the rash.
 - C. Only during the coughing phase of the illness.
 - D. After symptoms have resolved.
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7. What are the recommended nursing interventions to prevent the spread of measles in a healthcare setting?

- A. Applying standard and airborne precautions, including wearing appropriate PPE.
 - B. Administering antivirals and increasing room ventilation.
 - C. Isolating the patient without PPE to ensure comfort.
 - D. Using ultraviolet light to sanitize the room.
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8. Why is vitamin A supplementation recommended for children with measles in certain situations?

- A. It directly combats the measles virus, reducing infection rate.
 - B. It helps lower fever associated with measles.
 - C. It enhances the appetite of children during illness.
 - D. It reduces mortality in children with vitamin A deficiency by boosting overall health.
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9. What steps can be taken to prevent the occurrence of measles outbreaks?

- A. Providing only a single dose of the measles vaccine to everyone.
 - B. Increasing community immunity through education and vaccination, plus tracking and isolating outbreaks.
 - C. Setting temperature control standards in public places.
 - D. Mandatory quarantine of all international travelers.
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10. What are Koplik spots, and why are they significant in diagnosing measles?

- A. White spots in the mouth, appearing before the rash and are a key diagnostic feature.
 - B. Red marks on the legs, indicating end-stage illness.
 - C. Painless ulcers on the arms, core indicator of viral load.
 - D. Scaly patches on the scalp, signaling immune response.
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