

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

1. Which of the following factors is primarily associated with the increased risk of STI transmission among adolescents?

- A. Frequent international travel
 - B. High socioeconomic status
 - C. Engagement in survival sex
 - D. Limited access to cultural activities
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2. Chlamydia is often asymptomatic, but when symptoms do occur, which of the following is NOT typically associated with this STI?

- A. Dysuria
 - B. Pain during bowel movements
 - C. Vaginal discharge
 - D. Testicular pain
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3. Regarding the screening guidelines for Hepatitis B, which of the following populations should be prioritized?

- A. All sexually active men over 40
 - B. Men with a history of syphilis
 - C. Pregnant women
 - D. Adolescents with no symptoms
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4. Why is it crucial for healthcare providers to distinguish between behaviors and biological risk factors when assessing STI risk?

- A. To ensure patients have access to social services
 - B. To implement appropriate preventive measures and screenings
 - C. To prioritize treatment for respiratory infections
 - D. To avoid unnecessary STI testing
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5. Which statement is true about the implications of untreated syphilis?

- A. It has no impact on the nervous system
 - B. It results exclusively in ocular damage
 - C. Untreated syphilis can lead to tertiary complications including organ damage
 - D. It can cause bone density issues exclusively
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6. According to the 2021 updated guidelines, why is rectal chlamydia testing recommended over azithromycin for treating rectal infections?

- A. Azithromycin is less effective than doxycycline for rectal infections.
 - B. Doxycycline causes fewer side effects than azithromycin for rectal infections.
 - C. Azithromycin has more resistance issues with rectal infections.
 - D. Doxycycline is preferred due to quicker symptom relief.
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7. What is the primary reason for recommending hepatitis B vaccination for MSM who are not already vaccinated?

- A. Higher prevalence of hepatitis B in MSM compared to other groups.
 - B. Increased risk of exposure due to higher rates of unprotected sex.
 - C. Lack of routine testing makes vaccination crucial.
 - D. Enhanced efficacy of vaccination in preventing hepatitis B complications.
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8. How can nurses create a non-judgmental clinical environment when discussing sexual health with patients?

- A. By ensuring questions about sexual practices are asked to certain patients based on visible risk factors.
 - B. By asking questions to all patients solely based on age and sexual orientation.
 - C. By explaining that the same questions are asked to every patient, regardless of background.
 - D. By avoiding direct questions about the number of sexual partners.
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9. Which of the following best describes the implications of untreated STIs as highlighted in the course?

- A. Untreated STIs can lead only to local symptoms without systemic impact.
 - B. Untreated STIs primarily cause psychological issues and rarely physical ones.
 - C. Untreated STIs can cause serious health issues, including infertility and neurological diseases.
 - D. Untreated STIs are mostly an inconvenience with few long-term effects.
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10. In Section 7, what is emphasized as a crucial component of STI prevention through nursing education?

- A. Promoting abstinence as the only sure method of prevention.
 - B. Encouraging monogamous relationships as a way to prevent STIs.
 - C. Providing accurate disease information and encouraging regular testing.
 - D. Recommending vaccination as the primary prevention strategy.
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