

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Tick-borne Diseases

1. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. A blacklegged tick may transmit *B. mayonii*, which causes Lyme disease.
 - B. A blacklegged tick may transmit *E. ewingii*, which causes Lyme disease.
 - C. A lone star tick may transmit *B. mayonii*, which causes Lyme disease.
 - D. A lone star tick may transmit *Francisella tularensis*, which causes Lyme disease.
-

2. Anaplasmosis, ehrlichiosis, and spotted fever group rickettsioses are treated with doxycycline.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

3. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1- 2 weeks.
 - B. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1- 4 weeks.
 - C. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1- 6 weeks.
 - D. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1–9+ weeks.
-

4. The Colorado tick fever virus may be treated with Amoxicillin 500 mg three times per day, orally for 14–21 days.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

5. Which of the following statements regarding tests for Lyme disease is most accurate?

- A. In persons with illness > 1 month, only IgM testing should be performed, not IgG.
 - B. In persons with illness > 1 month, only IgG testing should be performed, not IgM.
 - C. In persons with illness > 2 months, only IgM testing should be performed, not IgG.
 - D. IgG and IgM testing should not be performed when testing for Lyme disease.
-

6. A fellow health care professional has questions regarding an erythema migrans (EM) rash . Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional regarding an EM rash?

- A. EM rashes expand very fast over a few minutes, after which they may develop a “bull’s-eye” appearance consisting of a red ring with central clearing.
 - B. EM rashes expand slowly over a few days after which they may develop a “bull’s-eye” appearance consisting of a red ring with central clearing.
 - C. EM rashes expand slowly over a few months after which they may develop a “bull’s-eye” appearance consisting of a red ring with central clearing.
 - D. EM rashes are not associated with Lyme disease.
-

7. Which of the following statements regarding tick-borne relapsing fever is most accurate?

- A. Children weighing ≤ 45.4 kg should be treated with erythromycin 10.5 mg/kg three times per day, orally for 10 days.
 - B. Children weighing ≤ 45.4 kg should be treated with erythromycin 10.5 mg/kg four times per day, orally for 14 days.
 - C. Children weighing ≤ 45.4 kg should be treated with erythromycin 12.5 mg/kg four times per day, orally for 10 days.
 - D. Children weighing ≤ 45.4 kg should be treated with Erythromycin 12.5 mg/kg three times per day, orally for 14 days.
-

8. Which of the following statements regarding the treatment of Rocky Mountain spotted fever is most accurate?

- A. Patients should be treated for at least 3 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–7 days.
 - B. Patients should be treated for at least 6 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–18 days.
 - C. Patients should be treated for at least 10 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–20 days.
 - D. Patients should be treated for at least 15 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–30 days.
-

9. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Gentamicin or streptomycin is preferred for treatment of severe tularemia. Doses of both streptomycin and gentamicin should be adjusted for renal insufficiency.
- B. Gentamicin is preferred for treatment of severe tularemia. Doses of gentamicin should not be adjusted for renal insufficiency.
- C. Streptomycin is preferred for treatment of severe tularemia. Doses of streptomycin and should be adjusted for all individuals over the age of 65.

D. Streptomycin should not be used in the treatment of severe tularemia.

10. When removing a tick individuals should pull upward with steady, even pressure, while remembering to not twist or jerk the tick.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
-

Copyright © 2022 Cheap Nursing CEUs

Visit us at <https://www.cheapnursingceus.com>