

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Bioterrorism: A Comprehensive Review for Health Care Professionals

1. Which of the following statements regarding bioterrorism dissemination is most accurate?

- A. Aerosol dissemination can only occur outdoors.
 - B. Bioterrorism dissemination may only occur via public water supplies.
 - C. When human carriers are used for bioterrorism dissemination, the goal is often to spread transmissible agents through individual populations via coughing, bodily fluids and/or contaminated surfaces.
 - D. Animal carriers may not be used for bioterrorism dissemination.
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2. Infectious may refer to the bioterrorism agents which spread from person-to-person.

- A. True
 - B. False
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3. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Biotoxin may refer to single-celled organisms which may lead to disease.
 - B. Biotoxin may refer to a poisonous substance produced by a living organism.
 - C. Biotoxin may refer to a biological agent which requires other host cells to replicate.
 - D. Biotoxin may refer to a biological agent which requires other host cells to regenerate.
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4. A 28-year-old male patient presents with the following symptoms: fever, sweats, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, confusion, dizziness, cough, nausea and vomiting. Which of the following bioterrorism-related diseases/illnesses is the patient most likely suffering from?

- A. Anthrax
 - B. Salmonella
 - C. Botulism
 - D. Ricin poisoning
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5. A 48-year-old female patient presents with the following symptoms: fever, abdominal cramps and diarrhea. The previous symptoms appeared a little over 12 hours after eating at a restaurant. Which of the following bioterrorism-related diseases/illnesses is the patient most likely suffering from?

- A. Anthrax
 - B. Salmonella
 - C. Plague
 - D. Melioidosis
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6. A 34-year-old female patient presents with the following symptoms: fever, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, skin lesions and swollen lymph nodes. Which of the following bioterrorism-related diseases/illnesses is the patient most likely suffering from?

- A. Salmonella
 - B. Plague
 - C. Glanders
 - D. Psittacosis
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7. Smallpox may spread from person to person.

- A. True
 - B. False
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8. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The incubation period for Q fever is approximately 4 - 24 hours.
 - B. The incubation period for Q fever is approximately 24 - 48 hours.
 - C. The incubation period for Q fever is approximately 7 - 41 days.
 - D. The incubation period for Q fever is approximately 48 - 84 days.
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9. Psittacosis may be caused by which of the following bacteria?

- A. *Coxiella burnetii*
 - B. *Chlamydia psittaci*
 - C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - D. *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
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10. Nipah virus falls into which of the following CDC bioterrorism agent/disease categories?

- A. Category A

- B. Category B**
 - C. Category C**
 - D. Category D**
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11. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Neupogen can help block radioactive iodine from being absorbed by the thyroid gland.**
 - B. Neupogen can help limit or remove internal contamination from a patient's body.**
 - C. Neupogen is a medication that can bind to radioactive plutonium, americium, and curium.**
 - D. Neupogen may be used in cases of internal contamination or cases of radiation exposure to help victims increase white blood cell counts.**
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12. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. When putting on a gown, a health care professional should make sure the gown completely covers his or her torso from the neck to the waist only.**
 - B. When putting on a gown, a health care professional should make sure the gown completely covers his or her torso from the neck to the feet.**
 - C. When putting on a gown, a health care professional should make sure the gown completely covers his or her torso from the neck to the knees.**
 - D. A gown should not cover a health care professional's entire torso.**
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13. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. To effectively remove goggles from the face, a health care professional should take off the goggles from the front by lifting the goggle's band and pulling them forward.**
 - B. To effectively remove goggles from the face, a health care professional should take off the goggles from the front by lifting the goggle's band and pulling them backward.**
 - C. To effectively remove goggles from the face, a health care professional should take off the goggles from the back by lifting the goggle's band and pulling them backward.**
 - D. To effectively remove goggles from the face a health care professional should take off the goggles from the back by lifting the goggle's band and pulling them forward.**
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14. Syndromic surveillance may refer to the systematic process of collecting nonspecific health-related data that follows diagnosis to identify an outbreak or the presences of a bioterrorism-related disease.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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15. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The infection control methods utilized to prevent the spread of infection during a bioterrorism attack depend on the bioterrorism agent used in an attack.**
 - B. The infection control methods utilized to prevent the spread of infection during a bioterrorism attack do not typically depend on the bioterrorism agent used in an attack.**
 - C. Infection control methods do not typically involve isolation precautions.**
 - D. Infection control methods typically only involve isolation precautions for older patients.**
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16. The Health Alert Network is the CDC's method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents, including bioterrorism attacks.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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17. A 27-year-old male patient receives ciprofloxacin as part of his bioterrorism-related treatment. The patient has questions regarding the ciprofloxacin. Which of the following counseling points should be expressed to the patient regarding ciprofloxacin?

- A. Stop ciprofloxacin immediately upon experiencing side effects.**
 - B. Stop ciprofloxacin 24 hours after experiencing side effects.**
 - C. Ciprofloxacin does not affect blood sugar.**
 - D. Ciprofloxacin may lead to abdominal pain.**
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18. A 24-year-old female patient receives doxycycline as part of her bioterrorism-related treatment. The patient has questions regarding the doxycycline. Which of the following counseling points should be expressed to the patient regarding doxycycline?

- A. Stop doxycycline immediately upon experiencing side effects.**
 - B. Stop doxycycline 48 hours after experiencing side effects.**
 - C. Doxycycline may cause discoloration of the teeth if taken for more than 14 days.**
 - D. Concurrent use of tetracyclines may render oral contraceptives less effective.**
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19. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. When administering streptomycin to patients older than 40 years of age, the drug should be used at a reduced dosage due to the risk of increased toxicity.**
- B. When administering streptomycin to patients older than 50 years of age, the drug should be used at a reduced dosage due to the risk of increased toxicity.**
- C. When administering streptomycin to patients older than 60 years of age, the drug should be used at a reduced dosage due to the risk of increased toxicity.**

D. When administering streptomycin to patients older than 80 years of age, the drug should be used at a increased dosage.

20. A 40-year-old female patient receives gentamicin as part of her bioterrorism-related treatment. The patient has questions regarding the gentamicin. Which of the following counseling points should be expressed to the patient regarding gentamicin?

- A. Stop gentamicin immediately upon experiencing side effects.**
 - B. Gentamicin does not require observation or monitoring.**
 - C. Gentamicin will most likely require observation and monitoring.**
 - D. Aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity is usually reversible.**
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