Care 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.

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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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