Care CEUs

Pediatric Acute Respiratory Infection

1. Which of the following best represents a risk factor for acute respiratory infections for pediatric patients?

A. Weight loss
B. A body mass index of 24.9 kg/m2
C. Mobility limitations
D. Passive smoking

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2. Which of the following best represents a sign/symptom of an acute respiratory infection?

A. Nasal congestion
B. Oral dysphagia
C. Polyphagia
D. Polydipsia

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3. A health care professional has questions regarding respiratory infections. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Respiratory infections are typically only caused by viruses.
B. Respiratory infections are typically only caused by bacteria.
C. The leading causes of acute respiratory infections include viruses and bacteria.
D. The leading causes of acute respiratory infections include viruses and extreme weight loss.

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4. The parents of a 2-year-old child have questions regarding the common cold. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the parents?

A. Most individuals recover from the common cold within, approximately, 7 - 10 days.
B. Most individuals recover from the common cold within, approximately, 14 - 21 days.
C. Treatment for the common cold typically involves antibiotics.
D. Treatment for the common cold typically involves antibiotics and acetaminophen.

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5. Which of the following medications is recommended as first-line therapy for acute bacterial sinusitis?

A. Amoxicillin
B. Cephalexin
C. Cefadroxil
D. Clindamycin

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6. A health care professional is developing an educational lecture centered around bronchiolitis. Which of the following informational points of interest should be included in the health care professional's lecture?

A. Bronchiolitis is typically caused by the RSV.
B. Transmission of RSV typically only occurs through contaminated food.
C. Individuals infected with RSV are usually contagious for three to eight weeks.
D. Early symptoms of RSV may include weight gain.

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7. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. In very young infants (e.g., older than six months old), the only symptoms of a RSV infection that may be present include the following: irritability, weight loss, and odynophagia.
B. In very young infants (e.g., older than six months old), the only symptoms of a RSV infection that may be present include the following: irritability, increased appetite, and apnea.
C. In very young infants (e.g., less than six months old), the only symptoms of a RSV infection that may be present include the following: irritability, otalgia, and odynophagia.
D. In very young infants (e.g., less than six months old), the only symptoms of a RSV infection that may be present include the following: irritability, decreased appetite, and apnea.

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8. Infants/children suffering from bronchitis should seek health care if they meet which of the following conditions?

A. Symptoms lasting more than one week
B. Symptoms lasting more than two weeks
C. The child is younger than two months old and has a fever of 102.4 °F
D. The child is younger than three months old and has a fever of 100.4 °F

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9. A 10-year-old patient presents to a health care facility. The patient is diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia. The patient's parents report the patient has a hypersensitivity to penicillin. Which of the following medications should be used to treat the aforementioned patient?

A. Amoxicillin
B. Azithromycin
C. Peramivir
D. Remdesivir

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10. A health care professional has questions regarding the differences between influenza and a "cold." Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Symptom onset is abrupt with a cold.
B. Symptom onset is abrupt with influenza.
C. Chills are common with a cold and not as common with influenza.
D. Headaches are common with a cold and less common with influenza.

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11. Which of the following medications is approved for treatment of influenza in children two weeks old or older?

A. Oseltamivir
B. Zanamivir
C. Peramivir
D. Baloxavir

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12. Which of the following best represents a COVID-19 treatment recommendation for children?

A. Most children with SARS-CoV-2 infection will require amoxicillin.
B. Most children with SARS-CoV-2 infection will require cephalexin.
C. Remdesivir is recommended for hospitalized children aged ?12 years with COVID-19 who have risk factors for severe disease and have an emergent or increasing need for supplemental oxygen.
D. Remdesivir is recommended for hospitalized children aged ?14 years with COVID-19 who have risk factors for severe disease and do not have an emergent or increasing need for supplemental oxygen.

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13. A health care professional has questions regarding mastoiditis. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Mastoiditis is often associated with the common cold.
B. Mastoiditis is often associated with influenza.
C. Symptoms of mastoiditis include nasal congestion and oral dysphagia.
D. Symptoms of mastoiditis include: fever, pain, ear redness, and discharge from the ear.

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14. Which of the following best represents a sign/symptom of MIS-C?

A. Extremely high blood pressure
B. Low blood pressure
C. Weight gain
D. Weight gain with increased appetite

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15. The parents of a newborn child have questions regarding adequate nutrition. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the parents?

A. Individuals should only exclusively feed infants human milk for the first two months of life.
B. Individuals should exclusively feed infants human milk for the first six months of life.
C. Individuals should provide infants with supplemental vitamin D beginning four months after birth.
D. Individuals should provide infants with supplemental vitamin D beginning six months after birth.

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16. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. Inactivated vaccines include the dead version of the infectious agent that causes a specific infection or disease.
B. Inactivated vaccines include the live version of the infectious agent that causes a specific infection or disease.
C. Live-attenuated vaccines are not similar to the natural infection they help prevent - therefore, they create a long-lasting immune response of about six months.
D. Live-attenuated vaccines are similar to the natural infection they help prevent - therefore, they create a short-term immune response.

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17. A health care professional has questions regarding Afluria Quadrivalent. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Afluria Quadrivalent is approved for use in individuals six months of age and older.
B. Afluria Quadrivalent is only approved for use in individuals six years of age and older.
C. The recommended dose for Afluria Quadrivalent is 0.25 mL.
D. The recommended dose for Afluria Quadrivalent is 1.5 mL.

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18. What is the recommended dose for FluMist?

A. 0.2 mL
B. 0.25 mL
C. 0.5 mL
D. 1.5 mL

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19. Which of the following statements regarding Prevnar 13 is most accurate?

A. Children six weeks through five years should receive a three-dose immunization series consisting of a 0.5 mL intramuscular injection administered at 4, 6, and 12 - 15 months of age.
B. Children six weeks through five years should receive a four-dose immunization series consisting of a 0.5 mL intramuscular injection administered at 2, 4, 6, and 12 - 15 months of age.
C. Children six through 17 years of age and adults should receive a 2-dose immunization series over the course of four months.
D. Children six through 17 years of age and adults should receive a 2-dose immunization series over the course of eight months.

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20. A health care professional has questions regarding Pneumovax 23. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Pneumovax 23 should be administered in a single oral dose.
B. Pneumovax 23 should be administered in a single dose, either by intramuscular injection or subcutaneous injection.
C. Pneumovax 23 should be administered in a 2-dose immunization series.

D. Pneumovax 23 should be administered in a 4-dose immunization series.

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