# CEU/CME Quiz

## HOW TO OBTAIN CEU/CME CREDITS BY READING *INFECTION CONTROL AND HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGY*

CEU/CME quizzes are published in the journal quarterly. Nurses and other health professionals can earn 6 contact hours (0.6 CEUs) and physicians 6 AMA Category 1 continuing medical education hours by reading the *Original Articles* in the three pertinent issues of the journal and successfully completing the quiz.

## INSTRUCTIONS

**1. Read each of the *Original Articles*** in the issues listed at the beginning of the quiz, carefully noting tables and other illustrative materials that are provided to enhance your knowledge and understanding.

**2. Read each question and record the *best* answer** on the registration form at the end of the quiz. Retain a copy of your answers so that you can compare them with the correct answers that will be sent to you later.

**3. Type or print your full name, address, and social security number** in the spaces provided on the registration form.

**4. Send your completed form and a check for $24** to the appropriate address listed on the registration form. Make checks payable to The University of Iowa. The form must be postmarked by the deadline noted on the registration form so that credit can be awarded. Correct answers will be published with the next quarterly quiz.

## THE CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM AND CERTIFYING INSTITUTION

The goals of the Continuing Education Program include (1) improving medical and nursing practice by introducing new methods for teaching effectiveness; (2) improving the understanding of science on which medical nursing practice depends; and (3) raising new issues in health care management.

Continuing education programs offered by The University of Iowa award continuing education units (CEUs). One CEU is defined as ten contact hours of participation in an organized, purposeful continuing education conference with qualified instruction. A permanent record of your participation will be on file at the University. The University of Iowa College of Nursing is accredited as a provider of continuing education in nursing by the Central Regional Accrediting Committee of the American Nurses' Association, and the National Association of Pediatric Nurse Associates and Practitioners, and is also an Iowa Board of Nursing Approved Provider, Number. 1. This is a 0.6 CEU or 6 contact hour program.

The University of Iowa College of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians and designates this *continuing medical education activity as meeting* the criteria for 6 credit hours in Category 1 for Educational Materials for the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.

Unanswered questions will be considered incorrect. A minimum correct score of 75% must be obtained in order for credits to be awarded. Successful participants will receive a certificate and all participants will receive an answer sheet listing correct answers and comments.

## CEU/CME QUIZ

The following quiz covers the *Original Articles* in the October, November, and December issues. Mark the *best* answer for each question on the answer section of the registration form provided on the facing page.

### OCTOBER 1988

*Questions 1 through 3 relate to the article by Valentine et al (October 1988).*

**1. In a study of plasmid profiling of *S epidermidis* isolates at the City of Faith Hospital, Tulsa, reisolation of similar plasmid profiles from normal flora of the same individual occurred near which percentage of distinct profiles?**
- **A.** 0%
- **B.** 10%
- **C.** 50%
- **D.** 75%

**2. In the same study, the probability of isolating a similar plasmid profile from different individuals was**
- **A.** $P = 0.2$
- **B.** $P = 0.02$
- **C.** $P = 0.002$
- **D.** $P = 0.0002$

**3. For the use of plasmid profiling to distinguish true bacteremia from contaminants, what is the *MINIMUM* number of cultures that should be taken?**
- **A.** 1
- **B.** 2
- **C.** 3
- **D.** 4

*Questions 4 through 6 relate to the article by Woods et al (October 1988).*

**4. The use of HEPA filters in creating a protective environment for neutropenic patients**
- **A.** is 100% effective in excluding fungal spores from the environment
- **B.** is not 100% effective but standard protocols for proper surveillance of HEPA filters utilized to provide a "protective environment" are widely available
- **C.** all of the above
- **D.** none of the above

**5. According to Woods et al**
- **A.** environmental cultures are valuable in predicting environmental contamination with fungal spores
- **B.** guidelines for routine monitoring of HEPA filters in protected environments should be developed
- **C.** *Chaetomium* is a new fungal pathogen that frequently causes invasive disease
- **D.** all of the above

**6. The use of a protective environment**
- **A.** requires extensive air filtration
- **B.** significantly decreases the overall incidence of infection in neutropenic patients
- **C.** eliminates invasive infections due to *Aspergillus* species
- **D.** all of the above
- **E.** a and b
- **F.** a and c
- **G.** b and c

*Questions 7 and 8 relate to the article by Terpenning et al (October 1988). Read the list that precedes question 7, then answer the question.*

1. gram-positive streptococci
2. grow in hypertonic salt solution
3. usually found as normal commensals of the gastrointestinal tract
4. resistant to multiple antibiotics
5. usually found as normal commensals of the mouth

**7. Enterococci are important nosocomial pathogens that are characterized by which of the items listed above?**
- **A.** 1, 2, 3, and 4
- **B.** 1 and 3
- **C.** 2 and 4
- **D.** 5 only
- **E.** 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

**8. In a report by Terpenning and colleagues, enterococci were associated with nosocomial *infections at several anatomic sites. Which of* the following were *NOT* true of the patients they studied?**
- **A.** Most patients had received multiple antibiotics prior to the identification of the infection.
- **B.** Infections were observed most frequently in the urinary tract.
- **C.** Endocarditis was the second most frequent site of nosocomial infections.
- **D.** The infections were frequently polymicrobial.

*Questions 9 through 12 relate to the article by Franson et al (October 1988).*

**9. According to Franson, in nursing home residents, initial contact with a physician for a fever is likely to occur in approximately what percent of cases?**
- **A.** 10%
- **B.** 25%
- **C.** 65%
- **D.** 75%
- **E.** none of the above

**10. Febrile episodes resulted in hospital transfers in approximately what percent of nursing home residents?**
- **A.** 5%
- **B.** 10%
- **C.** 25%
- **D.** 40%
- **E.** none of the above

**11. Temperatures were generally monitored how often in nursing homes?**
- **A.** daily
- **B.** weekly
- **C.** biweekly
- **D.** as needed
- **E.** none of the above

**12. In the hospital-based nursing home, 66% of fevers were due to infection; what percent of community-based nursing home fevers were due to infection?**
- **A.** 95%
- **B.** 65%
- **C.** 25%
- **D.** 15%
- **E.** none of the above

### NOVEMBER 1988

*Questions 13 through 15 relate to the article by Gross et al (November 1988). Read the statements that precede question 13, then answer the question.*



https://doi.org/10.1017/S0899823X00500221 Published online by Cambridge University Press