CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST

CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGES OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM

May 2017

(Term form may be photocopy. It is no longer valid for CEUs after November 30, 2018.)

TEST QUESTIONS

Circles must be filled in, or test will not be graded. Shade circles like this: Not like this:

1. In which decade was *M. genitalium* first isolated from the human urogenital tract?
   a. 1970s
   b. 1880s
   c. 1990s
   d. 2000s

2. Which condition(s) is *M. genitalium* strongly and consistently associated with?
   a. non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU)
   b. cervicitis
   c. pelvic inflammatory disease
   d. all of the above

3. What is the etiology of the primary and secondary causes of NGU?
   a. *M. genitalium* and *N. gonorrhoeae*
   b. *M. genitalium* and *C. trachomatis*
   c. *C. trachomatis* and *M. genitalium*
   d. none of the above

4. What disease state is described as the female counterpart of NGU in men?
   a. gastritis
   b. mucopurulent cervicitis
   c. urethritis
   d. all of the above

5. Studies estimate that the prevalence for *M. genitalium* causing mucopurulent cervicitis is 11.2-28.6 percent.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Why might the true prevalence rates for *M. genitalium* be underestimated?
   a. The reporting of the etiological organism has not been consistent.
   b. Patients frequently resist treatment.
   c. The organism can be found in asymptomatic infection.
   d. all of the above

7. Significant risk factors for *M. genitalium* infections include African descent, younger age, non-Hispanic ethnicity, and female symptomatic status.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Which antibiotic has poor effectiveness in treating *M. genitalium*?
   a. amoxicillin
   b. doxycycline
   c. azithromycin
   d. amoxicillin

9. Which class of antibiotics shows a high rate of resistance, according to global studies?
   a. macrolide
   b. tetracycline
   c. penicillin
   d. cephalosporin

10. There are currently no screening guidelines for *M. genitalium*, and many clinics do not order testing for this pathogen in initial consultations.
    a. True
    b. False

11. What factors make culture and serology testing of *M. genitalium* unsuitable?
    a. It’s a fastidious organism.
    b. It grows very slowly.
    c. It lacks specificity.
    d. all of the above

12. The tests that are currently available for *M. genitalium* offer both identification and potential resistance status of the organism.
    a. True
    b. False

13. A study investigating *M. genitalium* resistance prevalence concluded that the overall prevalence of resistance was
    a. 15.6 percent.
    b. 33.7 percent.
    c. 48.3 percent.
    d. 63.2 percent.

14. Sequencing methods to determine resistant phenotypes of *M. genitalium* include
    a. HRM.
    b. qPCR.
    c. both a and b.
    d. neither a nor b.

15. Clinical testing that identifies resistant phenotypes of *M. genitalium* is lacking because of
    a. varying degrees of reproducibility due to DNA concentration.
    b. skilled interpretation of test results.
    c. low sensitivity.
    d. all of the above

16. The one available test that detects *M. genitalium* and identifies resistance markers has shown promise by using a higher level of priming technology and testing against five mutations.
    a. True
    b. False

17. *M. genitalium* detection sensitivity and specificity for the test described in question 16 was found to be
    a. 91.9 percent and 98.8 percent.
    b. 99.1 percent and 98.5 percent.
    c. 99.9 percent and 99.8 percent.
    d. 91.5 percent and 98.2 percent.

18. *M. genitalium* mutation detection sensitivity and specificity for the test described in question 16 was found to be
    a. 97.4 percent and 100 percent.
    b. 99.1 percent and 98.5 percent.
    c. 99.9 percent and 99.8 percent.
    d. 91.5 percent and 98.2 percent.

19. What is the alternative antibiotic of choice for resistant strains of *M. genitalium*?
    a. penicillin
    b. ciprofloxacin
    c. azithromycin
    d. cephalaxin

20. While there is an alternative antibiotic of choice for the treatment of resistant strains of *M. genitalium*, its use is limited due to costs, side effects, availability, and concern for potential resistance development.
    a. True
    b. False

Tests can be taken online or by mail. Easy registration and payment options are available through NIU by following the links found at www.mlo-online.com/ce.

P = Poor; E = Excellent

1. To what extent did the article focus on or clarify the objectives?
   P 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 E

2. To what extent was the article well-organized and readable?
   P 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 E

3. How will you use the CE units?
   a. state license
   b. employment
   c. recertification
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