### TEST QUESTIONS

1. How many cases of influenza are estimated to occur each year?  
   - a. two to fifteen million  
   - b. five to thirteen million  
   - c. nine to thirty-six million  
   - d. ten to forty-two million

2. Which group of infections accounts for more healthcare provider visits than any other acute condition annually?  
   - a. influenza-like illness (ILI)  
   - b. upper respiratory infections (URIs)  
   - c. multiple drug-resistant infections (MDRIs)  
   - d. none of the above

3. What are the estimated direct and indirect costs of URIs each year?  
   - a. > $100 billion  
   - b. > $100 thousand  
   - c. > $100 million  
   - d. > $100 trillion

4. What population(s) is/are considered more at risk for developing an ILI?  
   - a. very young  
   - b. elderly  
   - c. immunocompromised  
   - d. all of the above

5. An accurate and rapid diagnosis of ILI has considerable implications for healthcare institutional quality assurance metrics such as antimicrobial stewardship and infection control.  
   - a. True  
   - b. False

6. ILI can be caused by more than ______ different viral and bacterial pathogens, which have similar clinical presentations.  
   - a. 5  
   - b. 10  
   - c. 20  
   - d. 50

7. Which virus contributes to the majority of cases that cause ILI?  
   - a. influenza  
   - b. coronavirus  
   - c. RSV  
   - d. rhinovirus

8. Accurate and rapid diagnosis of the causative agent of ILI isn’t very important, because infection control practices and guidelines are not emphasized by the CDC.  
   - a. True  
   - b. False

9. CDC guidelines on infection control for ILI include:  
   - a. patient isolation, targeted triaging, and barrier protections.  
   - b. patient isolation, coughing, and barrier protection only.  
   - c. patient isolation, targeted triaging, and barrier protection only.  
   - d. patient isolation, targeted triaging, and coughing only.

10. According to the article, a large number of patients still receive antibiotic therapy after receiving a confirmed diagnosis of a nonbacterial infection.  
    - a. True  
    - b. False

11. What task force was formed in response to the CDC’s 2013 report on Antibiotic Resistant Threats in the United States?  
    - a. Agency for Combating the Misuse of Antibiotics  
    - b. Agency for Delivering a Better Guide for the Use of Antibiotics  
    - c. National Strategy for Combating the Misuse of Antibiotics  
    - d. National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria

12. A main objective of this task force is to develop new rapid diagnostic tests for identification that include  
    - a. viral pathogens.  
    - b. bacterial pathogens.  
    - c. both a and b.  
    - d. neither a nor b.

13. What is the estimated annual domestic spending on unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions for respiratory infections in adults alone?  
    - a. $1.1+ thousand  
    - b. $1.1+ million  
    - c. $1.1+ billion  
    - d. $1.1+ trillion

14. The advancements in multiplex molecular testing have provided a tool to help resolve the overlapping clinical presentation of ILI and to provide a rapid diagnosis in a wide range of settings.  
    - a. True  
    - b. False

15. The benefits of the improved multiplex molecular testing include  
    - a. CLIA waived.  
    - b. highly sensitive.  
    - c. rapid result time.  
    - d. all of the above

16. What have studies shown with regard to the improved multiplex molecular diagnostic tests for ILI in the past several years?  
    - a. less sample volume needed and significantly shorter turnaround time  
    - b. less sample volume needed and a more definitive diagnosis  
    - c. significantly shorter turnaround time and more definitive diagnosis  
    - d. less specificity and a more definitive diagnosis

17. For which patient population is the clinical utility of rapid multiplex testing not yet established?  
    - a. infants  
    - b. immunocompromised  
    - c. elderly  
    - d. patients in ICU

18. What types of studies on rapid multiplex testing are lacking and would be beneficial?  
    - a. studies that assess the clinical economic impact  
    - b. studies that assess the health economic impact  
    - c. studies that assess turnaround times in different settings  
    - d. a and b.

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