

10561 and 10562 Adult Immunization Post Test – March 1, 2010

Preventable Diseases 2010: Implementing Health-System Strategies for Adult Immunization

This knowledge-based activity is located at www.ashpadvantage.com/cemornings

There are 11 questions associated with this self-assessment test.

1. Which of the following provides the rationale for the recent Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendation for hepatitis A vaccination for all previously unvaccinated non-traveling persons who anticipate having close personal contact with an international adoptee when the adoptee is from a country of high or intermediate endemicity?
 - a. The rapid rate of mutation of the hepatitis A virus.
 - b. The high risk of transmitting hepatitis A to adoptees.
 - c. The high risk of hepatitis A infection in persons with such contact.
 - d. The large number of adoptions from countries of high or intermediate endemicity and high risk of a hepatitis A pandemic in America traced to adoptees.
2. For which of the following patient populations was revaccination with the MCV4 meningococcal vaccine recently recommended by the ACIP?
 - a. Adults 65 years of age or older who remain at prolonged increased risk for meningococcal disease 5 years after vaccination with MCV4 or the MPSV4 meningococcal vaccine.
 - b. College freshmen living in dorms who received MCV4 or MPSV4 at age 11-18 years.
 - c. Pregnant women who received MCV4 or MPSV4 more than 3 years earlier.
 - d. Persons aged 2-55 years who remain at prolonged increased risk for meningococcal disease 5 years after vaccination with MCV4 or MPSV4.
3. Which of the following statements about the similarities and differences between the two currently available human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines, quadrivalent Gardasil and bivalent Cervarix, is correct?
 - a. They differ in the types of HPV protected against, and quadrivalent is more effective against cervical cancer than bivalent.
 - b. They differ in the types of HPV protected against, but they are comparable in efficacy against cervical cancer.
 - c. They do not differ in the types of HPV protected against or efficacy against cervical cancer.
 - d. They differ in the types of HPV protected against, and quadrivalent is more effective against genital warts than bivalent.
4. Which of the following HPV vaccines recently was approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in boys and men 9-26 years of age for the prevention of genital warts (condyloma acuminata) caused by HPV types 6 and 11?
 - a. Bivalent Cervarix only.
 - b. Quadrivalent Gardasil only.
 - c. Both bivalent Cervarix and quadrivalent Gardasil.
 - d. Neither bivalent Cervarix nor quadrivalent Gardasil.
5. Which of the following healthcare workers is a candidate for the LAIV for seasonal influenza vaccination?
 - a. A healthy 25-year-old healthcare worker who has no direct contact with seriously immunocompromised patients.
 - b. A healthy 35-year-old healthcare worker who has direct contact with seriously immunocompromised patients.
 - c. A 45-year-old healthcare worker with chronic asthma who has no direct contact with seriously immunocompromised patients.
 - d. A healthy 55-year-old healthcare worker who has direct contact with healthy pregnant women.



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6. Which of the following age groups is at highest risk for H1N1 influenza?
 - a. Elderly >65 years.
 - b. Adults >50 years.
 - c. Children, adolescents, and young adults ages 5-24 years.
 - d. Children ages 2-5 years.

7. Which of the following statements comparing mortality from seasonal influenza with H1N1 influenza is correct?
 - a. Deaths from seasonal influenza typically occur in the elderly, and deaths from H1N1 influenza typically occur in young adults (median age 37 years).
 - b. Deaths from seasonal influenza typically occur in young adults (median age 37 years), and deaths from H1N1 influenza typically occur in the elderly.
 - c. Deaths from seasonal influenza typically occur in children <5 years of age, and deaths from H1N1 influenza typically occur in young adults (median age 37 years).
 - d. Deaths from seasonal influenza typically occur in young adults (median age 37 years), and deaths from H1N1 influenza typically occur in children <5 years of age.

8. Which of the following patients should receive the PPSV pneumococcal vaccine?
 - a. A 55-year old man who smokes cigarettes and never received the vaccine.
 - b. A healthy 55-year-old man who never received the vaccine.
 - c. A healthy 55-year-old male healthcare worker who never received the vaccine.
 - d. A healthy 55-year-old man who cannot remember whether he ever received the vaccine.

9. Birth before which of the following years constitutes presumptive evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella for healthcare workers according to ACIP?
 - a. 1947.
 - b. 1957.
 - c. 1967.
 - d. 1977.

10. Which of the following statements about laws and regulations pertaining to immunization of healthcare workers is correct?
 - a. Immunization of healthcare workers is subject to federal laws and regulations.
 - b. Immunization of healthcare workers is subject to state-specific laws and regulations.
 - c. Immunization of healthcare workers is subject to both federal and state-specific laws and regulations.
 - d. Immunization of healthcare workers is not subject to federal or state laws or regulations.

11. Which of the following statements about the potential role of health-system pharmacists in vaccine administration is correct?
 - a. Pharmacists are authorized to administer vaccines in all 50 states.
 - b. Pharmacists are authorized to administer vaccines in most but not all 50 states.
 - c. Pharmacists are authorized to administer vaccines in a few progressive states.
 - d. Pharmacists are not authorized to administer vaccines anywhere in the United States.



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