

Cheap Nursing CEUs

COVID-19: An Update for 2022

1. A patient has questions regarding COVID-19. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

- A. COVID-19 can spread through person-to-person contact.
 - B. COVID-19 is primarily transmitted through the air.
 - C. COVID-19 is only transmitted by contact with infected blood.
 - D. COVID-19 is only transmitted via infected food.
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2. How long can the COVID-19 virus live on surfaces?

- A. Up to 7 days
 - B. Up to 10 days
 - C. Up to 14 days
 - D. Up to 28 days
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3. Which of the following best represents the suggested incubation period for COVID-19?

- A. 2 - 14 days
 - B. 14 - 18 days
 - C. 18 - 20 days
 - D. 20 - 30 days
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4. Which of the following best represents a symptom of COVID-19?

- A. Polyphagia
 - B. Weight gain
 - C. Fever
 - D. Rash
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5. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Telehealth services should be reserved for COVID-19 patients over the age of 40.
 - B. Telehealth services should be reserved for COVID-19 patients over the age of 65.
 - C. Telehealth services should be avoided for COVID-19 patients.
 - D. When possible, patients with symptoms of COVID-19 should be triaged via telehealth visits to determine whether they require COVID-19-specific therapy and in-person care.
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6. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Male patients with dyspnea, oxygen saturation (SpO₂) \geq 94% on room air at sea level, or symptoms that suggest higher acuity (e.g., chest pain or tightness, dizziness, confusion or other mental status changes) should not be referred for an in-person evaluation by a health care professional.
 - B. Female patients with dyspnea, oxygen saturation (SpO₂) \geq 94% on room air at sea level, or symptoms that suggest higher acuity (e.g., chest pain or tightness, dizziness, confusion or other mental status changes) should not be referred for an in-person evaluation by a health care professional.
 - C. All patients with dyspnea, oxygen saturation (SpO₂) \geq 94% on room air at sea level, or symptoms that suggest higher acuity (e.g., chest pain or tightness, dizziness, confusion or other mental status changes) should be referred for an in-person evaluation by a health care professional.
 - D. All patients with dyspnea, oxygen saturation (SpO₂) \geq 94% on room air at sea level, or symptoms that suggest higher acuity (e.g., chest pain or tightness, dizziness, confusion or other mental status changes) should not be referred for an in-person evaluation by a health care professional.
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7. A health care professional has questions regarding antigen tests for COVID-19. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. Antigen tests should not be used on individuals over the age of 65.
 - B. Antigen tests should not be used on individuals under the age of 65.
 - C. Antigen tests may not be as sensitive as NAATs, and the results of an antigen test may need to be confirmed with a NAAT.
 - D. Antigen tests are more sensitive than NAATs.
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8. A 20-year-old male patient receives the two-dose series of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. When should the patient receive a booster dose?

- A. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine two months after the last dose in their primary series.
 - B. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine four months after the last dose in their primary series.
 - C. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine five months after the last dose in their primary series.
 - D. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine eight months after the last dose in their primary series.
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9. A 40-year-old female patient receives a dose of the Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine. When should the patient receive a booster dose?

- A. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine at least two months after the first dose of J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
 - B. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine at least four months after the first dose of J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
 - C. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine at least five months after the first dose of J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
 - D. Individuals ages 18 years and older should receive a booster dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine at least six months after the first dose of J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
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10. A 52-year-old female patient has questions regarding the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

- A. Women over the age of 50 should receive one dose.
 - B. Women over the age of 50 should receive one dose, followed by a booster dose four months after the initial dose.
 - C. The vaccine should be administered in a 2-dose series separated by 18 days.
 - D. The vaccine should be administered in a 2-dose series separated by 28 days.
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11. A health care professional is developing an educational lecture focused on pre-exposure prophylaxis for SARS-CoV-2 infection. Which of the following educational points should be included in the health care professional's lecture?

- A. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using dexamethasone administered as an intramuscular injection as SARS-CoV-2 pre-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents (aged \geq 12 years and weighing \geq 40 kg) who do not have SARS-CoV-2 infection, and who have not been recently exposed to an individual with SARS-CoV-2 infection.
 - B. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using dexamethasone administered as a PO tablet as SARS-CoV-2 pre-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents (aged \geq 12 years and weighing \geq 40 kg) who do not have SARS-CoV-2 infection, and who have not been recently exposed to an individual with SARS-CoV-2 infection.
 - C. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using tixagevimab plus cilgavimab (Evusheld) administered as intramuscular injections as SARS-CoV-2 pre-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents (aged \geq 12 years and weighing \geq 40 kg) who do not have SARS-CoV-2 infection, and who have not been recently exposed to an individual with SARS-CoV-2 infection.
 - D. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using tixagevimab plus cilgavimab (Evusheld) administered as a PO tablet as SARS-CoV-2 pre-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents (aged \geq 12 years and weighing \geq 40 kg) who do not have SARS-CoV-2 infection, and who have not been recently exposed to an individual with SARS-CoV-2 infection.
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12. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The combination of tixagevimab plus cilgavimab is a substitute for COVID-19 vaccination.
 - B. The combination of tixagevimab plus cilgavimab is a substitute for COVID-19 vaccination, and should be administered to patients under the age of 18.
 - C. Tixagevimab plus cilgavimab is a substitute for COVID-19 vaccination and should be used in unvaccinated individuals for whom COVID-19 vaccination is recommended and who are anticipated to have an adequate response.
 - D. Tixagevimab plus cilgavimab is not a substitute for COVID-19 vaccination and should not be used in unvaccinated individuals for whom COVID-19 vaccination is recommended and who are anticipated to have an adequate response.
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13. Which of the following best represents a COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommendation for COVID-19 treatment?

- A. Management of hospitalized patients with acute COVID-19 should include providing supportive care, considering the use of COVID-19-specific therapy for patients who have a high risk for disease progression, taking steps to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission, warfarin therapy, and advising patients on when to contact a health care provider and seek an in-person evaluation.
 - B. Management of nonhospitalized patients with acute COVID-19 should include providing supportive care, considering the use of COVID-19-specific therapy for patients who have a high risk for disease progression, taking steps to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission (e.g., isolating patients), and advising patients on when to contact a health care provider and seek an in-person evaluation.
 - C. Management of hospitalized patients with chronic COVID-19 symptoms should include warfarin therapy and oxygen therapy.
 - D. Management of hospitalized patients, over the age of 65, with chronic COVID-19 symptoms should include warfarin therapy and oxygen therapy.
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14. Which of the following statements regarding the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommendations is most accurate?

- A. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using a single intravenous infusion of sotrovimab 100 mg, administered as soon as possible and within 10 days of symptom onset, to treat nonhospitalized patients (aged ≥ 12 years and weighing ≥ 40 kg) with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of clinical progression.
 - B. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using a single intravenous infusion of sotrovimab 500 mg, administered as soon as possible and within 10 days of symptom onset, to treat nonhospitalized patients (aged ≥ 12 years and weighing ≥ 40 kg) with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of clinical progression.
 - C. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using a single intravenous infusion of sotrovimab 100 mg, administered as soon as possible and within 20 days of symptom onset, to treat nonhospitalized patients (aged ≥ 12 years and weighing ≥ 40 kg) with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of clinical progression.
 - D. The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel recommends using a single intravenous infusion of sotrovimab 500 mg, administered as soon as possible and within 20 days of symptom onset, to treat nonhospitalized patients (aged ≥ 12 years and weighing ≥ 40 kg) with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of clinical progression.
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15. Which of the following statements best describes Tier 3 COVID-19 patients?

- A. Tier 3 patients include unvaccinated individuals who are at high risk of severe disease (e.g., anyone aged ≥75 years or anyone aged ≥65 years with clinical risk factors).
 - B. Tier 3 patients include vaccinated individuals who are at high risk of severe disease (e.g., anyone aged ≥75 years or anyone aged ≥65 years with clinical risk factors).
 - C. Tier 3 patients include unvaccinated individuals who are at low risk of severe disease (e.g., anyone aged ≥75 years or anyone aged ≥65 years with clinical risk factors).
 - D. Tier 3 patients include vaccinated individuals who are at low risk of severe disease (e.g., anyone aged ≥75 years or anyone aged ≥65 years with clinical risk factors).
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16. A 40-year-old male patient has questions regarding variant B.1.1.7. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

- A. Variant B.1.1.7 does not affect individuals under the age of 50.
 - B. Variant B.1.1.7 emerged independently in South Africa.
 - C. Variant B.1.1.7 has not been detected in the U.S.
 - D. Variant B.1.1.7 was first detected in the United States at the end of December 2020.
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17. A health care professional has questions regarding hand hygiene with an alcohol-based formulation. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. The duration of the entire procedure should last between 5 - 10 seconds.
 - B. The duration of the entire procedure should last between 10 - 15 seconds.
 - C. The duration of the entire procedure should last between 15 - 18 seconds.
 - D. The duration of the entire procedure should last between 20 - 30 seconds.
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18. Which of the following statements best defines the term "touch contamination?"

- A. Touch contamination may refer to touching one's self and/or other surfaces such as tables, light switches, and doors before donning gloves.
 - B. Touch contamination may refer to touching one's self and/or other surfaces such as tables, light switches, and doors while wearing gloves.
 - C. Touch contamination may refer to the act of administering care to a patient before donning gloves.
 - D. Touch contamination may refer to the act of touching objects in a patient environment before donning gloves.
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19. A health care professional has questions regarding safe injection practices. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. Health care professionals should always unwrap syringes prior to the time of use for all patients.

- B. Health care professionals should always unwrap syringes prior to the time of use for patients over the age of 65.
 - C. Health care professionals may administer medications from the same syringe to multiple patients.
 - D. Health care professionals should never administer medications from the same syringe to multiple patients.
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20. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Health care professionals should not bend, recap, or break used syringe needles before discarding them into the container.
 - B. Health care professionals should bend, recap, or break used syringe needles before discarding them into the container.
 - C. Health care professionals should not bend or recap syringe needles - however, health care professionals may break used syringe needles before discarding them into the container.
 - D. Health care professionals should not bend or break syringe needles - however, health care professionals should recap used syringe needles before discarding them into the container.
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21. Which of the following statements best defines the term "contact precautions?"

- A. Contact precautions may refer to prevention measures that apply to patients over the age of 65 that represent an increased risk for contact transmission.
 - B. Contact precautions may refer to prevention measures that apply to patients over the age of 65 that represent an increased risk for bloodborne transmission.
 - C. Contact precautions may refer to prevention measures that apply to patients under the age of 18 that represent an increased risk for contact transmission.
 - D. Contact precautions may refer to prevention measures that apply to patients with known or suspected infections that represent an increased risk for contact transmission.
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22. A 52-year-old female patient requires droplet precautions. How can health care professionals ensure droplet precautions are applied to the patient?

- A. Ensure the patient wears a face shield and goggles at all times.
 - B. Ensure the patient wears a facemask, face shield, and goggles at all times.
 - C. Allow the patient to exit the room for periods of 20 - 90 minutes.
 - D. Limit the transport and movement of the patient outside of the patient room to medically-necessary purposes.
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23. Which of the following statements regarding airborne precautions is most accurate?

- A. Health care professionals should ensure appropriate patient placement in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR); if a health care facility does not have an AIIR, health care professionals should place patients in a private room with the door open.
- B. Health care professionals should ensure appropriate patient placement in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR); if a health care facility does not have an AIIR, health care

professionals should only place patients over the age of 65 in a private room with the door open.

C. Health care professionals should ensure appropriate patient placement in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR); if a health care facility does not have an AIIR, health care professionals should place patients in a private room with the door closed.

D. Health care professionals should ensure appropriate patient placement in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR); if a health care facility does not have an AIIR, health care professionals should only place patients over the age of 65 in a private room with the door closed.

24. A health care professional has questions regarding the Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Facemasks are preferred over cloth face masks for health care professionals.

B. Cloth masks are preferred over facemasks for health care professionals.

C. Facemasks are not considered to be PPE.

D. Cloth masks are considered to be PPE.

25. An adult individual enters a health care facility. The adult individual is carrying a child under the age of two. A health care professional observes that the individual and the child are not wearing masks. According to the Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations, how should the health care professional proceed?

A. Place a facemask on the adult individual and the child.

B. Place a respirator on the adult individual and a facemask on the child.

C. Offer the adult individual and the child a facemask or mask.

D. Offer the adult individual a facemask or mask, and note that facemasks and cloth masks should not be placed on young children under age two.

26. Which of the following statements best represents an Infection Prevention and Control Recommendation?

A. Health care professionals should wear a cloth mask, for aerosol generating procedures and/or surgical procedures that might pose higher risk for transmission if the patient has COVID-19.

B. Health care professionals should wear a facemask, for aerosol generating procedures and/or surgical procedures that might pose higher risk for transmission if the patient has COVID-19.

C. Health care professionals should wear an N95 or equivalent or higher-level respirator, instead of a facemask, for aerosol generating procedures and/or surgical procedures that might pose higher risk for transmission if the patient has COVID-19.

D. Health care professionals should wear an N95 or equivalent or higher-level respirator, over a facemask, for aerosol generating procedures and/or surgical procedures that might pose higher risk for transmission if the patient has COVID-19.

27. Which of the following statements best defines the term "user seal check?"

- A. The term user seal check may refer to a procedure conducted by the mask wearer to determine if the mask is being properly worn.
 - B. The term user seal check may refer to a procedure conducted by a health care professional to determine if a patient is properly wearing a mask.
 - C. The term user seal check may refer to a procedure conducted by the respirator wearer to determine if the respirator is being properly worn.
 - D. The term user seal check may refer to a procedure conducted by a health care professional to determine if a patient is properly wearing a respirator.
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28. Which of the following statements regarding Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations is most accurate?

- A. The use of Transmission-Based Precautions should be reserved for patients over the age of 50.
 - B. The use of Transmission-Based Precautions should be reserved for patients over the age of 65.
 - C. Empiric use of Transmission-Based Precautions (quarantine) is recommended for patients who have had close contact with someone with SARS-CoV-2 infection if they are not up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses.
 - D. Empiric use of Transmission-Based Precautions (quarantine) is not recommended for patients who have had close contact with someone with SARS-CoV-2 infection if they are not up to date with all recommended COVID-19 vaccine doses.
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29. A health care professional is developing an educational lecture focused on Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations. Which of the following educational points should be included in the health care professional's lecture?

- A. A test-based strategy and (if available) consultation with infectious disease experts is recommended for determining the duration of Transmission-Based Precautions for patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection who are moderately to severely immunocompromised.
 - B. A test-based strategy and (if available) consultation with infectious disease experts is recommended for determining the duration of Transmission-Based Precautions for vaccinated patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection who are moderately to severely immunocompromised and over the age of 65.
 - C. Test-based strategies should be avoided.
 - D. Test-based strategies should be avoided for immunocompromised patients.
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30. A health care professional has questions regarding COVID-19 screening. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. Screening for fever and symptoms of COVID-19 should be incorporated into the daily assessments of all admitted patients.

- B. Screening for fever and symptoms of COVID-19 should only be incorporated into the daily assessments of patients over the age of 65.
 - C. Screening for fever and symptoms of COVID-19 should only be incorporated into the daily assessments of patients under the age of 18.
 - D. Screening for fever and symptoms of COVID-19 should not be incorporated into the daily assessments of patients.
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