

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Tick-borne Diseases

1. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. A blacklegged tick may transmit *B. mayonii*, which causes Lyme disease.
 - B. A blacklegged tick may transmit *E. ewingii*, which causes Lyme disease.
 - C. A lone star tick may transmit *B. mayonii*, which causes Lyme disease.
 - D. A lone star tick may transmit *Francisella tularensis*, which causes Lyme disease.
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2. Anaplasmosis, ehrlichiosis, and spotted fever group rickettsioses are treated with doxycycline.

- A. True
 - B. False
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3. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1- 2 weeks.
 - B. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1- 4 weeks.
 - C. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1- 6 weeks.
 - D. The typical incubation period for babesiosis is 1–9+ weeks.
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4. The Colorado tick fever virus may be treated with Amoxicillin 500 mg three times per day, orally for 14–21 days.

- A. True
 - B. False
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5. Which of the following statements regarding tests for Lyme disease is most accurate?

- A. In persons with illness > 1 month, only IgM testing should be performed, not IgG.
 - B. In persons with illness > 1 month, only IgG testing should be performed, not IgM.
 - C. In persons with illness > 2 months, only IgM testing should be performed, not IgG.
 - D. IgG and IgM testing should not be performed when testing for Lyme disease.
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6. A fellow health care professional has questions regarding an erythema migrans (EM) rash . Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional regarding an EM rash?

- A. EM rashes expand very fast over a few minutes, after which they may develop a “bull’s-eye” appearance consisting of a red ring with central clearing.

- B. EM rashes expand slowly over a few days after which they may develop a “bull’s-eye” appearance consisting of a red ring with central clearing.
 - C. EM rashes expand slowly over a few months after which they may develop a “bull’s-eye” appearance consisting of a red ring with central clearing.
 - D. EM rashes are not associated with Lyme disease.
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7. Which of the following statements regarding tick-borne relapsing fever is most accurate?

- A. Children weighing less than 45.4 kg should be treated with Erythromycin 10.5 mg/kg three times per day, orally for 10 days.
 - B. Children weighing less than 45.4 kg should be treated with Erythromycin 10.5 mg/kg four times per day, orally for 14 days.
 - C. Children weighing less than 45.4 kg should be treated with Erythromycin 12.5 mg/kg four times per day, orally for 10 days.
 - D. Children weighing less than 45.4 kg should be treated with Erythromycin 12.5 mg/kg three times per day, orally for 14 days.
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8. Which of the following statements regarding the treatment of Rocky Mountain spotted fever is most accurate?

- A. Patients should be treated for at least 3 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–7 days.
 - B. Patients should be treated for at least 6 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–18 days.
 - C. Patients should be treated for at least 10 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–20 days.
 - D. Patients should be treated for at least 15 days after their fever subsides and until there is evidence of clinical improvement. Minimum course of treatment is 5–30 days.
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9. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Gentamicin or streptomycin is preferred for treatment of severe tularemia. Doses of both streptomycin and gentamicin should be adjusted for renal insufficiency.
 - B. Gentamicin is preferred for treatment of severe tularemia. Doses of gentamicin should not be adjusted for renal insufficiency.
 - C. Streptomycin is preferred for treatment of severe tularemia. Doses of streptomycin and should be adjusted for all individuals over the age of 65.
 - D. Streptomycin should not be used in the treatment of severe tularemia.
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10. When removing a tick individuals should pull upward with steady, even pressure, while remembering to not twist or jerk the tick.

- A. True
 - B. False
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