



THE NOSE KNOWS: RSV AND HRV

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This test was prepared by Jeanne M. Isabel, MS Ed, MLS, SHCM, Program Director and Associate Professor, School of Allied Health and Communicative Disorders, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL.

CE QUESTIONS

- The most common type of virus that causes colds is rhinovirus.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- The immunity resulting from a rhinovirus in the upper respiratory tract that does not reach the bloodstream is called**
 - humoral.
 - cutaneous.
 - mucosal.
 - type-specific.
- The methodology for testing of rhinovirus with the greatest sensitivity and specificity is**
 - real-time PCR.
 - immunoassay.
 - antigen assay.
 - none of the above.
- The two most serious consequences of RSV infection in children are**
 - septicemia and pneumonia.
 - bronchiolitis and pneumonia.
 - cystic fibrosis and AIDS.
 - SIDS and bronchiolitis.
- Almost all children are infected with RSV by their second birthday.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- RSV is an enveloped RNA virus and two strains recognized are**
 - subgroups A and B.
 - subgroups A and C.
 - subgroups 1 and 2.
 - subgroups A and 1.
- The incubation period for rhinoviral infection is typically**
 - four to six hours.
 - eight to 10 hours.
 - 12 to 14 hours.
 - 16 to 20 hours.
- Rhinovirus infection will not significantly increase the severity of asthma.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- A rhinovirus infection that is not self-limiting is**
 - upper respiratory tract.
 - lower respiratory tract.
 - gastrointestinal tract.
- Patients with pneumonia secondary to the RSV infection often require**
 - supplementary oxygen.
 - blood transfusions.
 - blood cultures.
 - none of the above.
- One of the goals for medical researchers of RSV is development of**
 - new methods for testing.
 - antiviral treatments.
 - virus mutations.
- A condition in which post-vaccination results in a disease more severe than in unvaccinated individuals is called**
 - immunopathology.
 - immunoglobulins.
 - therapeutic nihilism.
 - reactivity.

13. Outbreaks of RSV in a community usually last about one month and occur in winter.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

14. Children who are most at risk for RSV infections are

- a. immunocompromised.
- b. asthmatic.
- c. pre-term infants.
- d. all of the above.

15. Molecular assays to detect multiple pathogens in a single reaction is called

- a. multiplex testing.
- b. multisens testing.
- c. multiviral testing.
- d. none of the above.

16. Besides rhinovirus, other causes of the common cold include

- a. coronavirus.
- b. adenovirus.
- c. human metapneumovirus.
- d. all of the above.

17. The best solution for stopping the spread of cold viruses is

- a. handwashing.
- b. covering nose and mouth when sneezing.
- c. avoiding contact with persons with a cold.
- d. all of the above.

18. Control of hospital-based transmission of RSV to uninfected patients can be avoided through proper infection-control practices.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

19. HRV can also result in acute otitis media and sinusitis.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

20. The methodology of antigen assays for RSV testing detects

- a. enzymes in the sample.
- b. viral protein in the sample.
- c. genomic material.

TEST ANSWER FORM

CE Test on THE NOSE KNOWS: RSV AND HRV

June 2010

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

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