



Pneumonia

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Self-Assessment Questions

1 . Which of the following is TRUE regarding the development of pneumonia?

- A) Pneumonia is an acute inflammatory condition within the parenchyma of the lung.
)
 - B) Immunocompromised individuals are at an increased risk of developing pneumonia.
 - C) Pneumonia often develops as a consequence of bacterial colonization and microaspiration of upper respiratory tract secretions during a period of impaired host pulmonary defense mechanisms.
 - D) All of the above**
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2 . Which of the following is TRUE regarding the classification of pneumonia?

- A) Pneumonia is broadly classified as either healthcare-associated or nosocomial.
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 - B) Causative pathogens of pneumonia can be easily identified in virtually all cases in which testing is done.
 - C) Only two distinct categories, hospital-acquired and ventilator-associated, exist within the broader classification of pneumonia associated with healthcare facilities.
 - D) Classifying pneumonia according to the setting in which it develops, rather than the causative pathogen, is more useful for clinical purposes.**
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3 . Approximately how many adult outpatient visits are related to community-acquired pneumonia annually?

- A) 1.2 million
- B) 3.4 million
- C) 4.2 million
- D) 5.4 million

4 . All of the following are risk factors for community-acquired pneumonia, EXCEPT:

- A) Female gender
 - B) Smoking history
 - C) Occupational dust exposure
 - D) History of childhood pneumonia
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5 . Which bacterial pathogen is the most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia in adults?

- A) *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - B) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
 - C) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - D) *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae*
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6 . Approximately what percentage of adult cases of community-acquired pneumonia involve both bacterial and viral pathogens?

- A) 10%
 - B) 30%
 - C) 50%
 - D) 80%
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7 . All of the following are common symptoms of community-acquired pneumonia in adults, EXCEPT:

- A) Fever
 - B) Bradycardia**
 - C) Sputum production
 - D) Signs of consolidation
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8 . Which laboratory test is the criterion standard for diagnosis of viral community-acquired pneumonia in adults?

- A) Viral culture**
 - B) Rapid RSV test
 - C) Rapid antigen testing
 - D) Nasal swab specimen testing
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9 . In adults with community-acquired pneumonia, which of the following is NOT among the minor criteria that would suggest the need for ICU admission?

- A) Uremia
 - B) Leukopenia
 - C) Decreased respiratory rate**
 - D) Low PaO₂/fraction of inspired oxygen ratio
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10 . Macrolides are recommended for the outpatient treatment of mild pneumonia in previously healthy adults who have not been exposed to antimicrobials within the past

- A) 2 weeks.
 - B) 30 days.
 - C) 3 months.
 - D) 12 months.
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11 . Which of the following statements regarding viral and bacterial causes of community-acquired pneumonia in children is TRUE?

- A) *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most common pneumonia-causing bacterial pathogen in school-aged children.
 - B) Bacterial pathogens are responsible for most cases of community-acquired pneumonia in preschool-aged children.
 - C) Viral pathogens cause pneumonia in seriously ill, hospitalized children more often than in children treated on an outpatient basis.
 - D) As many as 80% of cases of community-acquired pneumonia in children younger than 2 years of age can be attributed to a virus.
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12 . All of the following signs and symptoms may predict a likelihood of community-acquired pneumonia in children, EXCEPT:

- A) Rales
 - B) Fever
 - C) Tachypnea
 - D) Reduced oxygen saturation
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13 . Which of the following laboratory tests is recommended for diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia in children?

- A) Rapid antigen testing
- B) Routine blood cultures
- C) Testing for *C. pneumoniae*
- D) Urinary antigen detection tests

14 . Guidelines state that a child with community-acquired pneumonia should be admitted to an ICU or unit with continuous cardiorespiratory monitoring capabilities if the child

- A) has altered mental status as a result of pneumonia.
- B) requires acute use of noninvasive positive pressure ventilation.
- C) requires invasive ventilation via nonpermanent artificial airway.
- D) All of the above**

15 . For fully immunized infants and school-aged children who are hospitalized with community-acquired pneumonia, treatment with which antibiotic is recommended?

- A) Ampicillin
- B) Penicillin G
- C) Ceftriaxone
- D) A or B**

16 . The primary preventive strategy for community-acquired pneumonia is

- A) antibiotic therapy.
- B) good hand hygiene.
- C) adherence to healthy lifestyle behaviors.
- D) immunization with pneumococcal and influenza vaccines.**

17 . According to national surveys, what is the overall rate of pneumococcal vaccination among adults 65 years of age and older?

- A) 25%
- B) 42%

C) 64%

D) 79%

18 . In its Healthy People 2020 initiative, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has set objectives for improving pneumococcal and influenza vaccination rates among adults and children, with targets of

A) 20% to 30%.

B) 40% to 55%.

C) 65% to 75%.

D) 80% to 90%.

19 . Which of the following parental attitudes about vaccines may pose a barrier to vaccine use?

A) Difficulty remembering the vaccination schedule

B) Concern about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine

C) Belief that a vaccine should not be given when the child is experiencing a minor illness

D) All of the above

20 . Hospital-acquired pneumonia

A) can cost an additional \$80,000 per case.

B) is associated with an increased mortality rate.

C) increases the length of stay by more than two weeks on average.

D) occurs at a rate of 10 to 20 cases per 1,000 hospital admissions.

21 . Risk factors for hospital-acquired pneumonia include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) Obesity

- B) Presence of COPD
 - C) Duration of surgery
 - D) Age older than 60 years
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22 . Nearly half of all cases of ventilator-associated pneumonia develop within how many days of mechanical ventilation?

- A) 2 days
 - B) 4 days**
 - C) 7 days
 - D) 10 days
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23 . Influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, and RSV are involved in about how many healthcare-associated pneumonia cases during influenza season?

- A) 10%
 - B) 25%
 - C) 50%
 - D) 70%**
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24 . Which of the following pathogens is most frequently identified as the cause of mild-to-moderate pneumonia in long-term care facilities?

- A) *S. aureus*
 - B) *P. aeruginosa*
 - C) *S. pneumoniae***
 - D) *C. pneumoniae*
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25 . The ATS/IDSA guideline includes all of the following recommendations for management of hospital-acquired and ventilator-associated pneumonia, EXCEPT:

- A) Begin treatment promptly.
)
 - B) Consider de-escalation of antibiotics after the results of cultures.
 - C) Obtain a specimen from the lower respiratory tract for culture before beginning antibiotic therapy.
 - D) After an optimal antibiotic regimen is confirmed, a three-day course of therapy is recommended.**
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26 . For current smokers, smoking cessation is recommended for at least how many weeks prior to surgery to prevent pulmonary complications?

- A) 2 weeks
 - B) 6 weeks
 - C) 8 weeks**
 - D) 12 weeks
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27 . The Institute for Healthcare Improvement recommends all of the following interventions for the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia, EXCEPT:

- A) Elevation of the head of the bed
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- B) Prophylaxis of peptic ulcer disease
- C) Weekly oral care with chlorhexidine**
- D) Regular assessment of readiness to extubate and daily interruptions of sedation
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28 . Both the ATS/IDSA and SHEA/IDSA guidelines recommend maintaining the head of the bed at what angle to prevent ventilator-associated pneumonia?

- A) 5 to 25 degrees

- B) 30 to 45 degrees
 - C) 90 degrees
 - D) Guidelines recommend no elevation.
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29 . In a guideline developed by a multidisciplinary panel, what recommendation was made for preventing pneumonia among nursing home residents?

- A) Annual influenza vaccination for residents
 - B) Annual influenza vaccination for nursing staff
 - C) Pneumococcal vaccination at admission, if indicated
 - D) All of the above
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30 . Despite the simplicity of the intervention to prevent hospital-acquired pneumonia, compliance with recommended hand hygiene averages

- A) 15% to 25%.
 - B) 30% to 50%.
 - C) 55% to 65%.
 - D) 75% to 85%.
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