

World Health Organization eCourse Worksheet 2

Complete the following questions as you work through the WHO eCourse titled **Clinical Care Severe Acute Respiratory Infection.**

Module 1

- 1. What are the epidemiological clues listed that would lead healthcare workers to suspect COVID-19?**
 - a. Travel to area with known circulation of the pathogen of concern within the incubation period.
 - b. Unprotected contact with patient with API of concern within incubation period.
 - c. Part of rapidly spreading cluster of patients with API of unknown case.

Module 2

- 1. What are the clinical signs of hypoperfusion listed in this module?**
 - a. Altered sensorium
 - b. Prolonged capillary refill
 - c. Mottling of the skin
 - d. Reduced urine output

Module 3

- 1. This module lists risk factors for severe disease such as influenza. What are these risk factors? Please include any/all comorbidities listed.**
 - a. Cardiovascular disease: HF
 - b. Pulmonary disease: asthma, COPD
 - c. Metabolic disease: DM
 - d. Kidney disease
 - e. Hepatic disease
 - f. Haemoglobinopathies
 - g. Ch. Neurologic conditions: neuromuscular, neurocognitive, seizure disorder.
 - h. Extremes of age: 2 yr or younger / 65 yr or older
 - i. Immunocompromised condition: HIV, immunosuppressive drugs, malignancy.
 - j. Special situations: children receiving chronic aspirin therapy, pregnancy.

Module 4

- 1. What are the key physiologic parameters to monitor which are listed in this module?**
 - a. RR
 - b. SpO₂
 - c. Temperature
 - d. HR
 - e. BP, MAP
 - f. LOC
 - g. Urine output

Module 5

1. In this module, differential diagnoses for severe pneumonia are discussed. What are the bacterial causes listed?

- a. Most common: *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*, *L. pneumophila*, non-pneumophila *Legionella*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *S. aureus*.
- b. Uncommon: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *B. pseudo-mallei*, *Rickettsia* infections, *C. burnetti*, *Leptospira* spp, *Chlamydia psittaci*, *B. pertussis*, *Salmonella* sp.
- c. Nosocomial related: MRSA, *P. aeruginosa*, *A. baumannii*, *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*.

Module 6

1. What quote is listed on the slide regarding the importance of oxygen therapy?

“Effective oxygen delivery system should be a universal standard of care and should be made more widely available.” (WHO, 2016)

Module 7

1. What is the recommended dose of oseltamivir for adult patient? How often should the medication be taken? How long should the adult patient take this medication?

Oseltamivir (Tamiflu, Antiflu): neuraminidase inhibitors (antiviral)

Used for: H1N1, H3N2, Influenza B, Avian Influenza A for H5N1, H7N9

Dose: 75mg BID X 5days (PO, nasogastric / orogastric tube with ventilated Pts)

Module 8

1. What are the five principles of sepsis management?

- a. Early detection and recognize Pt’s S/S of sepsis and septic shock
 - i. Pt with suspected and documented infection and acute life threatening organ dysfunction.
 - ii. Clinical signs of circulatory failure and hypoperfusion.
 - iii. Need immediate treatment and resuscitation.
- b. Prophylactic antimicrobial within 1 hr
- c. Targeted resuscitation during the first 6 hrs
- d. Monitor – record- interpret – respond
- e. Delivery quality care

Module 9

1. What are the five principles of ARDS management?

- a. Early recognition of ARDS
 - i. Timing
 - ii. Chest imaging
 - iii. Origin of edema
 - iv. Oxygenation (mild, moderate, severe)
- b. Initiate ventilatory support with no delay
 - i. High flow O2 vs non-invasive ventilation

Keiko Ripley
3/24/2020
WHO eCourse

- ii. IMV with lung protective ventilation strategy: manage acidosis, asynchrony
- iii. Use fluid conservative strategy if not in shock
- iv. Manage pain, agitation, delirium
- v. Conduct daily SBT assessment
- c. Treat underlying causes
- a. Monitor – record- interpret – respond
- f. Delivery quality care

Module 10

1. What does the acronym RASS stand for?

Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale

Scoring based on Pt's response to verbal or painful stimuli: movement, eye opening, duration of eye contact.

Module 11

1. What are three measures for preventing VAP? (There are more than 3 listed but you don't need to list them all)

- a. Oral intubation more preferable than nasal
- b. Use of new ventilator circuit for each Pt.
- c. Keep HOB 30-45 degree, semi-recumbent

Module 12

1. What is the definition weaning?

- Gradual discontinuation of mechanical ventilation

2. What is the definition of extubation?

- Removal of the endotracheal tube

Module 13

1. Is the following statement **true or false:**

The nurse can be a QI team member.

Module 14

2. Is the following statement **true or false:**

SOFA cannot be used in children because it is not validated in children

INSERT SCREENSHOT OF FINAL ECOURSE SCREEN HERE

Keiko Ripley
3/24/2020
WHO eCourse

