1. Acanthamoeba keratitis is most common in individuals who ________________.
   a) swim in public pools
   b) travel to Africa
   c) wear contact lenses
   d) eat undercooked shellfish

2. Acanthamoeba can enter humans in all of the following ways except through: ________________.
   a) ulcerated skin
   b) nasal passages
   c) the eyes
   d) the digestive system

3. Outbreaks of Acinetobacter infections typically occur in ________________ settings.
   a) restaurant
   b) intensive care unit
   c) daycare
   d) food processing

4. HIV damage a personâ€™s body by destroying specific blood cells, called ________________ which are crucial to helping the body fight diseases.
   a) red blood cells
   b) lymphatic cells
   c) CD4+ T cells
   d) white blood cells

5. Scientists identified a type of ________________ as the source of HIV infection in humans.
   a) chimpanzee in West Africa
   b) monkey in South America
   c) cow in England
   d) bird from Asia
6. African Trypanosomiasis, is also known as "___________________________."
   a) mad cow disease
   b) ebola
   c) sleeping sickness
   d) avian flu

7. About _____________% of people who are infected with E. histolytica become sick from the infection.
   a) 10 to 20
   b) 30 to 50
   c) 70 to 80
   d) 98

8. Chagas disease is transmitted to animals and people by insect vectors and is found only in _________________.
   a) Africa
   b) India
   c) the Americas
   d) Southeast Asia

9. Angiostrongylus cantonensis, also known as the rat lungworm, is a __________________.
   a) parasitic nematode
   b) virus
   c) bacterial infection
   d) none of the above

10. The transmission of Anisakiasis occurs when infective larvae are ingested from ___________ that humans eat.
    a) fish
    b) pork
    c) beef
    d) fruit
11. Which of the following is a type of Anthrax:________________________.
   a) cutaneous  
   b) inhalation  
   c) gastrointestinal  
   d) all of the above

12. Arenavirus is primarily spread through ________________ vectors.
   a) insect  
   b) rodent  
   c) fish  
   d) fruit

13. Aspergillosis is an infection caused by a ________________.
   a) virus  
   b) parasite  
   c) bacteria  
   d) fungus

14. Most human cases of H5N1 virus infection are thought to have occurred as a result of direct or close contact with ________________.
   a) infected poultry  
   b) infected humans  
   c) rodent excrement  
   d) uncooked fish

15. People who have certain health problems like weakened immune systems or chronic lung diseases, particularly ________________, may be more susceptible to infections with B. cepacia.
   a) COPD  
   b) cystic fibrosis  
   c) pneumonia  
   d) none of the above
16. Babesiosis is caused by microscopic parasites that infect the _________________.

   a) large bowel
   b) conjunctiva
   c) red blood cells
   d) small bowel

17. Balamuthia mandrillaris can cause a very rare but serious infection of the brain and spinal cord called _________________.

   a) mad cow disease
   b) Ebola
   c) Granulomatous Amebic Encephalitis
   d) yellow fever

18. Bed bugs are hazardous because they are known to spread disease.

   a) True
   b) False

19. _________________ is a rare but serious paralytic illness caused by a nerve toxin that is produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum and sometimes by strains of Clostridium butyricum and Clostridium baratii.

   a) Botulism
   b) Cystic fibrosis
   c) Brucellosis
   d) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

20. _________________ is one of the most common causes of diarrheal illness in the United States.

   a) Salmonella
   b) E. coli
   c) Campylobacter
   d) Botulism
21. Once Capillaria hepatica is accidentally ingested by a human, the eggs migrate to the_______________and mature to adult worms.
   a) spleen  
   b) kidney  
   c) liver  
   d) pancreas

22. Most people with infected by Bartonella henselae have been bitten or scratched by a _________________and developed a mild infection at the point of injury.
   a) monkey  
   b) mouse  
   c) cat  
   d) dog

23. _________________ is the most frequently reported bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the United States.
   a) Gonorrhea  
   b) AIDS  
   c) Herpes  
   d) Chlamydia

24. Cholera causes about _________________ deaths to occur each year around the world.
   a) 100,000  
   b) 500  
   c) 1,000,000  
   d) 3,000

25. Among every 100 adults in the United States, _________________are infected with Cytomegalovirus by the time they are 40 years old.
   a) 80 to 90  
   b) 50 to 80  
   c) 20 to 30  
   d) 5 to 10
26. People of __________________________ descent are more susceptible to an infection with Valley Fever.
   
   a) African-American  
   b) Hispanic  
   c) Caucasian  
   d) Native American

27. The ________________________ is the most common type of virus that causes colds
   
   a) adenovirus  
   b) nortovirus  
   c) hantavirus  
   d) rhinovirus

28. Infection with C. neoformans causes a pneumonia-like illness, with _________________ being the most common symptom.
   
   a) shortness of breath  
   b) tachycardia  
   c) cough  
   d) dyspnea

29. C. neoformans spores are typically found in __________________________.

   a) rodent feces  
   b) bird droppings  
   c) mosquito saliva  
   d) nasal secretions

30. Transmission of Cryptosporidium parvum and C. hominis occurs mainly through contact with contaminated ______________________.

   a) fruit  
   b) feces  
   c) water  
   d) insects
31. ________________ have been implicated as vehicles of infection in cyclosporiasis outbreaks in North America since the mid-1990s.
   a) Raw fish
   b) Undercooked shellfish
   c) Raspberries
   d) Pork products

32. The most common symptom of Cystoisospora infection is ________________.
   a) watery diarrhea
   b) low red blood cell counts
   c) increased white blood cell counts
   d) vertigo

33. The best way to prevent Dengue Fever is to be vaccinated.
   a) True
   b) False

34. Diphyllobothrium latum and related species (the fish or broad tapeworm), the largest tapeworms that can infect people, can grow up to ________________ long.
   a) 20 inches
   b) 3 feet
   c) 30 feet
   d) 5 feet

35. Dwarf tapeworm infection is treated with a prescription drug called ________________.
   a) Doxycycline
   b) Tetracycline
   c) Praziquantel
   d) Quinine
36. All strains of E. coli are dangerous and cause serious diseases.
   a) True
   b) False

37. Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEV) is transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected______________________.
   a) cat
   b) dog
   c) mosquito
   d) rodent

38. The adult Echinococcus granulosus (3 to 6 mm long) resides in the small bowel of the definitive hosts,_______________________.
   a) dogs or other canids
   b) sheep
   c) cattle
   d) cats

39. __________________________is the first line treatment for adults and children of all ages and should be initiated immediately whenever ehrlichiosis is suspected.
   a) Quinine
   b) Tetracycline
   c) Amitriptyline
   d) Doxycycline

40. ______________________are second only to the "common cold" viruses, the rhinoviruses, as the most common viral infectious agents in humans.
   a) Adenovirus
   b) Non-polio enteroviruses
   c) Mononucleosis
   d) Arenavirus
41. EBV also establishes a lifelong dormant infection in some cells of the body's immune system. A late event in a very few carriers of this virus is the emergence of ____________________.
   a) Burkitt’s lymphoma
   b) leukemia
   c) Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma
   d) none of the above

42. In most cases of infectious mononucleosis, the clinical diagnosis can be made from the characteristic triad of all of the following, except ____________________ lasting for 1 to 4 weeks.
   a) fever
   b) pharyngitis
   c) lymphadenopathy
   d) nausea

43. Fasciola parasites develop into adult flukes in the _________________________ of infected mammals, which pass immature Fasciola eggs in their feces.
   a) lungs
   b) large bowel
   c) bile ducts
   d) liver

44. The drug of choice for treating a Fasciola parasites infection is ____________________.
   a) doxycycline
   b) miconozole
   c) quinine
   d) triclabendazole

45. ____________________ is the most common illness caused by parvovirus B19.
   a) Filariasis
   b) Fasciitis
   c) Fifth disease
   d) Fascioliasis
46. _________________ is a leading cause of permanent disability worldwide.
   a) Epstein Barr virus
   b) Lymphatic filariasis
   c) Fifth disease
   d) Fasciolaisis

47. Lymphatic filariasis mostly affects the _________________.
   a) legs
   b) arms
   c) neck
   d) chest

48. Group A Streptococcal (GAS) Disease includes all of the following conditions except: ________________
   a) shingles
   b) strep throat
   c) necrotizing fasciitis
   d) impetigo

49. German Measles- Rubella is a ________________ disease.
   a) fungal
   b) bacterial
   c) viral
   d) parasitic

50. Giardia is easily eliminated with chlorinated water disinfection.
   a) True
   b) False
51. Glanders is an infectious disease that is caused by the bacterium Burkholderia mallei and is primarily a disease affecting _________________________.
   a) monkeys
   b) humans
   c) rodents
   d) horses

52. The mode of transmission of Hansen's disease remains uncertain, most investigators think that M. leprae is usually spread from person to person _________________.
   a) by insect vectors
   b) in respiratory droplets
   c) through skin to skin contact
   d) as a sexually transmitted disease

53. _____________________ is the most common cause of hand, foot, and mouth disease in the United States.
   a) Arenovirus 74
   b) Rhinovirus 54
   c) Coxsackievirus A16
   d) Norovirus 32

54. The hantaviruses that cause HPS in the United States are not known to be transmitted by any types of animals other than certain species of _________________________.
   a) rodents
   b) dogs
   c) cats
   d) horses

55. The mortality rate of hantavirus infection is ____________%.
   a) 5
   b) 9
   c) 38
   d) 76
56. Ixodid ____________, especially those of the genus, Hyalomma, are both a reservoir and a vector for the Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever virus.
   a) fleas
   b) flies
   c) ticks
   d) worms

57. The reservoir, or host, of Lassa virus is known as the "______________________".
   a) lassa fly
   b) lassa mosquito
   c) multimammate rat
   d) guinea worm

58. Recent scientific studies implicate the ________________ (Rousettus aegyptiacus) as the reservoir host of the Marburg virus.
   a) fruit bat
   b) mosquito
   c) horse fly
   d) field mouse

59. Hepatitis A is usually spread when a person ingests ________________.
   a) infected poultry
   b) spoiled mayonnaise
   c) fecal matter
   d) spoiled milk

60. Globally, chronic Hepatitis B affects approximately ____________people.
   a) 250,000
   b) 55,000
   c) 350 million
   d) 1.5 million
61. Approximately ____________% of people who become infected with Hepatitis C virus develop chronic infection.

   a) 5 -10
   b) 25-30
   c) 90 -95
   d) 75–85

62. Hepatitis C is spread by all of the following except: ____________.

   a) needlestick injuries
   b) sharing toothbrushes
   c) breastfeeding
   d) childbirth

63. Hepatitis D is spread through contact with ____________.

   a) infectious blood
   b) infected feces
   c) infected rodents
   d) infected mosquitoes

64. All people over the age of 2 should receive the Hepatitis E vaccine.

   a) True
   b) False

65. ____________ more commonly causes infections of the mouth and lips, so-called â€œfever blisters.â€

   a) HSV-1
   b) HSV-2
   c) HSV-3
   d) HSV-4
66. Histoplasmosis is a disease caused by the ____________ Histoplasma capsulatum.
   a) virus
   b) bacteria
   c) parasite
   d) fungus

67. ________________is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI).
   a) Chlamydia
   b) Herpes
   c) Genital human papillomavirus
   d) Hepatitis C

68. Almost all cases of cervical cancer are due to ________________infection.
   a) Herpes
   b) HSV-2
   c) HPV
   d) Hepatitis

69. The average number of people that die each year from flu-related causes is: ________________.
   a) 5,000
   b) 36,000
   c) 220,000
   d) 125

70. The peak month of flu activity is most often ________________.
   a) December
   b) January
   c) February
   d) March
71. Two types of Influeza that are related to animals and potentially transmittable to humans are________________________ flu.
   a) rodent and horse  
b) mosquito and tick  
c) mad cow and bovine  
d) avian and swine

72. The Japanese encephalitis virus is amplified in the blood systems of domestic ________________ and wild birds.
   a) horses  
b) cows  
c) pigs  
d) dogs

73. Japanese encephalitis is the leading cause of viral encephalitis in ________________.
   a) Asia  
b) Africa  
c) Europe  
d) South America

74. La Crosse encephalitis virus (LACV) is transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected______________________.
   a) mosquito  
b) tick  
c) dog  
d) cat

75. The primary host for Lymphocytic choriomeningitis is the common ________________________.
   a) mosquito  
b) tick  
c) house mouse  
d) none of the above
76. The mortality is less than ______________% for Lymphocytic choriomeningitis. (choose best answer.)
   a) 1
   b) 5
   c) 15
   d) 25

77. Legionella bacteria grow and thrive in the ____________________________.
   a) liver
   b) lungs
   c) small bowel
   d) nasal cavity

78. Visceral leishmaniasis usually involves one or more of the following organs except:_______________________
   a) spleen
   b) liver
   c) bone marrow
   d) heart

79. The bacteria that cause leptospirosis are spread through the___________________ of infected animals.
   a) urine
   b) feces
   c) meat
   d) respiratory droplets

80. Only the_________________ louse is known to spread disease.
   a) head
   b) body
   c) pubic
   d) none of the above
81. Loiasis is an infection caused by the______________, Loa loa, which is transmitted through the bite of the African deer fly.
   a) parasitic worm
   b) virus
   c) bacteria
   d) fungus

82. Lyme disease can cause arthritis in the late stage, particularly in the ________________.
   a) hips
   b) shoulders
   c) ankles
   d) knees

83. Only Anopheles mosquitoes can transmit malaria.
   a) True
   b) False

84. Any traveler who becomes ill with a fever or flu-like illness while traveling to a malaria prone area, and up to______________ after returning home, should immediately seek professional medical care.
   a) 1 month
   b) 3 months
   c) 6 months
   d) 1 year

85. 89% of the malaria deaths worldwide occur in ________________.
   a) Asia
   b) the Amazon basin
   c) Africa
   d) Central America
86. Measles is also called __________________________.
   a) rubeola
   b) rye syndrome
   c) rabies
   d) bubella

87. The measles virus lives in the ____________________of the infected person.
   a) nose and throat
   b) bowel
   c) liver
   d) spleen

88. Most viral meningitis cases in the United States, especially during the summer months, are caused by _____________________.
   a) adenoviruses
   b) rhinoviruses
   c) enteroviruses
   d) arenoviruses

89. The most common cause of fungal meningitis for people with immune system deficiencies, like HIV, is__________________.
   a) Coccidioides
   b) Histoplasma
   c) Candida
   d) Cryptococcus

90. About 25% to 30% of people are colonized in the _________________with Staphylococcus Aureus.
   a) eyes
   b) nose
   c) throat
   d) lungs
91. Approximately ______________persons died during a hospital stay related to these serious MRSA infections.
   
   a) 18,650  
   b) 92,500  
   c) 1,500   
   d) 2,780

92. The molluscum contagiosum virus affects only the outer (epithelial) layer of skin and does not circulate throughout the body in healthy people.
   
   a) True   
   b) False

93. Monkeypox is a rare viral disease that occurs mostly in central and western______________.
   
   a) Asia  
   b) Brazil  
   c) Africa  
   d) India

94. Mucormycosis (Zygomycosis) infection will resolve on its own and does not require any medical treatment.
   
   a) True   
   b) False

95. The most common complication of Mumps is inflammation of the ________________ in males who have reached puberty.
   
   a) eyes  
   b) tonsils  
   c) testicles  
   d) joints
96. Naegleria fowleri infects people by entering the body through the___________________.
   a) nose
   b) ears
   c) mouth
   d) anus

97. The Naegleria fowleri ameba travels to the ______________________ where it destroys tissue.
   a) liver
   b) spleen
   c) small bowel
   d) brain

98. ____________________ is also the most common cause of foodborne-disease outbreaks in the United States.
   a) Rhinovirus
   b) Arenovirus
   c) Norovirus
   d) Rotavirus

99. Infection with Opisthorchis is caused by eating raw or undercooked ___________________ containing the larvae.
   a) freshwater fish
   b) poultry
   c) snails
   d) squid

100. _____________________is also known as Swimmerâ€™s Ear.
    a) acute otitis media
    b) otitis media with effusion
    c) otitis externa
    d) otitis gravidas
101. Paragonimus is a parasite that, once ingested, migrates to the _________________.
   a) lungs
   b) brain
   c) spleen
   d) liver

102. Pertussis is a very contagious disease only found in humans and _________________.
   a) pigs
   b) birds
   c) cows
   d) none of the above

103. Outbreaks of plague still occur in rural communities or in cities. They are usually associated with infected ________________ that live in the home.
   a) cockroaches
   b) mosquitos
   c) rats
   d) mice

104. Every ________________ somewhere in the world, a child dies from pneumonia.
   a) 2 hours
   b) hour
   c) 5 minutes
   d) 20 seconds

105. In the late 1940s to the early 1950s, in the United States alone, polio crippled around ________________ people each year making it one of the most feared diseases of the twentieth century.
   a) 35,000
   b) 1.2 million
   c) 123,000
   d) 3,000
106. All of the following are the primary reservoirs of Q fever except: _____________________.

   a) cattle  
   b) horses  
   c) sheep  
   d) goats

107. ____________________ is the first line treatment for all adults, and for children with severe illness and should be initiated immediately whenever Q fever is suspected.

   a) Miconozole  
   b) Quinine  
   c) Doxorubicin  
   d) Doxycycline

108. Q fever was first recognized as a human disease in ________________ in 1935.

   a) North America  
   b) Brazil  
   c) Australia  
   d) India

109. Rabies virus is transmitted through saliva and brain/nervous system tissue. Only these specific bodily excretions and tissues transmit rabies virus.

   a) True  
   b) False

110. ________________ is the antibiotic most often used to treat rat bite fever.

   a) Doxorubicin  
   b) Penicillin  
   c) Miconozole  
   d) Tetracycline
111. The most common complication associated with Rift Valley Fever is inflammation of the __________________________.
   a) retina
   b) liver
   c) spleen
   d) brain

112. Ringworm is caused by a __________________________.
   a) worm
   b) parasite
   c) fungus
   d) bacteria

113. Onchocerciasis spreads from person to person by the bite of a ______________________.
   a) tick
   b) mosquito
   c) blackfly
   d) rat

114. Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a serious illness that can be fatal in the first _____________________ days of symptoms if not treated correctly, even in previously healthy people.
   a) 2
   b) 5
   c) 8
   d) 30

115. Globally, rotavirus causes more than a _____________ deaths each year in children younger than 5 years of age.
   a) 500,000
   b) 1 million
   c) 2.2 million
   d) 5.2 million
116. Salmonella are usually transmitted to humans by eating foods contaminated with_________________________.
   a) animal feces
   b) infected bone marrow
   c) infectious larva
   d) fungus

117. Scabies mites will die if exposed to a temperature of _________________°F for 10 minutes.
   a) 70
   b) 85
   c) 103
   d) 122

118. Schistosomiasis infection occurs when your skin comes in contact with contaminated freshwater in which certain types of _________________that carry schistosomes are living.
   a) fish
   b) crustaceans
   c) snails
   d) frogs

119. Toxocariasis is an infection transmitted from animals to humans (zoonosis) caused by the parasitic roundworms commonly found in the intestine of_____________________.
   a) pigs and sheep
   b) dogs and cats
   c) bats
   d) rats and mice

120. Yellow fever virus is found in tropical and subtropical areas in South America and Africa. The virus is transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected _________________.
   a) mosquito
   b) tick
   c) worm
   d) rodent
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|28 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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