



THE NOSE KNOWS: RSV AND HRV

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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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