

## 1. Default Section

Thank you very much again for participating in our training program, and thank you for helping us out by answering this "test." We will not be associating your name with the results of this test -- no one is getting a grade -- but we need to know if our teaching methods have been effective. We are always interested in improving the teaching, as well as in convincing our funding sources that we have made a difference. We hope the training has been worthwhile and enjoyable.

1. Anyone who is afraid of needles should get the nasal spray vaccine.

True

False

2. Children on aspirin therapy should not receive influenza vaccine.

True

False

3. Live virus vaccines should not be given within 4 weeks of another live virus vaccine.

True

False

4. A vaccine-specific Vaccine Information Statement must be given to the patient every time a vaccine is given.

True

False

5. TIV, the influenza shot, can be given either subcutaneously (SQ) or intramuscularly (IM).

True

False

6. It is not necessary to change needles between drawing up and giving a vaccine shot.

True

False

7. Needles should be carefully recapped after giving an injection to avoid anyone else being stuck with the needle.

True

False

## 2. More than 25% Finished

8. If you experience a needle stick injury, you must notify your instructor (or site coordinator) immediately

True

False

9. If a patient tells you they woke up with a "runny nose" this morning, with no other symptoms, you can still administer the influenza vaccine today.

True

False

10. Which of the following applies to pregnant women?

Women should only be vaccinated before they get pregnant

Pregnant women are at high risk for influenza complications

LAIV and TIV are both OK to give to pregnant women

None of the above

11. What is different about pandemic H1N1 than regular seasonal influenza?

Different shape of virus

Pandemic H1N1 is an older virus

Not many people are immune to pandemic H1N1

Pandemic H1N1 will require 3 vaccines

12. Which of the following influenza vaccines should be given to a person who has a severe egg allergy:

Injectable (TIV) vaccine, but not nasal (LAIV) vaccine

Nasal (LAIV), but not injectable (TIV)

Either is acceptable

Neither is acceptable

### 3. More than halfway done

13. Influenza is the vaccine-preventable disease that causes more death and hospitalization than any other infectious disease in the US. Comparing the average seasonal influenza annual death toll with the number of deaths recorded in the US so far due to the pandemic H1N1 results in a ratio roughly equal to:

300 to 1

60 to 1

2 to 1

1 to 2

1 to 10

14. Of the first thousand confirmed US pandemic H1N1 cases, the highest attack rate (cases per thousand in the age group) was in:

Children aged 0 to 4

Children and young adults 5-24

Adults 25-64

Older adults 65 and older.

15. A parent has given consent for immunizing her 6 year old child, but the child screams as you approach with the nasal spray vaccine and refuses to hold still for the dose. Your best action is:

Ask for help from two or more additional shot givers, hold the child down quickly, and administer the vaccine.

Demonstrate on yourself how the vaccine is completely painless.

Make the child come back for the vaccine after the rest of the class is gone; administer the vaccine then to avoid scaring the rest of the class.

Don't give the vaccine; send a note home with the child saying the child has not been given the vaccine.

16. Vaccines should not be given anywhere (in school or in a doctor's office) in which of the following circumstances?

Low grade fever (100.4 to 101.4 F.)

Patient is taking antibiotics

Upper respiratory infection without fever

Strep throat in someone else in the family

Moderate or severe disease

17. Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include all of the following EXCEPT:

- Shock
- Facial swelling
- Difficulty breathing
- Urinary retention
- A hive-like rash

## 4. Last page

18. Intramuscular injections are best given at what angle to the skin surface?

- 15 degrees
- 45 degrees
- 60 degrees
- 90 degrees
- 180 degrees

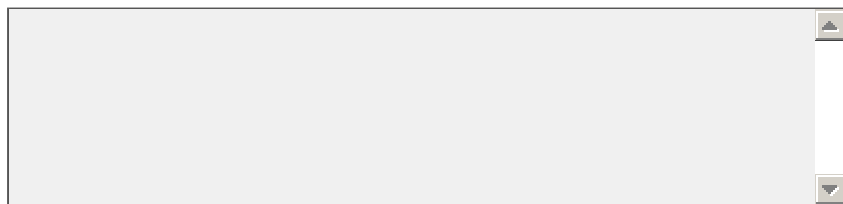
19. The best site for an intramuscular injection in a school-aged child is usually the:

- Biceps muscle of either arm
- The vastus medialis of the thigh
- The pectoralis muscle below the clavicle
- The triceps muscle of the arm
- The deltoid muscle of the upper arm

20. The seven "rights" of vaccine administration include all of the following EXCEPT

- Right patient
- Right medication
- Right route
- Right dose
- Right time
- Right documentation
- Right reason
- Right arm

21. Thank you very much for joining us in this project, and for taking this pre-test! We would be interested in any comments you have about the educational session (on-line or in person) and the project as a whole.



Thanks again! We look forward to seeing you at one or more of the clinics. You'll be surprised at the camaraderie of the group that gets together to protect New Mexico's schoolchildren from the influenza. You're ready to take part now.