

CA-MRSA

Post-Test for Medical College of Georgia Online CME

Helpful Hint: Print a copy of the post test **before** you view the presentation and you can answer the questions as you go through the program. And if you are unsure of an answer, you can scroll through the slides to help determine the correct answer.

1. In what way is community associated methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (CA-MRSA) different from hospital associated MRSA (HA-MRSA)?
 - a. Most CA-MRSA strains carry the Panton Valentin Leukocidin gene
 - b. The gene cassette carrying resistance genes is much smaller for CA-MRSA than the cassette for HA-MRSA
 - c. The mortality rate for CA-MRSA is lower than for HA-MRSA
 - d. HA-MRSA rarely causes skin abscess formation
 - e. All of the above

2. Which of the following is a true statement about the use of Vancomycin for the treatment of Staphylococcus aureus infections?
 - a. Rates of in-vitro resistance to Vancomycin among Staphylococcus aureus isolates in parts of the United States exceed 30%
 - b. Methicillin has better activity against methicillin sensitive Staphylococcus aureus than Vancomycin
 - c. Clinical treatment failure in invasive Staphylococcus aureus infections is rare with the use of Vancomycin
 - d. There are no alternatives to Vancomycin for the treatment of invasive infections due to Staphylococcus aureus
 - e. Daptomycin is superior to Vancomycin for the treatment of pneumonia due to Staphylococcus aureus

3. What advantage does Dalbavancin have over Televancin in the treatment of CA-MRSA infections?
 - a. Dalbavancin was approved for use in early 2008
 - b. Dalbavancin has a much better clinical cure rate
 - c. Dalbavancin has a much longer half-life
 - d. Dalbavancin has broader gram negative coverage
 - e. All of the above

4. Which is a true statement about active surveillance cultures for MRSA at the time of hospital admission?
 - a. The literature clearly demonstrates the benefit of broad scale screening for MRSA at the time of hospital admission
 - b. This screening is supported by APIC and SHEA
 - c. Legislation mandating the use of active surveillance cultures for MRSA has been signed into law in at least one state
 - d. The purpose is to detect MRSA colonization, not MRSA infection
 - e. All of the above

CA-MRSA Evaluation for Online CME

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(5 = Strongly Agree; 1 = Strongly Disagree)

	5	4	3	2	1
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