

## Immunization Test

### Immunization Test (Version with Answer)

This test can be given as pre- and post- staff education. It should not be used as a competency for staff without prior education. There are 15 questions, including some on immunizations other than influenza and pneumococcal. You can copy and paste to select which questions you find most helpful.

1. After receiving the influenza vaccine, when will the person have immunity against the virus?
  - a. Immediately
  - b. 1 week
  - c. 2 weeks
  - d. 1 month

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/keyfacts.htm>

2. According to the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), which population has the highest hospitalizations due to influenza?
  - a. Pregnant woman and small children
  - b. People with underlying conditions/chronic illnesses
  - c. Age 0-5 years
  - d. 85 and older

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/acip/clinical.htm>

3. Who should receive the pneumococcal vaccine? (Select all that apply)
  - a. Everyone
  - b. People over 65 years
  - c. People who smoke or have asthma
  - d. People with an underlying disease process such as diabetes or AIDS

<http://www.cdc.gov/Features/Pneumonia/>

4. Which of the following groups has the lowest flu vaccination coverage?
  - a. Aides/Assistants
  - b. Pharmacists
  - c. Physicians
  - d. Nurses

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/hcp-ips-nov2012.htm>

5. Which of the following statements is true?
  - a. The administration of pneumococcal vaccines are only covered by Medicare between October and March.
  - b. The administration of influenza vaccines are only covered by Medicare between November and February.
  - c. The administration of pneumococcal vaccines are covered by Medicare 12-months of the year.

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- d. The administration of influenza vaccines are covered by Medicare 12-months of the year.

<http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prevention/Immunizations/index.html?redirect=/immunizations>

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[http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prevention/Immunizations/Downloads/2012-2013\\_Flu\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prevention/Immunizations/Downloads/2012-2013_Flu_Guide.pdf)

6. When is a person first able to spread the influenza virus?
- 1 week before symptoms appear
  - 1 day before symptoms appear
  - As soon as symptoms appear
  - 1 day after symptoms appear

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/spread.htm>

7. True /False A Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) must be given to each patient or custodian each time a vaccine is administered.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/vis-facts.htm>

8. When a person receives a vaccination for Hepatitis B, they are prevented from donating blood for 28 days because:
- The live virus will cause a mild infection while the body develops antibodies
  - It will take approximately 3 - 4 weeks for the vaccine to cure hepatitis, depending on the severity of the infection
  - Even though they are not infected, their blood will mistakenly show infection during screening while the vaccine is circulating in the body
  - Only those exposed to hepatitis receive this vaccine, it will take 28 days to clear this person from other blood-borne pathogens

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-hep-b.pdf>

9. Which of the following food allergies should be reported to the health care practitioner prior to the patient receiving the shingles /zoster vaccine?

- Eggs
- Shrimp
- Gelatin
- Bananas

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-shingles.pdf>

10. The clinician should contact the health care practitioner prior to giving the person an influenza immunization for all of the following reasons **except**:

- Allergy to eggs
- Guillain-Barre Syndrome
- Lives in a home with small children
- Currently taking anti-viral medications

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult-contraindications.html>

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11. Which of the following medication allergies should be reported to the health care practitioner prior to the patient receiving the shingles vaccine?

- a. Neomycin
- b. Penicillin
- c. Aspirin
- d. Sulfa

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-shingles.pdf>

12. Tdap protects against what type of infection:

- a. Bacterial
- b. Viral
- c. Both viral and bacterial
- d. Neither

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-td-tdap.pdf>

13. Which of the following is administered as a 'live attenuated' vaccine?

- a. Hepatitis, MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella); Influenza (injection)
- b. MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella), Influenza (nasal mist), Hepatitis
- c. Herpes Zoster, MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella), Influenza (nasal mist)
- d. Tdap, MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella), Influenza (nasal mist); Influenza (injection)

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/us-vaccines.pdf>

14. Since vaccinations became available, the incidence of diphtheria and tetanus has decreased by :

- a. 0%
- b. 25%
- c. 40%
- d. 99%

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-td-tdap.pdf>

15. Td vaccines protect against (select all that apply):

- a. Diphtheria
- b. Influenza
- c. Pertussis
- d. Tetanus

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-td-tdap.pdf>