

Name & Title: _____

Date: _____



**POST TEST:
PANDEMIC A (H1N1) 2009 VACCINE & ANAPHYLAXIS REACTION PROTOCOLS**

1. Which is true about the Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1)?
 - A. It's a new strain of influenza virus and people have little to no immunity against it.
 - B. It is spread by person to person, much like the seasonal flu.
 - C. Signs of 2009 H1N1 Influenza can include fatigue, fever, sore throat, muscle aches, chills, coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath.
 - D. All of the above

2. A well-matched vaccine to circulating viruses can reduce the chance of getting the flu by 70-90% in healthy adults.
 - A. True
 - B. False

3. The H1N1 Influenza Vaccine comes in 2 types: Inactivated (killed) that is injectable and Live Attenuated Intranasal Vaccine (LAIV) that is administered as a nasal spray. Which of the following is NOT true regarding where to administer the injectable vaccine:
 - A. Gluteus maximus with children under age 5
 - B. Deltoid in older children and adults
 - C. Deltoid in all patients regardless of age or size
 - D. Vastus lateralis in infants and toddlers

4. Match the following H1N1 Influenza Vaccine(s) to the appropriate patient.
 - A. Injectable 0.5ml
 - B. Injectable 0.5ml Thimerosal-Free
 - C. Injectable 0.25ml Thimerosal-Free
 - D. LAIV-intranasal 0.2ml suspension
 - E. None, not eligible to receive vaccine at this time

_____ Grandmother (72 years old) on dialysis living with a 3 month old infant

_____ 21 year old college student living in the student dormitories

_____ Female, 36 years old, 3 months pregnant

_____ 2 year old child with a 9 year old sibling

_____ Male nurse (45 years old) that works in a bone marrow transplant unit at the local hospital

_____ 4 year old male child with autism

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_____ Cafeteria worker at the hospital that is 48 years old that has worked at the hospital for 15 years.

_____ 16 year old female complaining of a fever of 101°F

_____ Healthy 10 year old male

5. Children ≤ 9 years old will need to receive a booster vaccination (2nd dose) one month after their first dose (both injection and nasal spray).
 - A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
6. Which side effect is commonly seen in adolescents with the injectable vaccine?
 - A. Lack of muscle mass in the deltoid muscle
 - B. High probability of syncope (fainting)
 - C. Side effects of wheezing or sore throat
 - D. Headaches
7. The following people should **NOT** receive the LAIV nasal spray vaccine: (choose all that apply)
 - A. Pregnant women
 - B. Healthy 49 year old
 - C. 21 year old that started a course of antiviral medication yesterday
 - D. 13 year old on aspirin therapy
8. Choose the following statement that is **NOT** true regarding an anaphylactic reaction:
 - A. It is an allergic response to foreign substances (allergens).
 - B. The rapidity of onset and overall severity of anaphylactic reactions may vary considerably.
 - C. Anaphylactic reactions are medical emergencies but do not require rapid response.
 - D. Anaphylaxis usually begins within minutes of exposure, and in general, the more rapid the onset, the more severe the overall course.
9. Signs and symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction include the following:
 - A. Client appears uneasy/apprehensive, strong pulse and hypertension
 - B. Fever, muscle aches and chills
 - C. Rapid, weak pulse, hypotension, becomes agitated and urticaria
 - D. Night sweats, productive cough and weight loss

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10. If PHN/RN observes or patient experiences signs/symptoms consistent with anaphylaxis, they should do the following:
- A. Position the patient to improve core circulation and ensure 911 is called simultaneously. Provide emergency treatment for anaphylaxis (epinephrine administration). Maintain airway and monitor pulse and respiration.
 - B. Position the patient to improve core circulation and ensure 911 is called simultaneously. Wait until paramedics arrive to provide treatment.
 - C. Leave the patient to call 911. Position the patient to improve core circulation. Provides emergency treatment for anaphylaxis (epinephrine administration).
 - D. Position the patient to improve core circulation and ensure 911 is called simultaneously. Monitor signs and symptoms. Only provide emergency treatment (epinephrine) if client unconscious.
11. Which is true about the adult dosage guidelines for epinephrine?
- A. Administer aqueous epinephrine (1:1000) 0.3 ml SQ or IM.
 - B. This dose may be delivered by syringe or **EpiPen® (0.3 mg dose)**.
 - C. The dose of epinephrine may be repeated every 5 minutes as needed for a maximum of three doses.
 - D. All of the above
12. The epinephrine dosage of 0.15 ml per dose delivered by syringe or **EpiPen Jr® (0.15 mg)** that may be repeated every 5 minutes as needed for a maximum of three doses is for
- A. Children \geq 5 years
 - B. Infants less than 1 year
 - C. Children 1 - 4 years
 - D. Adolescents 11-18 years
13. Choose the group in which you would never administer epinephrine via an **EpiPen®** or **EpiPen Jr®**:
- A. Children \geq 5 years
 - B. Infants less than 1 year
 - C. Children 1 - 4 years
 - D. Adults