TEST QUESTIONS

1. What is the most commonly reported notifiable STI in the United States?
   a) Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
   b) Chlamydia
   c) Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)
   d) Gonorrhea

2. Which of the following STIs has a higher annual estimated incidence than chlamydia?
   a) Gonorrhea
   b) HPV
   c) HSV
   d) Syphilis

3. The reported rates of chlamydia are higher in women than in men. This could be due to which of the following:
   a) Women are more symptomatic and access care more frequently.
   b) Men are less likely to exchange sex for drugs.
   c) Women are screened for chlamydia more often than men.
   d) The bacteria are increasing in drug resistance; hence, the disease is more difficult to treat.

4. The pathogenesis of chlamydia includes which of the following?
   a) The reticulate body becomes an elementary body.
   b) The reticulate body enters vaginal cells.
   c) The elementary body enters the endocervical cells.
   d) There is no permanent damage to the cells which are invaded.

5. All of the following statements are true of C. trachomatis except:
   a) C. trachomatis is an obligate intracellular organism.
   b) C. trachomatis organisms survive by replication that result in death of the cell they enter.
   c) The life cycle of C. trachomatis is 6 hours.
   d) The elementary body is the infectious particle of C. trachomatis.

6. Chlamydia causes mucosal infection of which type of cell?
   a) Columnar
   b) Squamous
   c) Glandular
   d) Keratinized

7. Which of the following best describes the clinical signs/symptoms of chlamydial urethral infection in men?
   a) Yellow discharge from penis
   b) Dysuria
c) Scrotal pain
d) Most men are asymptomatic.

8. If symptomatic in men, the most common symptom of *C. trachomatis* infection is:
a) Scrotal pain
b) Penile pain
c) Urethral discharge
d) Reactive arthritis

9. Which of the following is true regarding chlamydial infection in men?
a) Epididymitis is a complication of untreated *C. trachomatis* infection.
b) Epididymitis is always the result of a sexually transmitted infection.
c) Men almost always experience symptoms.
d) Chlamydial urethritis (or NGU) can be reliably distinguished clinically from gonococcal urethritis by its association with a clear urethral discharge (in contrast to gonorrhea’s thicker yellow discharge).

10. Which of the following is not one of the characteristic symptoms of reactive arthritis?
a) Prostatitis
b) Urethritis
c) Conjunctivitis
d) Oligoarthritis

11. Which of the following best describes the clinical signs/symptoms of chlamydial infection in women?
a) Most women complain of a discharge.
b) Most women complain of urinary symptoms.
c) Clinical signs/symptoms depend on the duration of infection.
d) Most women are asymptomatic.

12. Complications of untreated chlamydial infection in women include all of the following except:
a) Perihepatitis
b) Salpingitis
c) Endometritis
d) Gastritis

13. Which of the following statements is true about *C. trachomatis* in women?
a) The majority of women are symptomatic.
b) The majority of women with infection can be identified by clinical examination.
c) The most frequent sequelae of untreated disease is having a life-threatening ectopic pregnancy.
d) Chlamydia-associated PID is sometimes sub-acute or silent.

14. Which of the following is a method to diagnose chlamydial infection?
a) Nucleic acid (DNA, RNA) amplification technique
Cell culture techniques, using live cells
Antigen detection methods
All of the above

15. The laboratory test for *C. trachomatis* with the highest sensitivity is:
   a) NAAT (nucleic acid amplification test)
   b) Culture
   c) DFA (MicroTrak)
   d) EIA (Chlamydiazyme)

16. The CDC-recommended treatment of choice for uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection is:
   a) Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times a day for 7 days
   b) Tetracycline 250 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days
   c) Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose OR Doxycycline 100 mg orally twice a day for 7 days
   d) Erythromycin 250 mg orally 4 times a day for 14 days

17. The CDC-recommended treatment of choice for uncomplicated genital chlamydial infection in pregnant women is:
   a) Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose OR Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times daily for 7 days
   b) Tetracycline 250 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days
   c) Erythromycin 250 mg orally 4 times a day for 14 days
   d) Ofloxacin 300 mg orally twice a day for 7 days

18. Patients and their partners who undergo the recommended treatment should wait how long after starting the treatment before resuming intercourse?
   a) 3 days
   b) 7 days
   c) 10 days
   d) 14 days

19. The risk of transmitting or acquiring chlamydial infection can be reduced by which of the following methods:
   a) Abstinence
   b) Reducing risky sexual behavior(s)
   c) Consistent and correct use of latex condoms
   d) All of the above can help reduce the risk of chlamydial infection.

20. Which of the following is true for sex partners of a patient diagnosed with chlamydia?
   a) Only the most recent sex partner needs to be referred for treatment.
   b) All partners exposed in the last 60 days should be referred for treatment.
   c) Only symptomatic partners need to be referred for treatment.
   d) No partners need to be referred since chlamydia is not efficiently transmitted.
21. Which of the following is NOT a CDC recommendation for chlamydia screening?
   a) Screen all sexually active women age 25 years and under annually.
   b) Women > 25 years should be screened if risk factors are present.
   c) Screen all sexually active young men.
   d) Repeat testing of infected women approximately 3 months after treatment.

22. In which state is chlamydia not reportable?
   a) Chlamydia is reportable in all states.
   b) Alabama
   c) Oregon
   d) Idaho

23. Who is responsible for reporting a case of chlamydia to the local health department?
   a) The laboratory
   b) The health care provider
   c) None of the above—chlamydia is not reportable in most states
   d) Depending on the state: the laboratory, the health care provider, or both.