TEST QUESTIONS

1. The region of the U.S. with the highest rate of gonorrhea is
   a) Western U.S.
   b) Midwest U.S.
   c) Southeast U.S.
   d) Northeast U.S.

2. The male-to-female ratio of gonorrhea infection in the U.S. is
   a) 2:1
   b) 1:1
   c) 1:2
   d) 3:1

3. Quinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) is endemic in which state?
   a) Hawaii
   b) Pennsylvania
   c) California
   d) All of the Above

4. The proportion of gonococcal infections caused by resistant organisms is increasing. What effect does this have on treatment?
   a) Change in treatment recommendations
   b) Change in diagnostic procedures
   c) No effect
   d) Change in partner notification procedures

5. Peak incidence in women occurs in what age group?
   a) 15-19
   b) 20-24
   c) 25-29
   d) 30-34

6. Gonorrhea is efficiently transmitted in which of the following ways:
   a) Male to female during vaginal intercourse
   b) Female to male during vaginal intercourse
   c) Rectal intercourse
   d) All of the above

7. Which of the follow best describes *N. gonorrhoeae*?
   a) Gram-negative rod
   b) Gram-negative diplococcus
   c) Gram-positive diplococcus
   d) Gram-positive rod

8. Which of the following assists *N. gonorrhoeae* in evading the host response?
   a) Multiple sites of entry
   b) Short incubation period
   c) Alters surface structures
9. *N. gonorrhoeae* attaches to what type of cells?
   a) T-cells
   b) Epithelial cells
   c) Interstitial cells
   d) Epithelial cells and T-cells
   e) All cell types

10. Which of the following statements best describes the clinical signs and symptoms of gonorrhea in women?
   a) Most women complain of a purulent discharge.
   b) Most women complain of urinary symptoms.
   c) It depends on the strain of gonorrhea.
   d) Most women are asymptomatic.

11. Which clinical sign is indicative of gonorrhea in women?
   a) Cervicitis
   b) Dyspareunia
   c) Dysuria
   d) None of the above

12. A complication of untreated gonorrhea in women is
   a) Bartholin’s abscess
   b) Pelvic inflammatory disease
   c) Skene’s abscess
   d) All of the above

13. Which of the following statements best describes the clinical signs and symptoms of gonorrhea in men?
   a) Most men complain of testicular pain.
   b) Most men complain of dysuria or urethral discharge.
   c) It depends on the strain of gonorrhea.
   d) Most men are asymptomatic.

14. Which of the following is true regarding gonorrhea symptoms in men?
   a) Painful urination is always present.
   b) Purulent discharge from the urethra is always present.
   c) Some men have no symptoms.
   d) Testicular pain and epididymal tenderness are often present.

15. When gonorrhea is diagnosed, what is the next course of action?
   a) Treat and screen for chlamydia and other STDs.
   b) Repeat test for gonorrhea in 3 months.
   c) Contact, test, and treat sexual contacts from the past 60 days.
   d) Discuss risk reduction behaviors.
   e) All of the above

16. A common complication of untreated gonorrhea in men is
17. Which of the following statements is true regarding pharyngeal gonorrhea?
   a) It is usually symptomatic.
   b) It produces a cough.
   c) It can result from autoinoculation.
   d) It may be the sole site of infection.

18. Common sites of perinatal gonorrheal infection include all of the following except
   a) Genitals
   b) Conjunctiva
   c) Pharynx
   d) Respiratory system

19. Which of the following is a method to diagnose gonorrheal infection?
   a) Nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT)
   b) Culture
   c) Gram stain
   d) All of the above

20. Which of the following regimens is the best option in the case of an 18-year-old male with
    an uncomplicated gonococcal infection, and who has not been tested for chlamydia?
    a) Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly in a single dose
    b) Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose
    c) Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly in a single dose plus azithromycin 1 g orally in a
       single dose
    d) Spectinomycin 2 g in a single IM dose plus levofloxacin 500 mg orally for 7 days

21. Which of the following describes the best way to handle a gonorrhea culture?
   a) Freeze immediately and transport.
   b) Put inoculated culture plate into warmer.
   c) Put inoculated culture plate into an O₂-enriched environment.
   d) Put inoculated culture plate into a CO₂-enriched environment.

22. All of the following statements about Gram stain in gonorrhea diagnosis are true except
    a) A Gram stain is reliable to diagnose gonorrhea in males.
    b) A Gram stain is reliable to diagnose gonorrhea in females.
    c) A Gram stain does not have a high sensitivity in asymptomatic males.
    d) A Gram stain is not recommended to diagnose pharyngeal gonorrhea.

23. Gonorrhea in pregnancy should be treated with quinolones or tetracyclines.
   a) True
   b) False

24. Which of the following would be appropriate treatment for gonorrhea acquired in Las Vegas?
a) Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly once and azithromycin 1 gm orally once
b) Ciprofloxacin 500 mg once orally
c) Ofloxacin 400 mg once orally
d) Levofloxacin 250 mg once orally

25. All partners who have had sex with an infected person within the past ____ days should be treated.
   a) 30 +
   b) 45
   c) 60
   d) 90

26. Patient education for gonorrhea should include which of the following?
   a) Nature of the disease and complications
   b) Transmission issues
   c) Risk reduction
   d) All of the above