

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 obligatory 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

- b) Cell culture techniques, using live cells
 - c) Antigen detection methods
 - d) 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 250mg 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.