

# Continuing Education Quiz

## Cervical Cancer: Prevention by Immunization Against Human Papillomavirus Infections

- The types of HPV infection that most likely result in cervical cancer are:
  - 6 and 11.
  - 6 and 16.
  - 11 and 18.
  - 16 and 18.
- All of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
  - HPV infection is necessary for development of virtually all cervical squamous cell carcinomas.
  - if used correctly, condoms offer nearly complete protection against HPV transmission.
  - HPV infection is usually transmitted during sexual intercourse.
  - most HPV infections are transient and benign.
- All of the following are linked to an increased risk of cervical cancer EXCEPT:
  - previous pregnancies.
  - smoking in females.
  - use of oral contraceptives.
  - circumcision in males.
- Countries with organized cervical cancer screening programs report a reduction (in compliant individuals) in the incidence of invasive cancer of nearly:
  - 25 percent.
  - 50 percent.
  - 75 percent.
  - 100 percent.
- Gardasil is a:
  - quadrivalent vaccine.
  - bivalent vaccine.
  - trivalent vaccine.
  - monovalent vaccine.
- Gardasil may be given concomitantly with which of the following vaccines?
  - Herpes Simplex
  - Hepatitis A
  - Herpes Zoster
  - Hepatitis B
- Gardasil is indicated for use in females:
  - 6 to 18 years of age.
  - 13 to 35 years of age.
  - 9 to 26 years of age.
  - 20 to 40 years of age.
- Which of the following is true?
  - Vaccination does not substitute for routine cervical cancer screening.
  - Females who receive Gardasil do not need to undergo cervical cancer screening.
- Gardasil is maximally effective following:
  - a single injection.
  - two injections spread over three months.
  - three injections spread over six months.
  - four injections spread over 12 months.
- All of the following are true about Gardasil EXCEPT:
  - it is approved for use in males.
  - it is stored under refrigeration.
  - dilution or reconstitution is not necessary.
  - it is administered in the deltoid region of the upper arm.

## Cervical Cancer: Prevention by Immunization Against Human Papillomavirus Infections

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The Ohio Pharmacists Foundation Inc and NDSU College of Pharmacy are approved by ACPE as providers of continuing pharmaceutical education. To receive 1 1/2 hours (0.15 CEUs) of continuing education credit, complete the following and mail with \$10.00 to:

Continuing Pharmacy Education Office  
Department of Pharmacy Practice  
North Dakota State University  
123 Sudro Hall - P.O. Box 5055  
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*Note: Answer sheet may be copied as needed but original answers are required on each.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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### COURSE EVALUATION

*Evaluation Must Be Completed To Obtain Credit*

How much time did this lesson require? \_\_\_\_\_

Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### EXPIRATION DATE: 11-15-09

Learning objectives on first page were addressed.

**1 Disagree - 5 Agree**

Objective 1	1	2	3	4	5
Objective 2	1	2	3	4	5
Objective 3	1	2	3	4	5

Material was well organized and clear. 1 2 3 4 5

Content sufficiently covered the topic. 1 2 3 4 5

Material was non-commercial in nature. 1 2 3 4 5

#### Answer Sheet:

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. a b c d | 6. a b c d  |
| 2. a b c d | 7. a b c d  |
| 3. a b c d | 8. a b      |
| 4. a b c d | 9. a b c d  |
| 5. a b c d | 10. a b c d |