Chapter 85, Self-Assessment Questions

1. Which of the following antimicrobials is not recommended for use in surgical prophylaxis?
   A. Ampicillin
   B. Cefazolin
   C. Ertapenem
   D. A and B
   E. A and C

2. Which of the following should be factored into selection of a surgical prophylaxis agent?
   A. Type of surgical procedure
   B. History of MRSA infections
   C. Patient’s weight
   D. Antimicrobial spectrum
   E. All of the above

3. Which of the following is not true regarding surgical site infection (SSI)?
   A. It is the second most common cause of nosocomial infection.
   B. It increases patient length of stay and healthcare costs.
   C. Up to 20% of extra-abdominal operation patients will develop an SSI.
   D. All of the above are true.
   E. None of the above is true.

4. Choose the appropriately matched surgical procedure with antimicrobial prophylaxis.
   A. Colorectal surgery, cefazolin
   B. Orthopedic surgery, ertapenem
   C. Hysterectomy, ertapenem
   D. Cardiothoracic, cefuroxime
   E. All of the above are correct.

5. Which of the following statements is true?
   A. All antimicrobials should be infused 2 hours prior to first incision.
   B. Most surgical site infections are caused by *E. coli*.
   C. Surgical prophylaxis should be continued for at least 48 hours.
   D. Poor surgical technique is the only reason patients get surgical site infections.
   E. None of the above are true.
6. Which of the following is guideline recommended routes of administration for antimicrobial prophylaxis?
   A. Topical
   B. Intravenous
   C. Oral
   D. A and B
   E. B and C

7. For which of the following patients, is cefazolin an appropriate surgical prophylaxis?
   A. LD, a 32-year-old woman with a history of frequent UTIs scheduled for a hysterectomy
   B. WO, an 87-year-old man with a history of MSSA infection scheduled for kidney stone removal
   C. FN, a 59-year-old woman with a history of Lyme disease scheduled for a cardiac bypass surgery
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

8. Which of the following wound classifications is correctly matched with its description?
   A. Clean: controlled opening with minor technique break
   B. Clean-contaminated: procedures performed emergently
   C. Contaminated: obvious infection present
   D. Dirty: major spillage or technique break
   E. None of the above

9. Which of the following methods is not considered to reduce the risk of postoperative infection?
   A. Staphylococcus aureus decolonization
   B. Supplemental warming
   C. Intensive glucose control
   D. 80% (0.80) inspired oxygen
   E. All of the above reduce the risk of postoperative infection.

10. In which of the following surgical procedures is an infection due to gram-negative bacteria most likely?
    A. Vascular
    B. Neurosurgery
    C. Appendectomy
    D. A and C
    E. B and C
11. Which of the following have been used for MSSA/MRSA decolonization prior to surgery?
   A. Chlorhexidine body wash
   B. Intranasal mupirocin ointment
   C. Cefazolin irrigation
   D. A and B
   E. B and C

12. Cefazolin is an appropriate choice for surgical prophylaxis for all of the following situations except:
   A. Appendectomy
   B. Colorectal surgery
   C. Hysterectomy
   D. A and B
   E. B and C

13. For which of the following reasons, should prophylactic antimicrobial therapy be continued beyond 24 hours?
   A. The patient asks for continuation of therapy for 7 days as a family member has had an SSI recently.
   B. The provider believes clinical evidence show that 48 hours of therapy prevents more SSIs.
   C. Bacteria that cause SSIs are usually not introduced into the wound until 2 to 3 days after surgery.
   D. Due to surgical complications, the classification of the wound was changed to contaminated.
   E. All are valid reasons for continuing antimicrobial therapy beyond 24 hours.

14. Which of the following organisms is most likely to cause an SSI in contaminated colorectal surgery?
   A. Escherichia coli
   B. Staphylococcus aureus
   C. Bacteroides fragilis
   D. Candida albicans
   E. All of the above
15. Which of the following situations meets the CDC criteria for an SSI?
   A. RJ, a 33-year-old man who underwent an appendectomy 4 months ago, presents with gastroenteritis
   B. HT, a 67-year-old woman who underwent a hysterectomy 15 days ago, presents with suspected pneumonia
   C. WA, a 23-year-old man who underwent knee replacement surgery 3 months ago, presents with purulent knee drainage
   D. KP, an 88-year-old woman who underwent open heart surgery 34 days ago, presents with a suspected endocarditis
   E. None of the above
Answers

1. A
2. E
3. D
4. D
5. E
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. E
15. C