

2013 MOP Training Pre-/Post-test Questions

Name: _____

Date: _____ Score: _____

Agency: _____

Test: x Pre-test _____ Post-test _____

Choose the best answer:

_____1. Which of the following is considered bacteriologic confirmation of TB?

- a. Positive DSSM result
- b. Positive culture for MTB
- c. Xpert result: MTB, Rif resistance
- d. Xpert result: MTB, Rif sensitive
- e. **all of the above**
- f. a, b, and c ONLY

_____2. Which of the following is an indication for Xpert in the 2013 MOP?

- a. Presumptive DR-TB
- b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB
- c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB
- d. Smear negative children
- e. **all of the above**
- f. a and b only

_____3. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable group/population that can be targeted for intensified case finding?

- a. Elderly in congregate settings
- b. Close contact of a TB case
- c. **Parents of a TB case not residing with the patient**
- d. Cancer patients
- e. Diabetic patients
- f. NONE of the above

_____4. Which of the following is not a registration group in the revised MOP?

- a. Previous Tx outcome unknown
- b. Tx after lost to follow-up
- c. Other
- d. **Treatment after non-DOTS**
- e. Tx after failure
- f. all of the above

_____5. What Category of treatment would be given to a new, smear-negative PTB case with minimal lesions on chest X-ray?

- a. **Category I**
- b. Category II
- c. Category III
- d. Category Ia
- e. Category IIa
- f. Category IV

_____6. Which if the following registration groups may be bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed?

- a. Other
- b. Tx after lost to follow-up
- c. New
- d. Tx after Failure
- e. Relapse
- f. **all of the above**

_____7. What is the best course of treatment for a new bacteriologically confirmed PTB case with a positive DSSM result at the end of the intensive phase:

- a. Extend the intensive phase for 1 month and repeat DSSM at 3rd month
- b. **Proceed to continuation phase and repeat DSSM at 3rd month**
- c. Stop treatment and refer the patient to a PMDT treatment center
- d. Repeat the chest X-ray and compare with baseline
- e. Request for GeneXpert

_____8. Which is the prescribed schedule of DSSM follow-up for a new bacteriologically-confirmed TB case?

- a. End of intensive phase, end of 4th month, beginning of 6th month
- b. **End of intensive phase, end of 5th month, end of treatment**
- c. End of intensive phase, end of 4th month, end of treatment
- d. End of intensive phase, end of 3rd month, end of 5th month

_____9. What would be the next follow-up DSSM schedule for a new, clinically-diagnosed TB case on Category I with negative DSSM at the end of the intensive phase?

- a. End of 3rd month
- b. End of 4th month
- c. End of 5th month
- d. end of treatment
- e. **no further DSSM follow-up needed**

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- _____10. What would be the best course of action for a new patient on category I treatment who, after 2 months of drug intake, interrupted treatment for 3 weeks?
- a. Continue the treatment and prolong it to compensate for the missed doses
 - b. Do a DSSM
 - c. Close the treatment card, label the patient as lost to follow-up
 - d. Close the treatment card. Label the patient as treatment failed
 - e. None of the above
- _____11. Which of the following is not considered a treatment outcome in the revised MOP?
- a. Treatment Failed
 - b. Died
 - c. Lost to follow-up
 - d. Transferred-out
 - e. Not evaluated
 - f. none of the above
- _____12. What would be the treatment outcome assigned to a patient who during treatment was diagnosed with RRTB and shifted/started on a DRTB regimen?
- a. Treatment Failed
 - b. Not evaluated
 - c. Other
 - d. No treatment outcome is assigned
 - e. Category IV
 - f. none of the above
- _____13. Which of the following would NOT be immediately eligible for IPT?
- a. A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST 5mm, and contact of a bacteriologically confirmed index case
 - b. A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST 13mm, and contact of a clinically diagnosed index case
 - c. A PLHIV with no symptoms and normal chest Xray with no contact to a TB case
 - d. A child less than 5yo, no symptoms, with TST 13mm, and contact of a bacteriologically confirmed index case
 - e. None of the above
- _____14. Which of the following is not part of the drug supply management cycle?
- a. Storage and distribution
 - b. Use
 - c. Product selection
 - d. Quantification and procurement
 - e. none of the above
 - f. all of the above
- _____15. Which of the following is a reason for referring to another facility?
- a. For TB diagnosis
 - b. For management of ADRs
 - c. For DRTB screening
 - d. For initiation of treatment
 - e. For continuation of treatment
 - f. ALL of the above
- _____16. Core NTP indicators include the following except:
- a. Case Detection Rate, all forms
 - b. % contribution from non-NTP providers
 - c. TSR, all forms
 - d. TSR, MDR
 - e. % TMLs within EQA standards
 - f. None of the above
- _____17. What is the first line of defense and the most important level in the hierarchy of TB infection control?
- a. Administrative controls
 - b. Environmental controls
 - c. Personal Protective Equipment
 - d. Engineering Controls
 - e. Use of surgical gloves
- _____18. Who is charge of issuing the DOH DOTS certificate?
- a. PHO/CHO
 - b. Regional Health Office/NTP-RCC
 - c. DOH Central Office
 - d. PhilHealth
 - e. PhilCAT
- _____19. What does ACSM stand for?
- a. Advocacy for community service monitoring
 - b. Administration communication and social management
 - c. Advocacy, communication, and social mobilization
 - d. Accelerating collaboration for sustainable management
- _____20. Who are the intended primary users of the MOP?
- a. PHO/CHO
 - b. DOTS facility staff
 - c. DOH Central and Regional Office
 - d. Donors and partners
 - e. LCEs

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Choose the best answer:

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- b. **DOTS facility staff**
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