Name:	Date: Score:			
Agency:	Test: <u>x</u> Pre-test Post-test			
Choose the best answer:				
1. Which of the following is considered	6. Which if the following registration groups may be bacteriologically confirmed or clinically			
bacteriologic confirmation of TB?	diagnosed?			
a. Positive DSSM result	a. Other d. Tx after Failure			
b. Positive culture for MTB	b. Tx after lost to e. Relapse			
c. Xpert result: MTB, Rif resistance	follow-up f. all of the above			
d. Xpert result: MTB, Rif sensitive	c. New			
e. all of the above	c. New			
f. a, b, and c ONLY	7. What is the best course of treatment for a			
4, 5, 4.14 5 5.12.	new bacteriologically confirmed PTB case with a			
2. Which of the following is an indication for	positive DSSM result at the end of the intensive			
Xpert in the 2013 MOP?	phase:			
a. Presumptive DR-TB	a. Extend the intensive phase for 1 month and			
b. PLHIV with symptoms of TB	repeat DSSM at 3 <sup>rd</sup> month			
c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB	b. Proceed to continuation phase and repeat			
d. Smear negative children	DSSM at 3 <sup>rd</sup> month			
e. all of the above	c. Stop treatment and refer the patient to a PMDT			
f. a and b only	treatment center			
·	d. Repeat the chest X-ray and compare with			
3. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable	baseline			
group/population that can be targeted for	e. Request for GeneXpert			
intensified case finding?				
a. Elderly in congregate b. Close contact of	8. Which is the prescribed schedule of DSSM			
settings a TB case	follow-up for a new bacteriologically-confirmed TB			
c. Parents of a TB case d. Cancer patients	case?			
not residing with the f. NONE of the	a. End of intensive phase, end of 4 <sup>th</sup> month,			
patient above	beginning of 6 <sup>th</sup> month			
e. Diabetic patients	b. End of intensive phase, end of 5 <sup>th</sup> month, end of			
	treatment			
4. Which of the following is not a registration	c. End of intensive phase, end of 4 <sup>th</sup> month, end of			
group in the revised MOP?	treatment			
a. Previous Tx b. Tx after lost to	d. End of intensive phase, end of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month, end of			
outcome unknown follow-up	5 <sup>th</sup> month			
c. Other d. Treatment after				
non-DOTS	9. What would be the next follow-up DSSM			
e. Tx after failure f. all of the above	schedule for a new, clinically-diagnosed TB case on			
5 141 . 6	Category I with negative DSSM at the end of the			
5. What Category of treatment would be given	intensive phase?			
to a new, smear-negative PTB case with minimal	a. End of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month d. end of treatment			
lesions on chest X-ray?	b. End of 4 <sup>th</sup> month e. no further DSSM			
a. Category I  b. Category II  c. Category II	c. End of 5 <sup>th</sup> month follow-up needed			
c. Category III d. Category Ia				

- \_\_\_\_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

d. Transferred-out

b. Died

e. Not evaluated

c. Lost to follow-up

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 d. No treatment

outcome is assigned

b. Not evaluated

e. Category IV

c. Other

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
  - 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

d. Quantification and

distribution

procurement

b. Use

e. none of the above

c. Product selection

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

d. PhilHealth

b. Regional Health Office/NTP-RCC

e. PhilCAT

c. DOH Central Office

- 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

d. Donors and partners

b. DOTS facility staff

e. LCEs

c. DOH Central and Regional Office

## 2013 MOP Training Pre-/Post-Test Questions

Name:		Date:	Score:			
Agency:		Test: Pre	e-test X Post-test			
Choose the best answer:						
B1. Who are the intend	ded primary users of the	E6. Whic	h of the following is an indication for			
MOP?		Xpert in the 2013				
-	d. Donors and partners	a. Presump				
b. DOTS facility staff	e. LCEs		ith symptoms of TB			
c. DOH Central and Regional Office			c. Smear negative adults with CxR positive for TB			
			egative children			
	following is considered	e. all of the				
bacteriologic confirmation	of TB?	f. a and b	only			
a. Positive DSSM result	·n	D 7 \A/b:-	de in the commencial and advantage of DCCMA			
b. Positive culture for MT			th is the prescribed schedule of DSSM			
c. Xpert result: MTB, Rif r		·	r a new bacteriologically confirmed TB			
<ul><li>d. Xpert result: MTB, Rif s</li><li>e. all of the above</li></ul>	sensitive	case?	stansive phase, and of 4th month			
f. a, b, and c ONLY			itensive phase, end of 4 <sup>th</sup> month, ig of 6 <sup>th</sup> month			
i. a, b, and c ONL			itensive phase, end of 5 <sup>th</sup> month, end of			
C3. Which of the follow	ing is NOT a vulnerable	treatme				
group/population that can			itensive phase, end of 4 <sup>th</sup> month, end of			
intensified case finding?	be targeted for	treatme				
a. Elderly in congregate	b. Close contact of		itensive phase, end of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month, end of			
settings	a TB case	5 <sup>th</sup> mont	•			
c. Parents of a TB case	d. Cancer patients					
not residing with the	f. NONE of the	B 8. What	is the best course of treatment for a			
patient	above		new bacteriologically confirmed PTB case with a			
e. Diabetic patients			positive DSSM result at the end of the intensive			
·		phase:	·			
D4. Which of the follow	ring is not a registration	a. Extend t	he intensive phase for 1 month and			
group in the revised MOP?		repeat D	SSM at 3 <sup>rd</sup> month			
<ul> <li>a. Previous Tx outcome</li> </ul>	e b. Tx after lost to	b. Proceed	to continuation phase and repeat			
Unknown	follow-up	DSSM at	3 <sup>rd</sup> month			
c. Other	d. Treatment after	c. Stop trea	atment and refer the patient to a PMDT			
	Non-DOTS		nt center			
e. Tx after Failure	f. all of the above	·	he chest Xray and compare with			
		baseline				
F5. Which if the following registration groups		e. Request	for Gene Xpert			
may be bacteriologically co	onfirmed or clinically					
diagnosed?			E9. What would be the next follow-up DSSM			
a. Other	d. Tx after Failure		schedule for a new, clinically diagnosed TB case on			
b. Tx after lost to follow-up	-	- ·	Category I with negative DSSM at the end of the			
c. New	f. all of the above	•	intensive phase? a. End of 3 <sup>rd</sup> month d. end of treatment			
			f 4 <sup>th</sup> month e. no further DSSM			
		c. End of	<sup>f</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> month follow-up needed			

A10. What would be	the best course of action	f.	f. ALL of the above				
for a new patient on Ca	tegory I treatment who,	E	E15. Which of the following is not part of the				
after 2 months of drug	intake, interrupted	drug si	upply management c	ycle?			
treatment for 3 weeks?		a. S	torage and	d. Quar	ntification and		
<ul> <li>a. Continue the treatr</li> </ul>	nent and prolong it to	dist	ribution	procure	ement		
compensate for the	e missed doses	b. U	lse	e. none	of the above		
b. Do a DSSM		c. Product selection		f. all of	the above		
c. Close the treatmen	t card, label the patient as						
lost to follow-up		C16. What does ACSM stand for?					
d. Close the treatment card. Label the patient as		a. Advocacy for community service monitoring					
treatment failed		b. Administration communication and social					
e. None of the above			management				
		c.	Advocacy, commun	ication, an	ıd social		
D 11. What would be the treatment outcome		mobilization					
assigned to a patient who during treatment was		d.	d. Accelerating collaboration for sustainable				
diagnosed with RRTB and shifted/started on a DRTB			management				
regimen?			-				
a. Treatment Failed	d. No treatment	A_	17. What is the firs	t line of de	efense and the		
	outcome is assigned	mo	ost important level in	the hierar	chy of TB		
b. Not evaluated	e. Category IV	inf	infection control?				
c. Other	f. none of the above	a. Administrative controls					
		b.	b. Environmental controls				
D12. Which of the following is not considered a		c.	c. Personal Protective Equipment				
treatment outcome in t	_	d.	d. Engineering Controls				
a. Treatment Failed	d. Transferred-out	e.	e. Use of surgical gloves				
b. Died	e. Not evaluated						
c. Lost to follow-up	f. none of the above	_B	18. Who is charge	e of issuir	ng the DOH DOTS		
		ce	rtificate?				
D13. Which of the f	ollowing would NOT be		a. PHO/CHO	d. Pł	nilHealth		
immediately eligible for IPT?			b. Regional Health	e. Pł	nilCAT		
<ul> <li>a. A child less than 5y</li> </ul>	o, no symptoms, with TST	Office/NTP-RCC					
5mm, and contact of	of a bacteriologically		c. DOH Central Office				
confirmed index ca	se						
b. A child less than 5y	o, no symptoms, with TST	F_	19. Core NTP indica	ators includ	de the following		
13mm, and contact	of a clinically diagnosed	ex	cept:				
index case		a.	Case Detection Rate	e, all forms	5		
c. A PLHIV with no symptoms and normal chest		b.	b. % contribution from non-NTP providers				
Xray with no contac	ct to a TB case	C.	TSR, all forms				
d. A child less than 5y	o, no symptoms, with TST	d.	TSR, MDR				
13mm, and contact	of a bacteriologically	e.	e. % TMLs within EQA standards				
confirmed index ca	se	f.	f. None of the above				
e. None of the above							
		A20. What Category of treatment would be					
F14. Which of the following is a reason for		given to a new, smear negative PTB case with					
referring to another facility?		mi	nimal lesions on ches	st X-ray?			
a. For TB diagnosis		;	a. Category I b. Category II				
b. For management of	f ADRs	c. Category III d. Category Ia					
c. For DRTB screening			e. Category IIa	f.	Category IV		
d. For initiation of trea	atment						

e. For continuation of treatment