At the end of this continuing education activity, the learner will be able to

* List developments related to treatments that are currently being investigated for COVID-19
* Recognize changes to the CDC’s recommendations and risk criteria
* Describe non-pharmacologic interventions to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-19

**1. Which of the following represents the latest finding on remdesivir?**

A. ACTT-1 data indicate that, for the most ill of patient, remdesivir generally is associated with serious adverse events not seen in placebo-treated patients

B. Results from two trials indicate that five days of remdesivir should be sufficient for most hospitalized patients (other than those who are mechanically ventilated)

C. Studies seem to indicate that remdesivir 200 mg once daily followed by remdesivir 100 mg once daily for 9 days is appropriate for all patients

**2. Which of the following is a key reason that it is critical to identify patients who would benefit most from remdesivir?**

A. The company provides it for free

B. Available supplies are limited

C. It has many serious adverse effects

**3. In which type of patient might one initiate dexamethasone WITHOUT remdesivir?**

A. Patients who do not need supplemental oxygen therapy

B. Patients who need non-invasive supplemental oxygen therapy

C. Patients who need invasive oxygen therapy (mechanical ventilation or ECMO)

**4. In which type of patient might one initiate dexamethasone WITH remdesivir?**

A. Patients who do not need supplemental oxygen therapy

B. Patients who need non-invasive supplemental oxygen therapy

C. Patients who need invasive oxygen therapy (mechanical ventilation or ECMO)

**5. Select the symptoms that the CDC has added to its list of COVID-19 warning signs and are most likely to occur in younger patient?**

A. Nausea, diarrhea, and congestion

B. New loss of taste or smell

C. Nausea, constipation, and otitis

**6. Which of the following patients would raise concerns about possible MIS-C?**

A. A 24 year old who is afebrile and has elevated inflammatory markers and current COVID-19 and severe gastrointestinal reflux

B. A febrile 10 year old who had a coronavirus infection five weeks ago and now has rapidly progressive cardiac and renal decline

C. An eight year old who has had a fever of 99oF to 102oF for four days and has had negative tests for COVID-19 and antigens (confirmed on repeat)

**7. Why do the CDC and WHO encourage a healthy, nutritious diet in patients who have or are at risk for coronavirus infection?**

A. A nutritious diet can strengthen the immune system

B. A nutritious diet can cure COVID-19

C. A nutritious diet reduces interferons, cytokines, and chemokines

**8. Under which circumstances is the coronavirus least likely to spread?**

A. When a small group is outdoors and stays three to six feet apart

B. When a small group is at an indoor table in an air-conditioned bar

C. When a large group assembles indoors in close quarters and sings

**9. Which of the following are advantages to wearing a properly-fitting face shield (compared to wearing a cloth face mask)?**

A. Snug fit, can be made at home

B. Easy to clean, less touching to readjust

C. Increase skin temperature and sebum secretion

**10. From the numbers presented in this continuing education activity, what can you ascertain about the differences between previous viral epidemics/pandemics?**

A. Over one year, swine flu infected more than five times as many people as SARS-CoV-2 has in roughly seven months and was associated with slightly more deaths than have already been attributed to COVID-19.

B. Over one year, the Spanish flu infected more than five times as many people as SARS-CoV-2 has in roughly seven months and was associated with slightly more deaths than have already been attributed to COVID-19.

C. Over one year, Ebola infected more than five times as many people as SARS-CoV-2 has in roughly seven months and was associated with slightly more deaths than have already been attributed to COVID-19.