**SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: A Primer for Pharmacists and Technicians**

Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Post-test

Learning Objectives:

After completing this activity, the learner should be able to:

* Describe the difference between SARS-CoV-2 (the virus) and COVID-19 (the viral infection).
* Describe the pandemic’s origins of the current pandemic.
* List signs, symptoms, and concerns related to infection
* Describe various approaches to help patients and customers implement protective measures.

**1. Select the statement that is TRUE:**

A. The name for the pandemic disease we are now experiencing is SAR-CoV-2.

B. The virus’s name is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

C. The name for the pandemic disease we are now experiencing is SAR-CoV.

**2. Please choose the statement that is CORRECT:**

A. Researchers and health clinicians are generally unfamiliar with coronaviruses.

B. Coronaviruses have only recently emerged as a concern for humans.

C. Coronaviruses tend to spread most rapidly in cold weather when humidity is low.

**3. In what country did the pandemic begin?**

A. China

B. Iran

C. Italy

**4. Select the statement that is TRUE:**

A. Public health officials linked the initial cluster of SARS-CoV-2 epidemiologically to a seafood and live animal wholesale market.

B. The initial SARS-CoV-2 probably came from a bat or avian carrier, was transferred to a civet cat, and from there, to a human.

C. Public health officials have been able to track every case of COVID-19 to person-to-person transfer.

**5. As this pandemic continues, what is a key message from the World Health Organization?**

A. Roughly 16% of infected individuals will die.

B. Children are at great risk of severe disease.

C. This is the first pandemic in history that can be controlled.

**6. Which of the following is a list of symptoms associated with mild infection?**

A. Fever (>100.4°F [38°C]), fatigue, headaches, chills, myalgias, malaise, anorexia

B. Vomiting, diarrhea, cramping, dehydration, anorexia, light-colored stool

C. High fever (may exceed 104°), cough, coryza, rash that presents with raised bumps

**7. A patient asks you how the coronavirus is spread. Which of the following is the BEST answer.**

A. It’s spread by contact with an infected person’s body fluids, similar to the way HIV spreads.

B. It’s spread by respiratory droplets, similar to the way that colds and the flu are transmitted.

C. No one knows how it spreads, so we have no way to predicts preventive measures.

**8. Oh no! Your store has run out of hand sanitizer, and customers are very upset. Which of the following statements is TRUE?**

A. Patients can make their own hand sanitizer, but it needs at least 30% alcohol.

B. People can use undiluted tea tree oil; it has remarkable antibacterial properties.

C. Hand sanitizer is no substitute for washing hands with soap and water often.

**9. A patient asks which protective measures he should use. He is single, works from home, and rarely leave the house. When he does, it’s to grocery shop or go to the post office. What would you recommend?**

A. Regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing. Avoid close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

B. All of the things listed in A plus twice daily cleaning of all surfaces with an EPA-approved sanitizer.

C. All of the things listed in A and B plus plus wearing a plus wearing an N95 respiratory mask.

**10. A patient is worried that her family will contract COVID-19, and wants to know what she should have on hand to treat symptoms “just in case.” What do you recommend?**

A. An analgesic, an anti-diarrheal, and an antiemetic

B. A prescription for oseltamivir for each family member

C. An analgesic, an antipyretic, and cough suppressants