Test questions, Keith Conover

Pick the single best answer for each question. Pick one and only one answer.

**Ticks and Lyme Disease**

1) Which of the following are medically-important North American ticks?
   a) Lone star tick (*Amblyomma americanum*): may transmit Master’s Disease (aka STARI or Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness)
   b) Blacklegged tick, aka deer tick (*Ixodes scapularis*): may transmit Lyme Disease.
   c) American dog tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*): may transmit multiple diseases, including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.
   d) all of the above are medically-important North American tick species

2) Which of the following are reasonably effective for preventing human tick bites?
   a) topical 30% DEET
   b) topical picaridin (e.g., *Natrapel*)
   c) permethrin-treated clothing
   d) All of the above are reasonably effective at preventing human tick bites.

3) Which of the following is, according to the medical literature, a recommended method of removing ticks?
   a) Smothering the tick with petrolatum jelly.
   b) Goosing the tick in the butt with a just-blown-out match.
   c) Shooting the tick with a small-caliber firearm.
   d) Using fine tweezers or splinter forceps to pull gently but firmly by the tick’s neck until either (1) the tick lets go and comes out, or (2) the tick rips apart at the neck.

4) A woman has just discovered and removed a tick (likely a black-legged tick from the description). The patient sustained the tick bite in an area with Lyme Disease but where it’s not considered endemic. The patient should be treated for Lyme Disease with a course of 10-14 days of doxycycline, amoxicillin, or another appropriate antibiotic, if:
   a) the patient has a 0.5” area of redness around the bite site.
   b) the patient has a 3.5” area of redness around the bite site.
   c) the patient comes back two months after the tick bite, with a low-grade temperature, myalgias, and a headache.
d) the patient has chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia and tells you that they are related to a prior tick bite and her doctor called and told her recently that her Lyme titres were elevated and it’s the weekend and she can’t reach her doctor and she needs antibiotics right now. (Yes, she was talking in run-on sentences.)

5) Which of the following is a possibly-appropriate clinical scenario for ordering Lyme titres in an urgent care or Emergency Department setting?

a) a patient who just had a tick bite, and has no rash, no fever or other systemic symptoms, but is worried about Lyme Disease

b) a patient who just had a tick bite on the leg two days ago, and now has multiple red target-like red lesions on the same leg

c) a young, healthy patient who had a tick bite two months ago, who presented with complaints of random, intermittent episodes of lightheadedness, and has an EKG that shows right bundle-branch block and first-degree AV block

d) a patient who just had a tick bite on the leg two days ago, and now low-grade fever, malaise, and a mild dull headache