

JEH QUIZ

FEATURED ARTICLE QUIZ #4

Role of the Household Environment in Transmission of *Clostridioides difficile* Infection: A Scoping Review

Available to those with an active National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) membership, the *JEH* Quiz is offered six times per calendar year and is an easily accessible way to earn continuing education (CE) contact hours toward maintaining a NEHA credential. Each quiz is worth 1.0 CE.

Completing quizzes is now based on the honor system and should be self-reported by the credential holder. Quizzes published only during your current credential cycle are eligible for CE credit. Please keep a copy of each completed quiz for your records. CE credit will post to your account within three business days.

Paper or electronic quiz submissions will no longer be collected by NEHA staff.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SELF-REPORT A *JEH* QUIZ FOR CE CREDIT

1. Read the featured article and select the correct answer to each *JEH* Quiz question.
2. Log in to your MyNEHA account at <https://neha.users.membersuite.com/home>.
3. Click on Credentials located at the top of the page.
4. Select Report CEs from the drop-down menu.
5. Enter the date you finished the quiz in the Date Attended field.
6. Enter 1.0 in the Length of Course in Hours field.
7. In the Description field, enter the activity as "*JEH* Quiz #, Month Year" (e.g., *JEH* Quiz 4, January/February 2023).
8. Click the Create button.

JEH Quiz #2 Answers

October 2022

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|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. c | 10. b |
| 2. a | 5. c | 8. a | 11. b |
| 3. b | 6. d | 9. a | 12. a |

→ Quiz effective date: January 1, 2023 | Quiz deadline: April 1, 2023

1. Historically, *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI) has been regarded as a ___ infection.
 - a. community-associated
 - b. food-associated
 - c. healthcare-associated
 - d. school-associated
2. *C. difficile* spores survive in the environment for several
 - a. hours.
 - b. days.
 - c. weeks.
 - d. months.
3. People with CDI can excrete *C. difficile* spores for many ___ posttreatment.
 - a. days
 - b. weeks
 - c. months
 - d. years
4. In a survey of infection control professionals from Canadian hospitals, ___ indicated that the household environment was important in the transmission of *C. difficile*.
 - a. 16%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 45%
 - d. 67%
5. One of the barriers to providing advice for an effective household hygiene protocol is a lack of knowledge about the role of the environment in the transmission of CDI in the household.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
6. The Level 1 screening conducted for this study used the following questions:
 - a. Does the article discuss *C. difficile*?
 - b. Is the full text available in English?
 - c. Is the article about contamination, exposure, or transmission in the household environment.
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. a and c.
7. No experimental studies were identified during the scoping review process.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
8. ___ were the primary source of the studies identified during the scoping review process.
 - a. Editorials
 - b. Fact sheets
 - c. Government reports
 - d. Journals
9. From the scoping review process, ___ was the study location for more than one half of the identified studies.
 - a. U.S.
 - b. Canada
 - c. UK
 - d. Slovenia
10. Of the studies identified during the scoping review process, ___ focused on all three populations (i.e., the environment, humans, and animals).
 - a. 5%
 - b. 11%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 26%
11. The studies that were most common in the current body of literature were ___ studies of *C. difficile* in humans, animals, or the environment.
 - a. case-control
 - b. cross-sectional
 - c. prevalence
 - d. randomized controlled
12. Only ___ studies identified by the scoping review used a holistic or One Health approach to examine all potential *C. difficile* reservoirs in the household.
 - a. two
 - b. three
 - c. four
 - d. five