JEH QUIZ

FEATURED ARTICLE **QUIZ #6**

Evaluation of Electronic Health Records to Monitor Illness From Harmful Algal Bloom Exposure in the United States

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 6, May 2021).
8. Click the Create button.

JEH Quiz #4 Answers
January/February 2021

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

→ **Quiz effective date: May 1, 2021 | Quiz deadline: August 1, 2021**

1. Short-term health effects have been associated with harmful algal bloom (HAB) exposure to algal toxins through
   a. skin contact.
   b. ingestion.
   c. inhalation.
   d. all the above.
   e. none of the above.

2. Health effects include respiratory illness, gastrointestinal illness, skin and eye irritation, and sometimes more severe toxic effects such as liver failure or paralysis.
   a. True.
   b. False.

3. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of International Classification of Diseases (ICD) medical diagnostic codes for HAB exposure across the U.S. using a large, de-identified electronic health records database.
   a. True.
   b. False.

4. For this analysis, the authors selected the two most recent data sets within MarketScan for Commercial and Medicaid claims. The most recent Commercial data set was available for approximately __ million people and the most recent Medicaid data set was available for approximately __ million people.
   a. 23; 90
   b. 23; 60
   c. 90; 23
   d. 90; 60

5. A total of __ records contained one of the HAB exposure codes.
   a. 122
   b. 178
   c. 380
   d. 558

6. Within the two databases, __ records were coded using the ICD-9 classifications while __ were coded using the ICD-10 classifications.
   a. 178; 380
   b. 192; 366
   c. 366; 192
   d. 366; 558

7. Within both cohorts, __ people had a hospital inpatient or emergency department visit on the same day in which the HAB exposure code was used.
   a. 122
   b. 144
   c. 178
   d. 192

8. Overall, __ were the years with the most use of HAB exposure codes.
   a. 2012 and 2015
   b. 2013 and 2016
   c. 2014 and 2018
   d. 2015 and 2017

9. More HAB exposure code records occurred during the fall and winter months (October–March).
   a. True.
   b. False.

10. When combining cohorts, approximately __ of individuals had respiratory events recorded on the same day an HAB code was used for them.
    a. 5.7%
    b. 10.9%
    c. 11.8%
    d. 37.1%

11. Of the records in the Medicaid database with HAB exposure codes, __ were for children and teenagers under the age of 18.
    a. 42%
    b. 52%
    c. 62%
    d. 72%

12. During the 2014 microcystin water contamination in Ohio, __ of people who reported health symptoms during the do-not-drink water advisory indicated that their health issues were not serious enough to seek medical attention.
    a. 50%
    b. 69%
    c. 75%
    d. 89%