Week 6 Assessment

Due: Monday, 19-09-21, 22:59:27

1. Which of the following impairs have the highest mortality due to implant associated infections in the United States (as discussed in the context of this module)?
   - Bloodstream infections
   - Pelvic infections
   - Dental implants
   - Joint prostheses
   - Ventilator ports
   - Heart assist devices
   - None, the answer is incorrect.

2. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
   - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
   - Resistance is increased by infection
   - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
   - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

3. Why is a patient’s immune response to implant materials? (Select all that apply)
   - The immune response to implant materials
   - The immune response to the body’s recognition of foreign material
   - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant
   - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the material
   - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the infection
   - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant migration
   - None, the answer is incorrect.

4. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
   - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
   - Resistance is increased by infection
   - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
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5. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
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   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
   - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

6. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
   - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
   - Resistance is increased by infection
   - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
   - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

7. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
   - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
   - Resistance is increased by infection
   - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
   - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

8. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
   - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
   - Resistance is increased by infection
   - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
   - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

9. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
   - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
   - Resistance is increased by infection
   - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
   - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
   - Prevention of infection until removal of material
   - Absence of tissue integration
   - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

10. Why is a patient’s immune response to implant materials? (Select all that apply)
    - The immune response to implant materials
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of foreign material
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the material
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the infection
    - None, the answer is incorrect.
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant migration

11. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

12. Why is a patient’s immune response to implant materials? (Select all that apply)
    - The immune response to implant materials
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of foreign material
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the material
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the infection
    - None, the answer is incorrect.
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant migration

13. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

14. Why is a patient’s immune response to implant materials? (Select all that apply)
    - The immune response to implant materials
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of foreign material
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the material
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the infection
    - None, the answer is incorrect.
    - The immune response to the body’s recognition of the implant migration

15. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

16. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

17. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

18. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

19. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis

20. Which of the following is not a common feature of implant associated infection?
    - Arthur is reduced by host defense mechanisms
    - Resistance is increased by infection
    - Transfer of infected pathogens to non-implant sites
    - Transfer of antibiotic-resistant pathogens to skeletal pathogen
    - Prevention of infection until removal of material
    - Absence of tissue integration
    - Presence of tissue damage and necrosis