

**Texas Medical Association
CME Activity Participation Test**

Name of Speaker: Edward Dominguez, MD
Title of Activity: CME Vaccines Safety and Efficacy
Expiration Date: July 21, 2009

To earn the hour of CME credit your participation is necessary. Your participation involves answering the following questions and self-correcting with the answers. You can mail off the quiz with the evaluation.

1. The 1989 measles outbreak in Dallas resulted in 238 children hospitalized. In 1991, there were five hospitalizations. What was the main contributing factor to the difference?
2. Approximately, what is the percentage of people who **do not** respond to vaccines?
3. Which of the following is **not** a benefit of immunizing children?
 - a. Children can stay in school.
 - b. Parents do not have to take off work to care for sick child.
 - c. Disease does not spread to parents, siblings, classmates, friends, and community.
 - d. Children are not allowed at school.
 - e. Children do not have to suffer pain, disability, or even death.
4. What is one of the DTap contraindications?
5. Were pertussis cases decreasing or increasing from 1980 to 2002?

Answers

1. A second measles vaccination. In the U.S., the two-shot measles vaccination slashed incidence of the disease by more than 99 percent.
2. Approximately 5 percent of the people immunized do not respond to the vaccine.
3. Children are not allowed in school, (E).
4. Encephalopathy or severe allergic reaction.
5. Decreasing.

Texas Medical Association
Bibliography for CME Activity: Vaccine Safety and Efficacy

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). www.cdc.gov
2. Gust, Deborah A.; Strine, Tara W.; Maurice, Emmanuel; Smith, Philip; Yusuf, Hussain; Wilkinson, Marilyn; Battaglia, Michael; Wright, Robert; and Schwartz, Benjamin. "Underimmunization Among Children: Effects of Vaccine Safety Concerns on Immunization Status." *Pediatrics* (2004); 114; 16-22.
3. Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS). www.dshs.state.tx.us