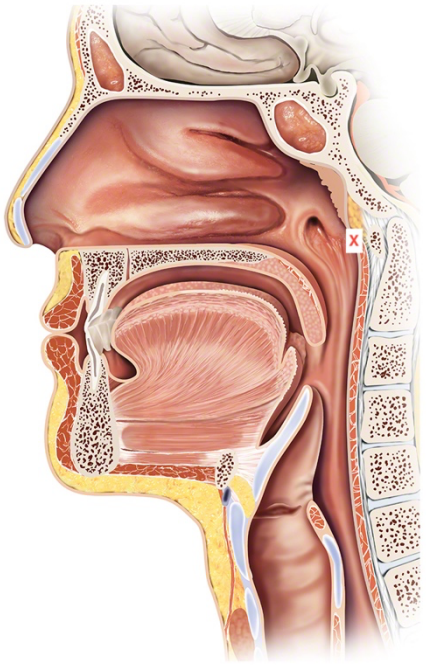
TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

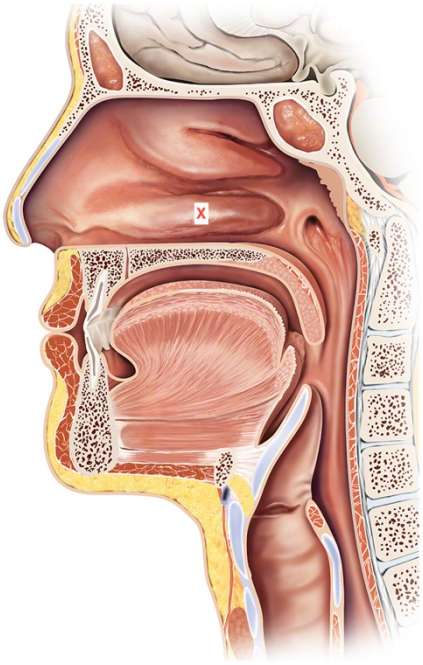
MARK THE RIGHT ANSWER WITH A CIRCLE.

NASOPHARYNGEAL SWAB

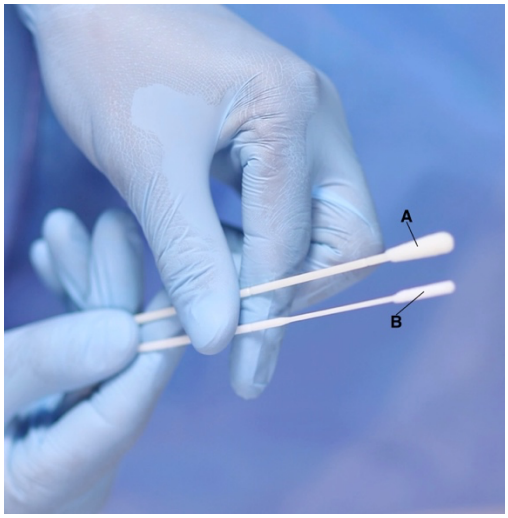
1. **What anatomical structure is seen by the cross-mark on the picture**
   - **a.** The posterior oropharyngeal wall
   - **b.** The posterior nasopharyngeal wall
   - c. The inferior turbinate



2. **What anatomical structure is seen by the cross-mark on the picture**
   - **a.** The posterior oropharyngeal wall
   - **b.** The posterior nasopharyngeal wall
   - **c.** The inferior turbinate



3. **What swab is used for the nasopharynx sample**
    - **a.** A thick and rigid swab
    - **b.** A flexible and fine shafted swab
    - **c.** Both of the above can be used



4. **When the tip of the swab has entered the nasal cavity, change the direction of the tip, so it is pointing..**
    - **a.** Down towards the earlobe
    - **b.** Up towards the scalp
    - **c.** To the side towards the ear

5. **How far is the swab inserted?**
    - **a.** 6 cm
    - **b.** 9 cm
    - **c.** Until resistance is met by the posterior nasopharyngeal wall

6. **When the swab has met the posterior nasopharyngeal wall, do the following:**
    - **a.** Leave the swab in place for a couple of seconds and rotate it three times
    - **b.** Let the swab sit for 10 seconds
    - **c.** Rotate the swab around while counting to 10

7. **How is the swab withdrawn from the nose?**
    - **a.** In a fast movement
    - **b.** Slowly with a painting movement
    - **c.** Slowly withdrawn while the swab is rotated

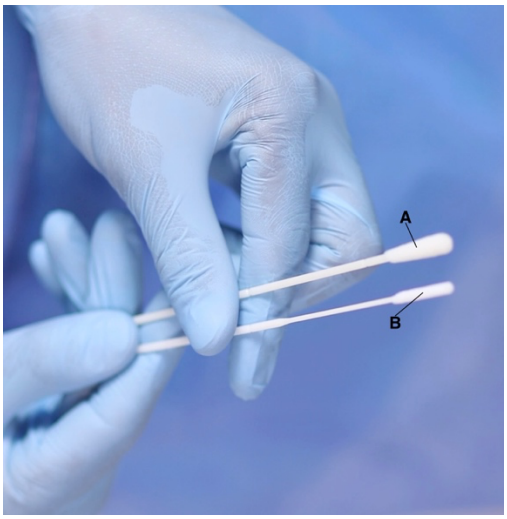
8. **What is a frequent error that leads to resistance or pain while inserting the swab**
    - **a.** The swab is directed upwards towards the turbinate
    - **b.** The swab is directed downwards
    - **c.** The swab is held between the first and the second finger

9. **What do you do if there is resistance or pain before the swab reaches the posterior nasopharyngeal wall?**
    - **a.** Withdraw the swab and change the direction of the tip of the swab more downwards before it is carefully inserted again
    - **b.** Push it further until the swap has passed the resistance
    - **c.** Withdraw the swab and change the direction of the swab more upward before it is carefully inserted again

10. **What do you do if there still is resistance after the second attempt in the same nostril**
    - **a.** Place the swab in the viral transport media and sent it to the laboratory
    - **b.** The swab is thrown away and the specimen is discarded
    - **c.** A new attempt is made in the opposite nostril instead

OROPHARYNGEAL SWAB

11. **What swab is used for the oropharynx**
    - **a.** A thick and rigid swab
    - **b.** A flexible and fine shafted swab
    - **c.** Both of the above can be used



12. **What anatomical structure is seen by the cross-marks on the pictures**
    - **a.** The posterior wall of the oropharynx
    - **b.** The tonsils

c. The anterior pillars of the fauces