

# JEH QUIZ

## FEATURED ARTICLE QUIZ #5

### Evaluation of Barrier Sprays Containing a Pyrethroid and an Insect Growth Regulator to Control *Aedes albopictus* in a Suburban Environment in North Carolina

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 5, March 2021).
8. Click the Create button.

#### *JEH* Quiz #3 Answers December 2020

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

→ Quiz effective date: March 1, 2021 | Quiz deadline: June 1, 2021

1. In the absence of effective vaccines, vector control is the primary means of controlling the spread of arboviruses.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
2. The efficacy of pyriproxyfen autodissemination stations was assessed for *Aedes albopictus* and showed that *Ae. albopictus* carrying pyriproxyfen on body parts effectively contaminated cryptic cups and resulted in \_\_ pupal mortality.
  - a. >19%
  - b. >29%
  - c. >39%
  - d. >49%
3. A study with pyriproxyfen applied as a barrier spray in conjunction with the adulticide lambda-cyhalothrin showed efficacy at controlling *Ae. albopictus* for up to \_\_ weeks.
  - a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
  - d. 5
4. This study used \_\_ to evaluate impacts on mosquito abundance and life table characteristics.
  - a. field methods
  - b. laboratory methods
  - c. a and b
  - d. none of the above
5. In total, \_\_ residences were targeted for recruitment in this study.
  - a. 9
  - b. 10
  - c. 11
  - d. 12
6. Host-seeking mosquitoes were sampled weekly using BG-Sentinel 2 traps baited with
  - a. human scent lure.
  - b. octanol.
  - c. carbon dioxide.
  - d. all of the above.
  - e. none of the above.
7. Through the study, a total of 3,220 adult female mosquitoes from \_\_ genera and \_\_ species were collected in BG-Sentinel 2 traps.
  - a. 6; 12
  - b. 6; 20
  - c. 6; 24
  - d. 6; 30
8. When analyses were performed for each treatment type individually, analyses after week 24 indicated \_\_ differences in mean numbers of host-seeking *Ae. albopictus* between weeks in traps placed at DA60 lots or DA30 lots.
  - a. no significant
  - b. significant
9. Significantly \_\_ larvae of all species hatched from eggs on strips collected from control lots compared with other groups.
  - a. less
  - b. more
10. Week \_\_ was one of the weeks with a significantly high abundance of host-seeking *Ae. albopictus* in BG-Sentinel 2 traps.
  - a. 22
  - b. 23
  - c. 24
  - d. 25
11. In this study, there was a predictive relationship between time-lagged rainfall or temperature with host-seeking *Ae. albopictus* abundance.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
12. The lowest number of hatched larvae and *Ae. albopictus* adults that emerged came from the \_\_ group.
  - a. D30
  - b. DA30
  - c. DA60
  - d. control