GRE Verbal Practice Paper 39

In October 2018, CDC and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service were investigating a large outbreak of *Salmonella* Newport infections linked to ground beef. When NARMS scientists used Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) to predict antibiotic resistance, they noticed that although most strains were susceptible to antibiotics, some were resistant to multiple antibiotics. This tipped off epidemiologists that two outbreaks were occurring simultaneously and led to the investigation of a distinct outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Salmonella* Newport with decreased susceptibility to azithromycin. Azithromycin is a recommended antibiotic for treatment of severe *Salmonella* infections. *Salmonella* with decreased susceptibility to azithromycin is a rare finding and occurs in fewer than 1 percent of *Salmonella* infections. State public health officials asked patients about recent food, animal, and travel exposures to find a common link for their infections. Illnesses were linked to beef consumed in the United States and Mexico and to soft cheese from Mexico—findings that suggested that cattle in both countries could be a source of this multidrug-resistant *Salmonella*. From June 2018 through March 2019, 255 people in 32 U.S. states became ill from this strain of *Salmonella*.

NARMS scientists can use WGS to predict antibiotic resistance in *Salmonella* and other pathogens much faster than with traditional methods. Combining this detailed genetic information with epidemiologic information helps scientists more precisely link illnesses to food or animal sources. In fact, every U.S. public health department is supported by CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative to perform WGS on the enteric germs that NARMS tracks, including *Salmonella*, to rapidly identify and stop outbreaks of antibiotic-resistant infections.

Beyond its contributions to outbreak response, WGS helps scientists understand transmission, including how resistant strains get into the food supply. WGS strengthens the fight against the global health threat of antibiotic resistance.

Adapted from CDC informational material.

The passage addresses which of the following issues related to antibiotic resistance?

- ○ *Salmonella* is often found in beef.
- ○ Whole genome sequencing will lead to a cure.
- ○ Azithromycin-resistant *Salmonella* is rare.
- ○ Multiantibiotic resistance is common.
- ○ Tracking food, animal, and travel exposure to *Salmonella* is difficult.

The Journal of Pediatrics published a study that looks at the different types of treatment received by U.S. children, aged 4-17 years, diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Experts recommend using both medication and behavior therapy for children over 6 years of age and using behavior therapy as the first line of treatment for children under 6 years of age. CDC researchers found the most common treatment for ADHD is medication, and the majority of children have not received any type of behavior therapy.

Based on the best available evidence, effective strategies include treating ADHD with medication, parent-delivered behavior therapy, and teacher-delivered behavior therapy. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that children 6 years or older be treated with medication or behavior therapy, preferably in combination. Parent-delivered behavior therapy is used as the first-line treatment for children younger than 6 years. The AAP also recommends that schools participate in any ADHD treatment plan, including support and accommodations, such as preferred seating and modified exams, homework, or school assignments.

Researchers have previously reviewed the treatments for ADHD, looking at whether different types of psychosocial treatments for ADHD were effective. They found that behavioral peer intervention, which is a form of behavior therapy where teachers train other students to support a child's positive behaviors, could be effective. The information on using dietary supplements or neurofeedback for treatment was too limited to determine whether they were effective. Social skills training, alone, which focuses on children's ability to interact and communicate with others, was not found to be effective.

Adapted from CDC informational material.

Select the sentence that best explains ADHD treatment for children under 6.

- ○ CDC researchers found the most common treatment for ADHD is medication, and the majority of children have not received any type of behavior therapy.
- ○ Experts recommend using both medication and behavior therapy for children over 6 years of age and using behavior therapy as the first line of treatment for children under 6 years of age.
- ○ The AAP also recommends that schools participate in any ADHD treatment plan, including support and accommodations, such as preferred seating and modified exams, homework, or school assignments.
- ○ They found that behavioral peer intervention, which is a form of behavior therapy where teachers train other students to support a child's positive behaviors, could be effective.

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Adapted from CDC informational material.

Based on the passage, what treatment is likely to be least effective?

- ○ Medication
- ○ Parent-delivered behavior therapy
- ○ Dietary supplements
- ○ Social skills training
- ○ Teacher-delivered behavior therapy