

ACUTE DIARRHEA DISEASE TREATMENT

Simple choice

1. Indicate the amount of water in which a packet of oral rehydration salts should be dissolved (SRO, Rehidron):
 - A. 200 ml water
 - B. 500 ml of water
 - C. 1000 ml water
 - D. 1500 ml water
 - E. In a volume of water corresponding to degree of dehydration
2. Specify what is oral rehydration salt (SRO, Rehidron):
 - A. Medical remedy to rehydrate and maintain body functions in diarrhea
 - B. Food in case of diarrhea
 - C. Drug therapy
 - D. Remedy useful only in case of mild diarrhea
 - E. The infusion fluids substitute in case of severe dehydration
3. Choose the preferred solution for infusion therapy of a child with severe dehydration:
 - A. Reopoliglucin
 - B. Plasma
 - C. The sodium chloride isotonic solution
 - D. Lactated Ringer's Solution
 - E. Glucose solution (5-10%)
4. Indicate the treatment of an 18-month-old child with acute diarrhea and moderate dehydration:
 - A. Oral Rehydration SRO - 100-200 ml after each liquid stool
 - B. Oral Rehydration SRO - 600-800 ml in 4 hours
 - C. I/v infusions with Ringer's lactate solution - 100 ml / kg
 - D. I/v infusions with Glucose solution and Sodium chloride solution
 - E. Fluid break e – 6 hours
5. Indicate the treatment of the infant with acute diarrhea at home:
 - A. Antibiotics
 - B. Antidiarrheal
 - C. Antiemetic
 - D. Consumption of more liquid than usual, continuing breastfeeding, requesting a doctor
 - E. Adding consistent foods to the menu
5. Choose the level of fall weight by loss of fluids with acute diarrhea and severe dehydration in a child under 5 years age:
 - A. 2-3%
 - B. 4-5%
 - C. 6-9%
 - D. 10-15%
 - E. 1-2%
7. Specify which of the adverse reactions to nitrofurans in children with acute diarrhea is severe and irreversible:
 - A. Digestive disorders
 - B. Rash

- C. Fever
- D. Peripheral neuropathy
- E. Cholestatic jaundice

8. Select the antiviral drug that does **NOT** work on RNA viruses:

- A. Amantadine
- B. Remantadine
- C. Idoxuridine
- D. Ribavirin
- E. Interferons

9. Indicate the way of administration of antibacterial drugs in acute diarrheal disease in children:

- A. Intramuscular
- B. Intravenous
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. Oral
- E. Intrathecal

10. Specify the treatment of acute viral diarrhea in children:

- A. Antimicrobial drugs
- B. Antiviral drugs
- C. Oral rehydration solution
- D. Analgesics
- E. spasmolytics

11. Indicate the duration of oral rehydration in case of moderate dehydration:

- A. 2 hours
- B. 3 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 5-6 hours
- E. 7-8 hours

12. Specify the indication for infusion therapy in acute diarrhea in infants:

- A. Pronounced dehydration, fever
- B. Pronounced dehydration, tonsillitis, fever
- C. Diarrhea, vomiting, without clinical signs of dehydration
- D. Severe dehydration, repeated vomiting, paralytic ileus
- E. Bloody diarrhea

13. Choose the disease to which antibacterial therapy is indicated:

- A. Rotavirus infection
- B. Diarrhea caused by enterotoxigenic E. coli
- C. Dismicrobism
- D. Shigellosis
- E. Giardiasis

14. Mark the treatment indication of the 4-month-old child with acute diarrhea and moderate signs of dehydration:

- A. S.Rehidron 400-600 ml within 4 hours, fractionated
- B. 80 ml S.Rehidron after each liquid stool
- C. Antibiotics orally
- D. Fluid break
- E. Corticosteroids

Multiple choice

1. Select indications for infusion therapy in acute diarrhea in infants:
 - A. Pronounced dehydration, fever
 - B. Pronounced dehydration, pneumonia, fever
 - C. Pronounced dehydration, repeated vomiting
 - D. Persistent diarrhea, pronounced dehydration
 - E. Severe dehydration, paralytic ileus

2. Specify the indications for antibacterial treatment in acute diarrheal disease in children:
 - A Rotavirus infection
 - B. Diarrhea with enteroinvasive E coli
 - C. Intestinal dismicrobism
 - D. Shigellosis
 - E. Cholera

3. Indicate the signs at which the mother with a small child with diarrhea treated at home will address a physician:
 - A. Drinks greedy or cannot drink
 - B. Refuse food
 - C. Has bloody stools
 - D. Has repeated vomiting
 - E. Has a fever (38 ° C)

4. Specify the diseases in which co-trimoxazole (trimethoprim + sulfamethoxazole) can be used:
 - A. Cholera
 - B. Shigellosis
 - C. Acute diarrhea with enteroinvasive E coli
 - D. Salmonellosis with clinic of dysentery
 - E. Rotavirus infection

5. Select the antibiotics indicated for Campylobacter acute diarrhea:
 - A. Penicillin
 - B. Gentamicin
 - C. Chloramphenicol
 - D. Erythromycin
 - E. Cephalosporins

6. Mark the effectiveness of oral rehydration in the treatment of acute diarrhea in children:
 - A. The diarrhea will stop
 - B. Prevention of dehydration
 - C. Decrease the duration of diarrhea
 - D. Reduce the stool frequency
 - E. Reduce the degree of dehydration

7. Indicate the rules of treatment of acute diarrheal disease in children at home:
 - A. Administration of higher amounts of liquids than usual
 - B. Administration of antibiotics orally
 - C. Continue to feed the child
 - D. Administration of eubiotics
 - E. Go to the doctor if the child's condition is getting worse: he can not drink or refuses the breastfeeding; appears bloody stool

8. Select the therapy indicated in decompensated intestinal dismicrobism in children:

- A. Bacteriophages
- B. Enzymes
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Antiparasitic drugs
- E. Antivirals

9. Select the drugs indicated in the antibacterial treatment of children with cholera:

- A. Co-trimoxazole
- B. Furazolidon
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Gentamicin
- E. Erythromycin

10. Choose indications for hospitalization of children with diarrheal diseases:

- A. Acute diarrhea with signs of severe dehydration
- B. Acute diarrhea with signs of moderate dehydration in children with severe malnutrition
- C. Acute diarrhea without signs of dehydration, fever (38°C)
- D. Persistent diarrhea without signs of dehydration in children after 1 year
- E. Bloody diarrhea

11. Select the diseases for which metronidazole is indicated:

- A. Gram negative anaerobic infections
- B. Amebiasis
- C. Staphylococcal infection
- D. Giardiasis
- E. Food poisoning

12. Specify the antimicrobial spectrum of co-trimoxazole:

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Shigella
- C. Salmonella
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- E. Giardia lamblia

13. Select pathogens that possess sensitivity to generation cephalosporins II-nd generation:

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- C. Shigella
- D. Haemophilus influenzae
- E. Enterococcus

14. Specify the effectiveness of antibiotic therapy in acute intestinal infections in children:

- A. Acceleration the clinical healing
- B. Decrease the degree of dehydration
- C. Reduce the frequency of vomiting
- D. Decrease infectivity
- E. Reduce the time of the germs elimination

15. Mark the diseases in children under 5 years of age, to who antidiarrheal (loperamide, imodium) are contraindicated:

- A. Shigellosis
- B. Salmonellosis

- C. Noninfectious diarrhea (irritable colon)
- D. Campylobacteriosis
- E. Intestinal dismicrobism

16. Choose the food poisoning in children where antibiotic therapy is indicated:

- A. With Staphylococcus
- B. With Salmonella in new-born
- C. With Salmonella in infants
- D. With Rotavirus
- E. With Bacillus cereus

17. Specify on what depends the volume of solution for oral rehydration of the child with acute diarrhea:

- A. Age
- B. The degree of dehydration
- C. The etiology of the disease
- D. Fever
- E. Body weight

18. Mark the situations where oral rehydration will be ineffective and will **NOT** be indicated in a child with acute diarrhea:

- A. Repeated vomiting
- B. Moderate dehydration
- C. fever (39-40° C)
- D. Paralytic ileus (intestinal paresis)
- E. Severe dehydration

19. Mark priorities for oral rehydration versus infusion rehydration in the treatment of acute diarrhea in children:

- A. Lower cost
- B. Decreases the fever
- C. Active participation in this process of parents
- D. The possibility of continuing the feeding
- E. Decrease the duration of diarrhea

20. Choose the complications of perfusion rehydration in children with acute diarrheal disease:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Sepsis
- C. Phlebitis
- D. Psychological trauma
- E. Pyelonephritis

21. Select the indications for i/v rehydration in children with acute diarrhea:

- A. Moderate dehydration
- B. Severe dehydration
- C. Infants
- D. Paralytic ileus
- E. Repeated vomiting

22. Specify the efficacy of oral rehydration correctly performed in acute diarrhea in children:

- A. Prevention of death in intestinal infections in children
- B. Reduce the number of intravenous infection
- C. Prevent the progress of dehydration

- D. Stopping the diarrhea
- E. Increase the price of treatment

23. Indicate the antimicrobial drugs recommended for children with acute diarrheal diseases (bloody stools):

- A. Nifuroxazid
- B. Furazolidone
- C. Amoxicillin
- D. Lincomycin
- E. Penicillin