

ADENOVIRUS INFECTION

Simple Choice

1. Indicate the characteristic symptom of adenovirus infection in children:
 - A. Generalized adenopathy
 - B. Purulent tonsillitis
 - C. Nasal obstruction
 - D. Hepatosplenomegaly
 - E. Membranous conjunctivitis
2. The clinical picture of adenoviral infection is manifested by the followings except: Select the clinical sign that will **NOT** be present in adenovirus:
 - A. Prolonged fever
 - B. Signs of moderate general toxicity
 - C. Respiratory signs
 - D. Lymphadenopathy
 - E. The jaundice of sclera and skin
3. Indicate the sign that suggests the presence of adenovirus infection in children:
 - A. Skin urticaria
 - B. Nasal bleeding
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. Membranous conjunctivitis
 - E. Pulmonary emphysema
4. Specify the group of lymph nodes, which are affected predominantly in adenovirus infection in children:
 - A. Occipital
 - B. Diaphragmal
 - C. Cervical
 - D. Supraclavicular
 - E. Inguinal
5. Mark the clinical sign of adenovirus infection that in infants differs from other acute respiratory infections:
 - A. Dry cough
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Hemoptysis
 - D. Toxic infectious shock
 - E. Pancreatitis
6. Select the **FALSE** adenovirus replication site:
 - A. Bronchial mucosa
 - B. Lymphatic tissue
 - C. Liver parenchyma

- D. Upper respiratory mucosa
- E. Genital mucosa

7. Note the type of secretion in adenovirus which can **NOT** be isolated:

- A. Nasopharyngeal secretion
- B. Conjunctival secretion
- C. Feces
- D. Blood
- E. Secondary sources, rash

8. Indicate the **INCORRECT** statement regarding the face of the patient with adenoviral infection:

- A. Moderately congested
- B. Swollen eyelids
- C. Abundant rhinorrhea
- D. Serous eye secretions
- E. Jaundice of the sclera

9. Mark the statement, which is **NOT** specific for adenoviral conjunctivitis:

- A. Signs of conjunctiva irritation
- B. "Sand in the eye" feeling
- C. Severe eye congestion
- D. Vesicles and ulcerations on the conjunctiva
- E. Edema and fibrinous membranes on the conjunctiva

10. Select the syndrome, which does **NOT** occur in adenoviral infection:

- A. Fever
- B. Icteric syndrome
- C. Toxic syndrome
- D. Gastrointestinal disorders, diarrhea
- E. Mesenteric lymphadenopathy

Multiple choice

1. Mark the adenovirus penetration pathways in the child's body:

- A. Injured skin
- B. Mucous membranes of the digestive tract
- C. Mucous membranes of the respiratory tract
- D. Blood
- E. Conjunctiva

2. Select adenovirus glandular tissue disorders:

- A. Mesenteric lymphadenitis
- B. Tonsillitis
- C. Adenoiditis

- D. Parotitis
- E. Pancreatitis

3. Name the common complications in adenovirus infection in children:

- A. Sinusitis
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Otitis
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Cervical lymphadenopathy

4. Indicate the manifestations of adenoviral pharyngo-conjunctivitis in children:

- A. Prolonged undulated fever
- B. Positive meningeal signs
- C. Granular pharyngitis
- D. Follicular conjunctivitis
- E. "Raspberry" tongue

5. Select adenoviral infection syndromes in children:

- A. Cholestatic syndrome
- B. Catarrhal respiratory signs
- C. Pseudomembranous conjunctivitis
- D. Pharyngeal conjunctival fever
- E. Aphthous stomatitis

6. Select diseases, which should be distinguished from adenoviral infection in children:

- A. Enterovirus herpangina
- B. Diphtheria tonsillitis
- C. Herpetic keratitis
- D. Pertussis
- E. Mumps

7. Mark the basic clinical symptoms of adenovirus:

- A. Fever
- B. Respiratory catarrhal signs with abundant secretions
- C. Pronounced headache
- D. Red dermography
- E. Conjunctivitis

8. Indicate the particularities of adenovirus infection in infants:

- A. Nasal obstruction
- B. Catarrhal conjunctivitis
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Disorders of sweat gland function
- E. Roseola rash

9. Indicate the landmark signs of adenoviral infection in children:

- A. Abdominal pain in the upper abdomen with irradiation in the back, repeated vomiting
- B. Slow onset with progressive respiratory catarrh
- C. Signs of moderate general toxicity
- D. Dry cough
- E. Exudative character of inflammation

10. Select medicines used to treat children with adenovirus infection at home:

- A. Desoxyribonuclease (0.05% drops) - nose and eyes
- B. Paracetamol in case of fever (38°C and more)
- C. Hot drinks
- D. Remantadine
- E. Metronidazole

11. Indicate the ARI with diarrhea syndrome in young children:

- A. Influenza
- B. Adenovirus infection
- C. Infections with Coxsackie viruses
- D. Rhinovirus infections
- E. Infection with respiratory syncytial virus

12. Determine the character of conjunctivitis in adenovirus infection in children:

- A. Membranous
- B. Erythematous
- C. Hemorrhagic
- D. Follicular
- E. Necrotic

13. Mark the correct statements about diarrhea syndrome in adenovirus infection in children:

- A. Affects young children
- B. Repeated watery stools without mucus and blood
- C. Green stools with mucus and blood
- D. Favorable evolution in 3-4 days
- E. Diarrhea is maintained for a long time (persistent diarrhea)