

CHICKENPOX / VARICELLA

Simple choice

1. Specify the most informative skin element in varicella diagnosis:
 - A. Pustula (pimple)
 - B. Macula
 - C. Papula
 - D. Crust
 - E. Vesicle

2. Select in which severe infectious disease in children the therapy with corticosteroids is contraindicated:
 - A. Measles
 - B. Chickenpox/Varicella
 - C. Mumps
 - D. Influenza
 - E. Scarlet fever

3. Indicate the infectious disease, in which rash occurs in several eruptive waves (eruptions):
 - A. Chickenpox
 - B. Meningococcal infection
 - C. Scarlet fever
 - D. Rubella
 - E. Infectious mononucleosis

4. Indicate the infection disease in which can appear vesicles on the oral mucosa:
 - A. Measles
 - B. Chickenpox
 - C. Mumps
 - D. Rubella
 - E. Scarlet fever

5. Indicate the clinical signs during pre-eruptive (prodromal) period of chickenpox:
 - A. Pronounced catarrhal signs
 - B. Mild general signs
 - C. Abdominal pain
 - D. Repeated vomiting
 - E. Frequent liquid stools

6. Select the disease with scarlet fever-like transitory rash during prodromal/preeruptive period:
 - A. Measles
 - B. Rubella
 - C. Infectious mononucleosis
 - D. Scarlet fever
 - E. Chickenpox

7. Select infectious disease with vesicular exanthema:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Chickenpox
- D. Infectious mononucleosis
- E. Typhoid fever

8. Specify the possible clinical sign in the prodromal period of varicella:

- A. Splenomegaly
- B. Frequent liquid stools
- C. Rough breathing, wet rales
- D. Hepatomegaly
- E. Scarlet fever-like, rubella-like rash

9. Specify the site of accumulation of Varicella-Zoster virus in patients who have received varicella:

- A. Dorsal spinal ganglion cells
- B. Cerebrospinal fluid
- C. Liver
- D. The gray matter of the brain
- E. Meninges

10. Choose the category of people to whom varicella may have benign development:

- A. Adults
- B. Teenagers
- C. Immunocompetent children
- D. Immunocompromised children
- E. Pregnant women

11. Specify specific indication for the treatment of varicella:

- A. Amantadine
- B. Ribavirin
- C. Interferon
- D. Rimantadine
- E. Acyclovir

12. Specify in which category of patient's corticosteroids are indicated in chickenpox:

- A. Pregnant women
- B. Patients with severe forms
- C. Infants
- D. Patients with encephalitis
- E. Patients with AIDS

13. Select the disease in which Acyclovir is the drug of choice:

- A. Measles
- B. Influenza
- C. Adenoviral infection
- D. Rotavirus infection
- E. Chickenpox

14. Specify the primary gateway and replication of the Varicella-Zoster virus:

- A. Upper respiratory mucosa
- B. Salivary glands
- C. Oral mucosa
- D. Damaged skin
- E. Genital mucosa

15. Indicate the location of varicella eruptions, unlike other diseases with exanthema:

- A. Facial skin
- B. Flexor parts of the limbs
- C. Extensor parts of the limbs
- D. Palm and soles
- E. The hairy part of the scalp

16. Mark body area where there are no Chickenpox eruptions:

- A. Trunk
- B. Palms and soles
- C. Upper limbs
- D. The hairy part of the scalp
- E. Mucous membrane

17. Select the illness in which the patient will form crusts after rash

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Scarlet fever
- D. Chickenpox
- E. Typhoid fever

18. Select one of the following disease for which it is characteristic the " false polymorphism " of eruptive elements:

- A. Herpes simplex
- B. Herpes zoster
- C. Rubella
- D. Chickenpox
- E. Measles

19. Select the primary infection caused by Varicella-Zoster virus
- A. Herpes simplex
 - B. Herpes zoster
 - C. Cytomegalovirus
 - D. Infectious mononucleosis
 - E. Chickenpox
20. Indicate the categories of people who may be suffering from severe varicella, hemorrhagic form:
- A. Children under 1 year
 - B. Children with malnutrition
 - C. Adults
 - D. Children treated long time with corticosteroids
 - E. Children with rickets
21. Select the most common complication of chickenpox in young children:
- A. Meningitis
 - B. Encephalitis
 - C. Pyoderma
 - D. Myocarditis
 - E. Myelitis
22. Select one of the following diseases in which appear vesicles on the oral mucosa:
- A. Measles
 - B. Mumps
 - C. Chickenpox
 - D. Rubella
 - E. Scarlet fever

Multiple choice

1. Characterize the vesicles in chickenpox:
- A. They are painful
 - B. They are itchy
 - C. They have clear content
 - D. Are generalized (on the whole body)
 - E. Are located deep in the skin
2. Specify the categories of people who will be treated with Acyclovir in chickenpox:
- A. Children 2-4 years old
 - B. Patients with sepsis
 - C. Pregnant women
 - D. Patients with HIV / AIDS
 - E. Newborns

3. Choose infectious diseases with exanthema, in which the eruption will develop with crusting:

- A. Chickenpox
- B. Measles
- C. Rubella
- D. Herpes simplex
- E. Herpes zoster

4. Choose the chickenpox categories of patients for which the prognosis is reserved:

- A. Pregnant women
- B. Adults
- C. Patients with HIV / AIDS
- D. Preschool children
- E. Young children

5. Indicate chickenpox neurological complications:

- A. Serous meningoencephalitis
- B. Purulent meningoencephalitis
- C. Polyradiculoneuropathy
- D. Encephalitis
- E. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis

6. Indicate the confirmation criteria for varicella diagnosis:

- A. Isolation of Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV) in cell culture
- B. Immunofluorescence examination of the vesicular content
- C. Contact with patients with herpes zoster
- D. Contact with patients with herpes simplex
- E. CBC (leucocyte formula)

7. Select the categories of patients with varicella in generalized form:

- A. Teenagers
- B. Children aged between 3-7 years
- C. Patients treated with corticosteroids for more than 2 weeks
- D. Neonates
- E. Patients with organ transplants

8. Characterize the Chickenpox exanthema:

- A. Appears in 2-3 waves and more
- B. Macules, papules, vesicles
- C. It appears in stages, from the top to bottom in a few days
- D. Leaves pigmentation
- E. Forms crusts

9. Specify to which categories of people varicella occurs in the severe form:

- A. Teenagers
- B. Young children
- C. Pregnant women
- D. Preschool children
- E. Patients with leukemia

10. Indicate the treatment of varicella meningoencephalitis:

- A. Anti-inflammatory steroids
- B. Antibiotics (intrathecal)
- C. Decompressive lumbar puncture
- D. Acyclovir
- E. Diuretics

11. Choose the diseases where the enanthema appears:

- A. Mumps
- B. Measles
- C. Chickenpox
- D. Pertussis
- E. Scarlet fever

12. Choose the medicines that can be indicated for Varicella/chickenpox treatment:

- A. Antipyretics
- B. Acyclovir
- C. Processing vesicles with antiseptic solutions
- D. Ribavirin
- E. Antibiotics

13. Indicate chickenpox specific complications (in Varicella-Zoster virus):

- A. Primary pneumonia
- B. Encephalitis (cerebellitis)
- C. Purulent meningitis
- D. Cerebellitis with acute cerebral ataxia
- E. Erysipelas

14. Select clinical signs characteristic for prodromal period in chickenpox:

- A. Abdominal pain
- B. Rash similar to scarlet fever
- C. Moderate intoxication
- D. Moderate fever
- E. Diarrhea

15. Choose the clinical signs characteristic for cerebellitis in varicella:

- A. Fever, vertigo, vomiting
- B. Hemorrhagic rash on lower limbs
- C. Ataxia, tremor

- D. Jaundice of the skin
- E. Speech disorders

16. Specify the rash character in chickenpox:

- A. Redness/erythema
- B. Macula
- C. Star-like hemorrhagic rash with central necrosis
- D. Papula
- E. Vesicles

17. Select the congenital malformations in varicella:

- A. Limb hypoplasia
- B. Heart defect
- C. Microphthalmia, cataracts, chorioretinitis
- D. Abnormalities in urinary tract development
- E. Microcephaly, hydrocephalus, cortical atrophy

18. Specify which of the following statements are characteristic for meningoencephalitis in chickenpox:

- A. More often occurs during crust forming
- B. Death in 70-80% of cases
- C. Fever, progressive headache
- D. Seizures, disturbances of consciousness, signs of cerebral damage
- E. The cerebrospinal fluid presents neutrophilic pleocytosis

19. Indicate the signs of severity in chickenpox:

- A. Central nervous system involvement (signs of general intoxication, consciousness disorders, seizures)
- B. The large number of eruptive elements
- C. Digestive tract damage
- D. Hemorrhagic character of the eruptions
- E. Hepatosplenomegaly

20. Describe the vesicle in varicella:

- A. Polymorph in dimensions
- B. Unilocular
- C. Located on affected skin
- D. Located deep in the skin
- E. The content is clear

21. Mark the characteristics of chickenpox, the hemorrhagic form:

- A. Appears in immunosuppressed children
- B. Favorable prognosis
- C. Signs of moderate intoxication
- D. The content of the vesicles becomes hemorrhagic after 2-3 days of onset,
- E. Evolving often to death

22. Specify the characteristic criteria for generalized varicella:

- A. Newborns and immunosuppressed children can become infected
- B. Mild evolution
- C. Punctiform rash on the skin's hyperemic background
- D. Abundant vesicular rash throughout the body and on the mucous membranes
- E. Pneumonia from onset of the disease

23 Indicate the diseases in which meningoencephalitis is a real complication:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Scarlet fever
- D. Diphtheria
- E. Chickenpox