

DIPHTHERIA

Simple choice

1. Indicate the complication of pharyngeal diphtheria in children, which may occur in the localized membranous form:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Maxillary sinusitis
- C. Paresis of the palatine arches
- D. Acute otitis
- E. Acute lymphadenitis

2. Specify the type of inflammation in the typical pharyngeal diphtheria:

- A. Erythematous inflammation
- B. Fibrinous inflammation
- C. Necrotic inflammation
- D. Purulent inflammation
- E. Croup

3. Indicate the disease in which the true croup is recorded:

- A. Influenza
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Parainfluenza
- D. Scarlet fever
- E. Pertussis

4. Choose the basic indication for the specific treatment of diphtheria:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Immunoglobulin
- C. Antidiphtheric serum
- D. Corticosteroids
- E. Plasma

5. Specify on which depends the dose of antitoxin serum in the treatment of diphtheria.

- A. The child's age
- B. Body weight
- C. Day of the disease in which serum treatment was started
- D. Clinical form of the disease
- E. Complications of the disease

6. Indicate the decisive sign that allows rapid differentiation of toxic diphtheria with mumps:

- A. Cervical edema
- B. Fever
- C. Painful mastication
- D. Membranous tonsillitis
- E. Leukocytosis

7. Indicate the antibiotic that is **NOT** used in the treatment of diphtheria:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Erythromycin
- C. Cefotaxime
- D. Chloramphenicol
- E. Ampicillin

8. Specify characteristic manifestation of the diphtheria membranes:

- A. Consistent
- B. Are located "minus" tissue
- C. Detaches easily
- D. Have white-yellow color
- E. After detachment does not appear again

9. Indicate the quality of diphtheria bacillus, which will influence the onset of severe forms of the disease:

- A. Pathogenicity
- B. Virulence
- C. Toxigenity
- D. Invasiveness
- E. Adhesion

10. Indicate the laboratory test on which the etiologic diagnosis of diphtheria is based:

- A. Bacteriology
- B. Serological examination
- C. Virological examination
- D. Immunofluorescence
- E. Bacteriological examination

11. Choose the action which will prevent death in case of diphtheria:

- A. Serotherapy
- B. Immunoprophylaxis
- C. Antibiotherapy
- D. Corticotherapy
- E. Detoxification therapy

12. Choose the sign which allows to distinguish diphtheria from infectious mononucleosis:

- A. Fibrinous tonsillitis
- B. Hepatomegaly
- C. Hepatosplenomegaly
- D. Cervical edema
- E. Leukocytosis

13. Indicate a general sign of toxemia that is **NOT** characteristic in diphtheria:

- A. Fever (38°-39°C)
- B. Vomiting, nausea
- C. Intense asthenia
- D. Tachycardia
- E. Hypertension

14. Indicate the type of tonsillitis where edema of palatine arches, uvula and pharynx occur:

- A. Tonsillitis Plaut-Vincent
- B. Necrotic tonsillitis in septic scarlet fever
- C. Tonsillitis in infectious mononucleosis
- D. Fibrinous tonsillitis in toxic diphtheria
- E. Tonsillitis with Candida

15. Indicate the location of diphtheria with croup manifestation:

- A. Pharynx
- B. Larynx
- C. Conjunctiva
- D. Bronchi
- E. Nose

16. Specify which variant is wrong on false membranes (diphtheria)

- A. Are located "+" tissue
- B. Removes hard
- C. They are consistent
- D. They are easily detachable
- E. When it is forcibly detached, leaves the mucous membrane bleeding

17. Specify the duration of passive anti-diphtheria immunity, in infants born from immune mothers:

- A. 2 weeks
- B. 1 month
- C. 2 months
- D. 4-6 months
- E. 1 year

18. Select the nervous complication specific diphtheria:

- A. Palatinate veil paralysis
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Reye's Syndrome
- D. Optical neuritis
- E. Acoustic neuritis

19. Specify the CBC changes in diphtheria:

- A. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
- B. Leukocytosis with lymphocytosis
- C. Leukopenia with lymphocytosis
- D. Leucopenia with eosinophilia
- E. Eosinophilia with leukocytosis

20. Indicate what factors will influence the prognosis of diphtheria:

- A. The type of diphtheria bacillus
- B. Localization of the infection
- C. Patient age
- D. The speed of the patient's detection and the treatment application
- E. Clinical form of the disease (typical or atypical)

21. Indicate the clinical form of diphtheria in children immunized against diphtheria:

- A. Localized membranous form
- B. Hyper-toxic form
- C. Spread form
- D. Toxic form
- E. Subtoxic form

22. Specify the most common localization and clinical form of diphtheria in children:

- A. Laryngeal diphtheria
- B. Pharyngeal diphtheria
- C. Nasal diphtheria
- D. Conjunctiva diphtheria
- E. Skin diphtheria

23. Indicate the most common clinical form of pharyngeal diphtheria in children:

- A. Localized membranous form
- B. Diffuse form
- C. Toxic form
- D. Hyper-toxic form
- E. Hemorrhagic form

24. Characterize cervical edema in toxic pharyngeal diphtheria in children:

- A. Bilateral
- B. Unilateral
- C. Hard on palpation
- D. Painful
- E. With skin hyperemia

25. Indicate the disease in which the aphonia is installed:

- A. Acute stenotic laryngotracheitis (false croup)
- B. Laryngeal papillomatosis
- C. The foreign body in the larynx
- D. Laryngeal diphtheria (true croup)
- E. Bronchopneumonia

26. Choose the complication of pharyngeal diphtheria, which may evolve to death:

- A. Toxic nephrosis
- B. Polyneuropathy
- C. Toxic myocarditis
- D. Toxic nephritis
- E. Toxic hepatitis

Multiple choice

1. Select the most common locations of extra-pharyngeal diphtheria:

- A. Laryngeal diphtheria
- B. Conjunctival diphtheria
- C. Nasal diphtheria
- D. Genital diphtheria
- E. Skin diphtheria

2. Mark the organs most affected by toxic diphtheria:

- A. Lungs
- B. Cord
- C. Pancreas
- D. Kidneys
- E. Peripheral and cranial nerves

3. Indicate the clinical forms of diphtheria, where false membrane can be seen, spread on tonsils and neighboring mucous membranes:

- A. Spread pharyngeal diphtheria
- B. Toxic pharyngeal diphtheria
- C. Localized pharyngeal diphtheria
- D. Nasal diphtheria
- E. Toxic pharyngeal diphtheria + laryngeal diphtheria

4. Indicate the specific complications of diphtheria:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Toxic myocarditis
- C. Otitis, lymphadenitis
- D. Polyneuropathy
- E. Toxic nephrosis

5. Select the clinical forms of diphtheria with cervical edema:

- A. Spread pharyngeal diphtheria
- B. Laryngeal diphtheria + toxic pharyngeal diphtheria
- C. Localized pharyngeal diphtheria
- D. Toxic pharyngeal diphtheria
- E. Hyper-toxic pharyngeal diphtheria

6. Select the clinical forms of pharyngeal diphtheria in children:

- A. Localized membranous form
- B. Localized follicular form
- C. Spread form
- D. Toxic form
- E. Associated forms with other locations

7. Indicate the clinical signs of toxic pharyngeal diphtheria:

- A. Apathy, adynamy, paleness
- B. Congested face
- C. Narrow breathing difficult
- D. Cervical edema
- E. Sunken eyes

8. Describe the false membranes on the tonsils in diphtheria:

- A. Detaches easily
- B. They are white-gray
- C. When they are forcibly detached, leaves the mucous membrane bleeding
- D. They are not destroyed between two blades
- E. They are friable

9. Indicate the possible causes of child deaths in diphtheria:

- A. Toxic myocarditis
- B. Toxic infectious shock
- C. Laryngeal stenosis
- D. Toxic nephrosis
- E. Toxic hepatitis

10. Select the signs that indicate the presence of laryngeal stenosis in laryngeal diphtheria:

- A. Fever, signs of severe intoxication
- B. Respiratory failure
- C. Barking cough
- D. Hoarse voice
- E. Tachycardia

11. Mark the clinical signs that characterize membranous localized pharyngeal diphtheria:

- A. Fever (39°-40°C)
- B. Pain in swallowing
- C. False membranes on the tonsils
- D. Moderate pharyngeal hyperemia
- E. Swollen submandibular lymph nodes

12. Specify in which clinical forms of diphtheria corticosteroid should be indicated:

- A. Spread pharyngeal diphtheria
- B. Laryngeal diphtheria
- C. Toxic pharyngeal diphtheria
- D. Nasal diphtheria
- E. Hyper-toxic pharyngeal diphtheria

13. Select the most common complications of pharyngeal diphtheria in children:

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Toxic nephrosis
- C. Toxic myocarditis
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Toxic neuropathy

14. Characterize specific immunity in diphtheria:

- A. Sustainable immunity
- B. Short-term immunity
- C. Anti-toxic immunity
- D. Antimicrobial immunity
- E. Type-specific immunity

15. Indicate the signs present in hyper-toxic pharyngeal diphtheria:

- A. Fever
- B. Convulsions
- C. Hypotension
- D. Disorders of consciousness
- E. Rash

16. Select the laboratory examinations, based on which will be established the confirmed diagnosis of diphtheria:

- A. Bacterioscopy
- B. Bacteriological examination
- C. Serological examination
- D. Immunoassay
- E. Virology

17. Mark the most effective antibiotics in the treatment of diphtheria:

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Erythromycin
- C. Gentamicin
- D. Penicillin
- E. Cephalosporins gen. III

18. Select signs that are **NOT** characteristic of toxic pharyngeal diphtheria:

- A. Pharyngeal edema
- B. Intense pain in swallowing
- C. Cervical edema
- D. False membranes **ONLY** on tonsils
- E. Swollen laterocervical and occipital lymph nodes

19. Select factors that affect the pathogenesis of toxic diphtheria:

- A. Very toxic strains
- B. Lack of local defense
- C. Crossing the diphtheria bacillus into circulation
- D. Septic complications produced by diphtheria bacilli
- E. Bacterial associations (with streptococci, pathogenic staphylococcus, anaerobes)

20. Indicate criteria for hospitalization of children with signs of diphtheria:

- A. Severe forms of diphtheria
- B. Diphtheria with complications
- C. Lacunar tonsillitis
- D. Associated clinical forms (affection of pharynx, larynx, nose etc.) of diphtheria
- E. Erythematous tonsillitis

21. Indicate the side effects of serum therapy in diphtheria in children:

- A. Allergic rash
- B. Serum disease
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Toxic-infectious shock
- E. Seizures

22. Select atypical forms of pharyngeal diphtheria in children:

- A. Asymptomatic form (diphtheria bacilli carriers)
- B. Anicteric form
- C. Erythematous form
- D. Follicular form
- E. Frust form

23. Indicate nervous system disorders in children with diphtheria:

- A. Toxic Infectious Encephalopathy (neurotoxicosis)
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Peripheral toxic neuropathy
- D. Meningitis
- E. The glossopharyngeal neuritis

24. Indicate urgent conditions in diphtheria in children:

- A. Toxic infectious shock
- B. Bronchiolitis
- C. Neurotoxicosis (acute cerebral edema)
- D. Diphtheria (stenosis II, III)
- E. Hepatic failure

25. Determine non-specific complications of diphtheria:

- A. Paralysis of palatine veil
- B. Maxillary sinusitis
- C. Myocarditis
- D. Pyelonephritis
- E. Pneumonia