

HERPES INFECTION

Single choice

1. Characterize the picture of herpes stomatitis (gingivostomatitis) in young children:
 - A. Tonsillitis with purulent deposits
 - B. Hyperemia, vesicles and erosions of the oral mucosa
 - C. Pustular eruptions on the mouth mucosa
 - D. Respiratory catarrhal signs
 - E. Small white-yellow formations with red aura on the mucous membrane of the cheeks
2. Select a manifestation of herpes infection (HSV-1), **RARELY** detected in young children:
 - A. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - B. Oro-nasal herpes
 - C. Herpetic keratoconjunctivitis
 - D. Herpes labialis
 - E. Herpetic vulvovaginitis
3. Indicate the disease in which there is a persistent pain in the area of the rash:
 - A. Meningococemia
 - B. Rubella
 - C. Yersiniosis
 - D. Measles
 - E. Herpes zoster
4. Indicate the disease followed by the appearance of the vesicles on the oral mucosa:
 - A. Measles
 - B. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - C. Mumps
 - D. Rubella
 - E. Scarlet fever
5. Specify the disease that requires differentiation with Herpes Zoster:
 - A. Measles
 - B. Scarlet fever
 - C. Herpes simplex
 - D. Staphylococcal pyoderma
 - E. Erysipelas
6. Select the **INCORRECT** statement relating to neurological disorders in herpes infection:
 - A. Presence of VHS type 1 in CSF by PCR
 - B. Serous meningitis
 - C. The most severe clinical form is herpes encephalitis.
 - D. In case of herpes encephalitis, fever, seizures, disturbances of consciousness, paresis are common.
 - E. CSF shows pleocytosis with predominance of neutrophils.
7. Indicate the **INCORRECT** statement about herpes infection:
 - A. It is one of the most widespread infections.
 - B. It can affect domestic animals.
 - C. It is caused by herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2.
 - D. It is one of the indicators of HIV / AIDS.
 - E. It affects mainly epithelial tissue.

8. **EXCLUDE** the location of the lesions with Herpes simplex:
- A. Genital mucosa
 - B. The distal segment of the colon
 - C. Oral mucosa
 - D. The skin
 - E. The central nervous system
9. Select the **INCORRECT** statements regarding the clinical forms of herpetic infection:
- A. Labial or oronasal herpes infection
 - B. Ocular herpes
 - C. Encephalitis
 - D. Distal ulcerative colitis
 - E. Gingivostomatitis
10. Identify the **INCORRECT** statement about herpes infection:
- A. Transmission takes place by air, direct contact, genital, transplacental and through transfusion.
 - B. Infection with the HSV type 1 usually occurs in childhood with asymptomatic or subclinical evolution.
 - C. Neonatal herpes transmission may be transplacental, or from surrounding persons (including medical staff) who suffer from herpes.
 - D. Infection with HSV type 2 occurs in adolescence
 - E. Herpes infection affects only older people.
11. Identify the **WRONG** statement regarding the etiological treatment of herpetic infection:
- A. Diminish clinical manifestations of herpes infections
 - B. Reduce the risk of relapse after the first episode of herpes
 - C. Reduces patient contagiousness
 - D. Reduce the frequency of complications
 - E. Completely remove the herpes virus from the body
12. Indicate the medicine that will **NOT** be indicated in herpes gingivostomatitis:
- A. Acyclovir, local Virolex in the ointment
 - B. Antiseptic solutions
 - C. Remantadine
 - D. Oils (white sea buckthorn, rosehip, caratoline) locally, during the recovery period
 - E. Acyclovir, orally
13. Choose the sign, which is **NOT** characteristic for the cutaneous form of herpetic infection:
- A. Herpetic vesicular eruptions on the lips, mouth, nose, skin etc.
 - B. Moderate local pain
 - C. Hepatosplenomegaly
 - D. Microscopic examination reveals polynuclear giant cells and intranuclear inclusions in the samples taken from the lesions
 - E. Fever
14. Choose the **INCORRECT** statement regarding herpes encephalitis in children:
- A. Herpetic encephalitis is characterized by severe course and high lethality.
 - B. The prognosis of herpetic encephalitis is always severe.
 - C. The lethality is lower in early treatment with acyclovir.
 - D. 50% of survivors after herpetic encephalitis remain with serious neurological sequelae.
 - E. Herpetic encephalitis can affect only newborns.

15. Indicate the etiological treatment of herpes infection in children:

- A. Oseltamivir
- B. Acyclovir
- C. Lamivudine
- D. Remantadine
- E. Ribavirine

Multiple choice

1. Specify the manifestations of herpes stomatitis (gingivostomatitis) in children:

- A. Pain in the mouth, accompanied by profuse salivation
- B. Erosive vesicular rash, redness and swelling of the oral and oropharyngeal mucosa
- C. Purulent deposits on the tonsils
- D. Painful cervical adenitis
- E. Deep/profuse ulcerations

2. Select the indications on the treatment of herpes meningoencephalitis:

- A. Antimycotics
- B. Antibiotics (intrathecal)
- C. Detoxication and dehydration treatment
- D. Acyclovir
- E. Pathogenic and symptomatic treatment

3. Indicate the correct statements regarding the pathogenesis of herpes infection:

- A. Viral latency
- B. Viral reactivation
- C. Cell immunosuppression
- D. Formation of young leukocytes (Türk cells)
- E. Interstitial edema of the glandular tissue (salivary gland, pancreas, testicle)

4. Select the clinical manifestations of cutaneous herpes simplex:

- A. Pronounced catarrhal signs
- B. Itching, pain, "burning" in the area of affected skin
- C. Disseminated pustular rash
- D. Vesicular group eruptions
- E. Erosions after vesicles break

5. Indicate the CSF changes in herpetic meningoencephalitis:

- A. Cloudy
- B. Xantocrom
- C. Clear
- D. Slightly opalescent
- E. Hypertensive

6. Indicate the evolutionary forms of herpetic infection (IH):

- A. Primary herpes infection
- B. Recurrent herpes infection
- C. Latent herpes infection
- D. Herpes infection with cyclical evolution, without complications
- E. Herpes infection with complications and allergic manifestations

7. Select the diagnostic tests for herpes infection:

- A. Virological examination
- B. Immunoenzymatic assay (ELISA)

- C. Detection of the viral genome by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- D. Bacteriological examinations
- E. Biochemical tests

8. Select correct statements about herpetic encephalitis:

- A. It is one of the most severe clinical forms of herpes infection.
- B. It affects people of all ages.
- C. It has an acute onset, with hyperthermia, vomiting, seizures, consciousness disorders.
- D. The clinical picture usually is dominated by signs of cerebellar damage.
- E. It is always accompanied by skin and/or mucous membranes sores.

9. Indicate the causes of clinical relapses with reference to herpes infection:

- A. Antibiotic treatments
- B. Over-exertion
- C. Stress, acquired immunodeficiency
- D. Hypothermia
- E. Excessive use of salt

10. Select specific manifestations of Herpes Zoster:

- A. Chickenpox in history
- B. Unilateral rash, limited to the area of the skin corresponding to a posterior nerve root
- C. Superficial erosions after vesicles rupture
- D. Intense local pain on the rash course
- E. Herpes eruptions localized in groups with fluid accumulation and unicameral vesicle

11. Select the statements that characterize generalized herpes infection:

- A. Appears in neonates and patients with HIV / AIDS.
- B. Favorable prognosis.
- C. Severe evolution.
- D. Requires intravenous treatment with Acyclovir in high-dose.
- E. Diagnosis is based on clinical data, without etiology confirmation.

12. Select the manifestations of herpes infection according to the affected area:

- A. Mucocutaneous
- B. Urogenital
- C. Articular
- D. Intestinal
- E. Neurological

13. Select the diagnostic methods of herpes encephalitis:

- A. Cerebral Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
- B. Virological examination of cerebrospinal fluid
- C. Detection of herpes virus DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in CSF
- D. Bacteriological examination of cerebrospinal fluid
- E. Immunoenzymatic assay tests

14. Indicate the ways of herpes virus transmission:

- A. Transplacental
- B. Transmission by contaminated objects
- C. Transmission through direct contact with a herpetic lesion
- D. Food
- E. Transmission through saliva

15. Indicate the treatment of herpes gingivostomatitis in children:
- A. Immunomodulatory drugs
 - B. Acyclovir ointments (Virolex)
 - C. Antiseptic solutions
 - D. Large-spectrum antibiotics
 - E. Acyclovir orally
16. Choose the illnesses with which herpes encephalitis should be differentiated:
- A. Rotavirus infection
 - B. Influenza encephalitis
 - C. Infectious mononucleosis
 - D. Tuberculous meningoencephalitis
 - E. Measles encephalitis
17. Select the statements that characterize skin herpetic eruptions:
- A. Multiple, disseminated pustules
 - B. Vesicles filled with clear fluid.
 - C. Are preceded by burning or itching sensation of the skin.
 - D. They appear simultaneously in groups
 - E. Maculopapulous, confluent elements.
18. Select the diagnostic methods of cutaneous herpes infection:
- A Bacteriological investigation
 - B. Clinical examination (vesicular rash localized in groups)
 - C. CBC
 - D. Subjective data - burning or itching sensation of the skin, that precedes the rash appearance
 - E. Virological investigations
19. Specify the characteristics of herpes infection:
- A. Affects glandular tissue (salivary glands, pancreas, testicle)
 - B Superficial cutaneous-mucosal cell damage with "balloon degeneration".
 - C. Herpetic eruptions with clear content (unicameral vesicles)
 - D. Affects the mucosa of the distal colon segment
 - E. Acute viral encephalitis with signs of necrosis and severe consequences
20. Choose the samples which will be collected for herpes virus isolation:
- A Sample from the conjunctiva
 - B. Bile secretion
 - C. Cerebrospinal fluid
 - D. Urine
 - E. Liquid from vesicles
21. Choose the clinical forms of mucocutaneous herpes:
- A. Rozenberg Erythem
 - B. Herpetic keratoconjunctivitis
 - C. Herpes eczema (Kaposi-Juliusberg)
 - D. Layell Syndrome
 - E. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
22. Specify histomorphological changes in herpes infection:
- A. Cutaneous-mucosal surface cell damage with "balloon degeneration"
 - B. Change of hepatic lobe architectonique with hepatocellular damage and degeneration

- C. In encephalitis - perivascular inflammation with hemorrhagic necrosis
- D. Polynuclear giant cells
- E. Ulcerative colitis in the colon mucosa

23. Select the elective medicines indicated in the Herpes simplex virus infection:

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Penicillin
- C. Valacyclovir
- D. Famciclovir
- E. Tetracycline

24. Mark the clinical form of herpes infection, which requires endovenous administration of acyclovir:

- A. Herpetic encephalitis
- B. Herpes labialis
- C. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
- D. Generalized herpes infection
- E. Neonatal herpes

25. Choose the correct statements about herpes infection.

- A. There are congenital and acquired forms.
- B. Herpes infection affects especially the joints.
- C. The most common clinical form of herpes infection in children is herpetic gingivostomatitis.
- D. Herpetic encephalitis is one of the most severe clinical forms of herpes infection.
- E. Herpes labialis is a rare form.