

PARAINFLUENZA

Simple choice

1. Indicate the disease in which children suffer from primary acute stenotic laryngitis:
 - A. Scarlet fever
 - B. Rubella
 - C. Meningococcal infection
 - D. Parainfluenza
 - E. Pertussis

2. Choose the symptom considered in children to be the "satellite" of parainfluenza:
 - A Generalized lymphadenopathy
 - B. Tonsillitis
 - C. Barking cough
 - D. Splenomegaly
 - E. Fever

3. Select the type of mucosa most commonly affected by parainfluenza:
 - A. Nose
 - B. Pharynx
 - C. Tonsils
 - D. Larynx
 - E. Bronchial

4. Choose the age group of children mostly affected by parainfluenza virus:
 - A. Newborns
 - B. Toddlers (1-3 years old)
 - C. Schoolchildren (7-11 years)
 - D. Teenagers
 - E. Preschoolers

5. Indicate the acute respiratory infection that usually triggers the syndrome of croup:
 - A. Reovirus infection
 - B. Parainfluenza
 - C. Adenovirus infection
 - D. Rhinovirus infection
 - E. Mycoplasma infection

6. Indicate the sign that suggests the presence of the parainfluenza in children:
 - A. Cervical edema
 - B. Cervical lymphadenitis
 - C. Laryngitis and stenotic laryngotracheitis
 - D. Vesicles on the oropharyngeal mucosa
 - E. Swelling of the parotid gland

7. Select the **INCORRECT** statement regarding the parainfluenza viral croup pathogenesis:

- A. Inflammatory process in larynx
- B. False membranes on the larynx
- C. Subcutaneous edema
- D. Muco-purulent secrets
- E. Spam of the laryngeal mucosa

8. Select the family which includes parainfluenza viruses:

- A. Togaviridae
- B. Herpetoviridae
- C. Picornaviridae
- D. Paramyxoviridae
- E. Adenoviridae

9. Mark to which of the listed diseases fever and intoxication are moderate:

- A. Influenza
- B. Parainfluenza
- C. Adenovirus infection
- D. Measles
- E. Scarlet fever

10. Show which of the serological reactions listed are **NOT** to be used in the etiological diagnosis of influenza:

- A. Immunofluorescence reaction
- B. Neutralization reaction
- C. Indirect haemagglutination reaction
- D. West blot test
- E. The complement fixation reaction

Multiple choice

1. Show common manifestations of parainfluenza infection in children:

- A. Acute stenotic laryngo-tracheitis
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Pyelonephritis
- D. Bronchiolitis
- E. Meningitis

2. Mark the serological reactions that will confirm ARI's etiology:

- A. The complement fixation reaction
- B. Neutralization reaction
- C. Hemagglutinin inhibition reaction
- D. Asoli precipitation reaction
- E. Widal agglutination Reaction

3. Indicate the symptoms of laryngeal stenosis in children with parainfluenza:

- A. Membranous deposit on tonsils
- B. Slow onset
- C. Barking cough
- D. Inspiratory dyspnea
- E. Intercostal indrawing

4. Select diseases that need to be distinguished from parainfluenza in children:

- A. Laryngeal diphtheria
- B. Foreign body in larynx
- C. Pertussis
- D. Meningitis
- E. Mumps

5. Select the most common manifestations in parainfluenza, typical form:

- A. Fever (38-39°C), moderate intoxication
- B. Laryngeal stenosis
- C. Respiratory catarrhal signs
- D. Cervical edema
- E. Rash

6. Mark correct statements regarding the clinical manifestations of parainfluenza in children:

- A low-grade fever or fever (38,5°C), 3-5 days
- B. Conjunctivitis
- C. Signs of moderate general intoxication
- D. Larynx involvement (croup syndrome)
- E. Liver, spleen involvement

7. Indicate the signs of catarrhal syndrome in children with parainfluenza:

- A. Dry, noisy cough
- B. Sore throat, stuffy nose
- C. Runny nose,
- D. Retrosternal pain
- E. Wet, small bullous lung rallies

8. Select the parainfluenza complications in children:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Hepatitis
- C. Hemolytic anemia
- D. Otitis
- E. At the 5-6 day of illness - laryngeal stenosis (late croup syndrome)

9. Mark parainfluenza possible syndromes in children:

- A. Broncho-obstructive syndrome
- B. The croup syndrome

- C. Catarrhal syndrome
- D. Lymphadenopathy
- E. Rash

10. Specify diseases from which must be distinguished the viral croup:

- A. Laryngeal edema of allergic etiology
- B. Foreign body in larynx
- C. Rubella
- D. Rhinovirus infection
- E. Laryngeal diphtheria

11. List the main parainfluenza syndromes in children:

- A. Rash
- B. Respiratory catarrhal syndrome
- C. Stenotic laryngotracheitis
- D. Broncho-obstructive syndrome
- E. Rhino-pharyngo-conjunctivitis

12. Specify the indications for emergency medical assistance in children with parainfluenza:

- A. Frequent breathing (over 50 breaths per minute), cyanosis, acrocyanosis
- B. Intercostal indrawing
- C. Moderate fever
- D. Inspiratory and expiratory dyspnea
- E. Nasal obstruction

13. List the clinical manifestations of parainfluenza in children:

- A. Sudden onset
- B. Nasal obstruction
- C. Cervical lymphadenopathy
- D. Barking cough
- E. The swelling of parotid gland

14. Indicate the recommendations for the treatment of second phase of the viral croup:

- A. Oxygen
- B. Corticosteroids
- C. Serotherapy
- D. Antiherpetic
- E. Antibiotics