

ROTAVIRAL INFECTION

Simple choice

1. Choose the most receptive age for rotavirus infection:
 - A. Newborns
 - B. Children after 5 years
 - C. Children 6-36 months
 - D. Adults
 - E. Elderly people
2. Select the causative agent that commonly cause viral diarrhea in children:
 - A. Enterovirus
 - B. Herpesvirus
 - C. Coronavirus
 - D. Astrovirus
 - E. Rotavirus
3. Specify the character of the stool in the case of rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Frequent, poor, with mucus and blood, false calls and tenesmus,
 - B. Liquid, frequent, light, greenish, mucous
 - C. Frequent, aqueous, light, undigested, golden yellow or whitish
 - D. Sanguinolent (with liquid blood), hemolytic-uremic syndrome, toxic shock
 - E. Liquid stools, abdominal pain, followed by asymmetric and hypotonic flaccid paralysis.
4. Choose the etiological diagnosis of rotavirus infection:
 - A. Lumbar puncture
 - B. Biochemical blood test
 - C. Blood culture
 - D. Detection of rotavirus antigen in feces by ELISA
 - E. Collecting the anamnestic of the disease and the objective examination thoroughly
5. Choose the basic treatment of Rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Antibacterial drugs
 - B. Oral Rehydration
 - C. Probiotics with high content of lacto and bifidobacteria
 - D. Spasmolytics
 - E. Corticosteroids

Multiple choice

1. Indicate the main pathogenic mechanisms for rotavirus infection:
 - A. Ulcerative and fibrinous necrotic inflammation in the submucosal and muscular layers of the large intestine
 - B. Disaccharides deficiency
 - C. Disruption of ideal water transport, sodium, and absorption abatement
 - D. Fibrous inflammation of the large intestine mucosa
 - E. Destruction of small intestine epitheliocytes

2. Choose the clinical signs characteristic of rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Confluent macula-papular rash spread throughout the body
 - B. Acute debut with fever, vomiting, moderate, permanent periumbilical abdominal pain
 - C. Frequent, aqueous, light yellow or whitish stools
 - D. Light cough, discreet hyperemia of the pharyngeal vestibule and uvulae
 - E. Jaundice of the skin and mucous membranes
3. Specify the clinical syndromes characteristic for rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Enteritis
 - B. Gastritis
 - C. Enterocolitis
 - D. Gastroenteritis
 - E. Gastroenterocolitis
4. Indicate the specific complications of rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Severe Dehydration
 - B. Acute liver failure
 - C. Hypovolemic shock
 - D. Intussusception
 - E. Cerebral edema
5. Choose the diseases for differential diagnosis of Rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Salmonellosis (gastroenteritis)
 - B. Escherichiosis with enteropathogenic Esch. coli
 - C. Shigellosis, the typical form
 - D. Viral diarrhea with enteroviruses, adenoviruses
 - E. Intussusception
6. Specify recommendations for treatment of rotavirus infection:
 - A. Oral rehydration
 - B. Digestive enzymes
 - C. Antibacterial preparations
 - D. Symptomatic treatment
 - E. Corticosteroids
7. Describe the diagnosis methods of rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Rotavirus antigen in feces
 - B. Anti-rotavirus antibodies in the blood
 - C. Increased blood glucose
 - D. Virion and rotavirus RNA in faeces
 - E. Coproculture
8. Specify the severity criteria of rotavirus infection in children:
 - A. Degree of dehydration
 - B. The intensity of sclera and tegument jaundice
 - C. Frequency and character of the faeces
 - D. Changes in the cerebrospinal fluid
 - E. Fever, neurovegetative and circulatory disorders