

SALMONELLOSIS

Simple choice

1. Name the disease in which the antibiotics will be given parenterally:
 - A. Shigellosis
 - B. Salmonellosis (generalized form)
 - C. Staphylococcal enterocolitis
 - D. Rotavirus infection
 - E. Cholera

2. Exclude the contraindicated medicines for young children with salmonellosis:
 - A. Rehidron, Ringer solution
 - B. Eubiotics
 - C. Antidiarrheal, antivomitive drugs
 - D. Enteral and parenteral antibiotics in generalized forms
 - E. Enzymes

3. Specify the predominant clinical form of salmonellosis in infants:
 - A. Gastritis
 - B. Gastroenteritis
 - C. Enterocolitis
 - D. Abortive form
 - E. Septic form

4. Identify the most common complication of salmonellosis in young children:
 - A. Toxic syndrome
 - B. Intestinal dismicrobism
 - C. Anemia
 - D. Poly - lymphadenopathy
 - E. Toxic hepatitis

5. Mark the correct statement about the hospitals strains of Salmonella
 - A. They are sensitive to antibiotics
 - B. They are sensitive to disinfectant solutions
 - C. weakly virulent strains
 - D. Persistent for a long time in a hospital environment
 - E. They are conditional pathogenic

6. Mark the investigation, which confirms the diagnosis of salmonellosis, the typhoid form:
 - A. Biochemical analysis of blood
 - B. Radiography of the chest
 - C. Bacteriological examinations
 - D. Ultrasound of abdominal organs
 - E. General examination of faeces (coprograma)

7. Select the incorrect statement regarding conditions that favor hospital outbreak of salmonellosis
 - A. Lack of boxed salons (Poor patient isolation)
 - B. Unjustified patients transfer from a hospital ward to another
 - C. Lack of a bacteriological examination of children on the admission to hospital
 - D. Washing lingerie of children with diarrhea, along with that of children without intestinal dysfunction
 - E. Strict adherence to the antiepidemic regimen

8. Indicate the hematological changes in salmonellosis in children:
- A. Leukocytosis, neutrophilia, accelerated ESR
 - B. Leukocytosis, lymphocytosis
 - C. ESR unchanged
 - D. Anemia
 - E. Leukocytosis, eosinophilia
9. Select the type of cells that infiltrate the intestinal wall in salmonellosis:
- A. macrophages
 - B. lymphocytes
 - C. neutrophils
 - D. phagocytes
 - E. eosinophils
10. Characterize the digestive syndrome, characteristic for salmonellosis in toddlers:
- A. colitis
 - B. enterocolitis
 - C. gastroenteritis
 - D. enteritis
 - E. gastritis
11. Choose the causal agent of invasive diarrhea in infants:
- A. Rotavirus
 - B. Salmonella
 - C. Proteus vulgaris
 - D. Enterobacter
 - E. Vibrio cholera El Tor
12. Determine Salmonella that causes nosocomial salmonellosis in children at the current stage:
- A. Salm. enteritidis
 - B. Salm. typhimurium
 - C. Salm. heidelberg
 - D. Salm. wirchov
 - E. Salm. iawa
13. Determine the reason why toddlers most often get salmonellosis by contact rather than by food:
- A. The age peculiarities of the body (small doses cause severe, generalized forms)
 - B. Infants are the most active Salmonella eliminators
 - C. Infants will eliminate germs over a long period of time
 - D. Intensive use, sometimes unjustified of antibiotics
 - E. All above are true
14. Note incorrect statement on salmonellosis in children over 2 years:
- A. Frequent abortive and unapparent forms
 - B. Mild, short-term evolution
 - C. Signs of intoxication are absent
 - D. Complications are exceptional
 - E. Major lethality

15. Name the complications of salmonellosis in young children:

- A. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- B. Perforation of the intestine, peritonitis
- C. Prolaps of the anus
- D. Intestinal dismicrobism
- E. All those listed are true

16. Select the incorrect statement on salmonellosis in children, typhoid form:

- A. Acute onset with fever, signs of intoxication
- B. Hepatosplenomegaly
- C. Moderate or absent intestinal dysfunction
- D. Relative bradycardia
- E. Hypertension

17. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the particularities of salmonellosis in infants:

- A. Predominant gastroenterocolitic form
- B. Generalized forms occur generally in $\approx 60\%$
- C. Late recurrence during convalescence
- D. Chronic forms of Salmonellosis
- E. Complications are frequent

18. Indicate the disease that requires urgent differentiation of salmonellosis in children:

- A. Shigellosis
- B. Staphylococcal infection
- C. Klebsiellosis
- D. Campylobacteriosis
- E. Acute abdomen

19. Indicate the incorrect statement regarding the factors that favor the onset of salmonellosis in children:

- A. Particularities of the pathogen
- B. Early childhood
- C. Strength and responsiveness of the child
- D. Intestinal dismicrobism
- E. Nutrition of the mother

Multiple choice

1. Choose the necessary antibiotics for the treatment of salmonellosis in children:

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Cephalosporin
- D. Penicillin
- E. Erythromycin

2. Mark the peculiarities of the septic salmonellosis in children:

- A. Increased incidence in young children
- B. Continuous or intermittent fever
- C. Septicopyemia
- D. Benign evolution
- E. A sustainable immunity is installed

3. Select the characteristic clinical signs for salmonellosis, the typhoid form:

- A. Affects young children
- B. Serious dyspeptic phenomena
- C. Moderate intestinal manifestations
- D. Signs of sustained intoxication
- E. Hepatosplenomegaly

4. Specify the categories of children more frequently affected by septic salmonella:

- A. Newborns
- B. Premature
- C. Preschoolers
- D. Artificially fed infants
- E. School-age children

5. Select the criteria to confirm the diagnosis of salmonellosis, the subclinical form:

- A. Epidemiological data
- B. Clinical manifestation
- C. Coprograma
- D. Detection of Salmonella in stool cultures
- E. The increase titers of specific antibody

7. Select the clinical manifestations of salmonellosis in children:

- A. Catarrhal signs
- B. Repeated vomiting
- C. Predominant gastroenterocolitis
- D. Liquid stools, greenish with mucus
- E. Positive meningeal signs

8. Select the diseases for differential diagnosis of salmonellosis in infants:

- A. Escherichiosis with enteroinvasive Esch. coli
- B. Klebsiellosis
- C. Acute appendicitis
- D. Shigellosis
- E. Intussusception

9. Specify the salmonellosis complications in children:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Acute pancreatitis
- C. The intestinal dysmicrobiota
- D. Otitis
- E. Perforation of the intestine, peritonitis

10. Characterize nosocomial salmonellosis:

- A. Produced by salmonella sensitive to disinfectants
- B. Produced by salmonella sensitive to disinfectants and antibiotics
- C. Severe evolution and generalized forms
- D. Increased lethality
- E. Affect, especially infants and newborns

11. Select the clinical signs of salmonellosis, the gastroenterocolitic form, in young children:

- A. Onset with gastroenteral syndrome, then colitis syndrome
- B. Unique roseolic rash in 5-9 day of the disease
- C. Sigmoid spasm

- D. Liquid abundant stools, greenish with mucus, blood and fetid odor
- E. Positive Padalca symptom

12. Characterize the stools in typical salmonellosis in children:

- A. Frequent
- B. Poor
- C. Abundant
- D. Liquids, greenish, fetid, with mucus
- E. The amount of stools is gradually reduced, drops of blood appear

13. Specify the correct statements about salmonellosis, gastroenterocolithic form, in children:

- A. It is common in young children
- B. Onset with gastroenteritis, in the second and third day appears colitic syndrome
- C. Hepatosplenomegaly pronounced in onset
- D. Abdominal spastic pain, poor greenish stools, with much mucus
- E. Abdominal pain "in the belt" (upper abdominal pain that radiates into the back)

14. Choose the biological materials in which salmonella can be found:

- A. Faeces, vomiting masses, gastric lavage
- B. Blood, urine
- C. Contaminated food used by the patient
- D. Maternal milk
- E. Oral-pharyngeal secretions

15. Choose the right recommendations for the treatment of salmonellosis, in mild and medium form, in children:

- A. Gastric lavage
- B. Oral or perfusion rehydration (if necessary), continuing nutrition
- C. Symptomatic treatment
- D. Antiemetic
- E. Rectal enemas

16. Specify the right statements about the particularities of salmonellosis in infants:

- A. Predominates enterocolitic form
- B. Diarrhea and fever persist for a long time
- C. Appears meteorism, hepatosplenomegaly, diarrheal stools with mucus and blood streaks
- D. The serological test confirms the diagnosis
- E. Mild evolution without complications

17. Name the bacteria that can cause food poisoning in children:

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Klebsiella
- C. Pneumococcus
- D. Salmonella
- E. Streptococcus

18. Choose the microorganisms that can cause invasive diarrhea in children:

- A. Shigella
- B. Salmonella
- C. Enteroinvasive Escherichia coli
- D. Rotavirus
- E. Vibrio cholerae

19. Indicate the diagnostic criteria for the carriage Salmonella status in children:

- A. The presence of salmonellosis in the past
- B. Repeated detection of Salmonella in faeces
- C. Contact with salmonella carriers in the family
- D. Modification of the haemoleucogramma (CBC)
- E. Morphopathological changes of the intestine

20. Specify the correct statements about salmonellosis:

- A. Animals are the main reservoir of infection.
- B. Sources of infection are sick persons and Salmonella carriers.
- C. Incidence is highest in neonates and infants.
- D. Incidence is higher in adults than in children.
- E. Morbidity increases in winter-spring period.

21. Select the paraclinical tests useful for the differential diagnosis of salmonellosis with escherichiosis in infants:

- A. Bacteriological test of stools and vomiting masses
- B. Blood culture
- C. Immunofluorescent examination
- D. Hematocrit level
- E. Ionogramma

22. Specify the correct statements about locations of salmonella in children carriers:

- A. Joints
- B. Lungs
- C. Gall bladder
- D. Spleen
- E. Lymph nodes

23. Specify the correct statements about salmonellosis, gastric form, in children:

- A. It is common in infants
- B. Acute onset, moderate intoxication symptoms
- C. Epigastric pain, repeated vomiting, tongue covered with white deposit, low appetite
- D. Hepatosplenomegaly
- E. Moderate dehydration signs

24. Specify the correct statements about salmonellosis, gastroenteritic form in children:

- A. Is more common in older children
- B. Pronounced signs of intoxication and dehydration
- C. Diffuse abdominal pain, flatulence
- D. Liquid abundant stools, greenish, fetid
- E. Muscular defans, positive Scetkin-Blumberg symptom

25. Specify the correct statements about salmonellosis, the typhoid form, in children:

- A. Acute onset, fever (39-40,0°C), pronounced intoxication
- B. Lightly inflated abdomen, moderate or absent intestinal dysfunction
- C. Hepatomegaly from the first days, splenomegaly - from the 4th to the 6th day of the disease
- D. Purulent meningitis
- E. Bilateral pneumoniae

26. Specify correct statements about salmonellosis, septic form, in children:

- A. It meets in newborns, preterms, infants
- B. Intoxication signs are missing
- C. Fever is not characteristic
- D. Purulent-destructive outbreaks in different organs
- E. Gastrointestinal signs are missing or occur during the disease

27. Specify the location of abdominal pain in salmonellosis in children:

- A. Epigastric region
- B. Umbilical region
- C. Ileocecal region
- D. Right hypochondria region
- E. The left hypochondria region

28. Mark the affected organs in salmonellosis in children:

- A. Respiratory system
- B. Central nervous system
- C. The stomach
- D. Ileum
- E. Colon

29. Select the diseases for the differential diagnosis of salmonellosis:

- A. Cholera, escherichiosis
- B. Shigellosis
- C. Abdominal surgical diseases
- D. Acute meningitis
- E. Mumps

30. Indicate the treatment principles of salmonellosis, generalized forms:

- A. Antidiareic drugs
- B. Antiemetic
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Detoxification and rehydration treatment
- E. Immunotherapy (plasma (FFP), immunoglobulins)