

HENOCH–SCHÖNLEIN PURPURA (VASCULAR PURPURA, ANAPHYLACTOID PURPURA) IN CHILDREN

Single choice tests (SC)

SC

1. Choose the type of bleeding characteristic for the Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Hematomas
- B. Petechiae, ecchymosis
- C. Purpural rash
- D. Angiomatous type
- E. Mixt: petechiae and hematomas

SC

2. Choose the mechanism of bleeding characteristic for the Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Decrease of clotting factors
- B. Platelet dysfunction
- C. Severe thrombocytopenia
- D. Aseptic diffuse vasculitis
- E. All above are correct

SC

3. Choose the most frequent clinical sign in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Purpural rash on the skin
- B. Joint pain
- C. Abdominal pain
- D. Kidney disorder (glomerulonephritis)
- E. Chest pain

SC

4. Choose the feature that is not characteristic for skin manifestations in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Hemorrhagic rash
- B. Palpable rash
- C. Symmetrical lesions
- D. Onset after trauma
- E. Maculopapular, bright red rash

SC

5. Choose the feature that is not characteristic for arthritis in the Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Big joints are mostly involved
- B. Joint pain
- C. Non-symmetrical, migratory manifestations
- D. Benign evolution
- E. Evolution with sequelae: deformation

SC

6. Choose the therapeutic indication that is not included in the treatment of children with Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Antiplatelet drugs (antiaggregants)
- B. Anticoagulants
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Antibiotics

E. Inhibitors of H₂-histamine receptors

SC

7. Choose the clinical sign that does not represent diagnostic criteria in children with Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Joint pain
- B. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (melena)
- C. Hepatosplenomegaly
- D. Gastrointestinal tract disease
- E. Skin rash (purpura)

SC

8. Choose the clinical sign that is not relevant for the Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) evolution in children:

- A. Important changes of hemostasis
- B. Nephritic syndrome
- C. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (melena)
- D. Gastrointestinal tract disease
- E. Skin rash (purpura)

Multiple choice tests (MC)

MC

1. Enumerate characteristic skin manifestations of Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Maculopapular rash
- B. Telangiectasies
- C. Hematomas
- D. Spontaneous development
- E. Symmetrical lesions

MC

2. Enumerate clinical syndromes of Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Skin manifestations (purpura)
- B. Renal syndrome
- C. Hepatosplenomegaly
- D. Arthritis
- E. Abdominal syndrome

MC

3. Enumerate clinical signs of arthritis in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Joints are affected symmetrically
- B. Migratory joint pain
- C. Joints are affected non-symmetrically
- D. Sequelae – ankyloses and lose of function
- E. Migratory affection, without sequelae

MC

4. Enumerate clinical signs of abdominal syndrome in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Ascitis
- B. Severe abdominal pain
- C. Hematemesis
- D. Melena

E. Constipation

MC

5. Enumerate clinical signs of kidney lesions in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Micro/macrosopic hematuria
- B. Red blood cell casts
- C. Proteinuria of different degree
- D. Leukocyturia with neutrophils
- E. Abdominal colics

MC

6. Enumerate lesions of the blood vessels characteristic for the Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:

- A. Lesions of great vessels
- B. Lesions of small blood vessels
- C. Aseptic vasculitis
- D. Septic vasculitis
- E. All above are correct

MC

7. Enumerate basic therapeutic indications for patients with Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Coagulation factors
- B. Diuretics
- C. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- D. Antibiotics
- E. Antiaggregants

MC

8. Enumerate therapeutic indications that are not recommended for patients with Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Anticoagulants
- B. Antisecretory drugs
- C. Antiaggregants
- D. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- E. High blood pressure medications (antihypertensives)

MC

9. Enumerate biological markers that rise in the blood serum in children with Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura):

- A. Prothrombin index
- B. Fibrinogen level
- C. C-reactive protein
- D. Serum bilirubin level
- E. Total protein

MC

10. The positive immunologic tests in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) are:

- A. Raised levels of circulatory immune complexes
- B. Raised levels of serum cryoglobulins
- C. Raised IgA levels
- D. Decreased IgA levels
- E. Absolute lymphopenia

MC

11. Enumerate clinical signs that are not characteristic for the abdominal syndrome in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:
- A. Severe abdominal pain
 - B. Jaundice
 - C. Ascitis
 - D. Palmar erythema
 - E. Diarrhea, melena

MC

12. Enumerate clinical signs that are not characteristic for skin manifestations in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:
- A. Maculopapular rash, purpura
 - B. Telangiectasias
 - C. Excoriations
 - D. Itching of the skin lesions
 - E. Jaundice

MC

13. Enumerate clinical signs characteristic for kidney lesions in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:
- A. Micro/macrosopic hematuria
 - B. Leukocyturia with neutrophils
 - C. White blood cell casts
 - D. Red blood cell casts
 - E. Microalbuminuria

MC

14. Enumerate diagnostic features characteristic for glomerular lesions in Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:
- A. Are caused by direct toxic effect of streptococcus and toxins
 - B. IgG and IgM deposits
 - C. Autoantibodies deposits
 - D. IgA deposits
 - E. Deposition of circulating immune complexes, complement (C3 fraction) and fibrin

MC

15. Enumerate pathogenetic factors that influence the evolution of Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:
- A. Autoimmune inflammation
 - B. Recurrent skin manifestations
 - C. Nephrotic syndrome
 - D. Important hemostasis disorders
 - E. Complications of abdominal form of the disease

MC

16. Enumerate basic principles in the treatment of Henoch–Schönlein purpura (vascular purpura, anaphylactoid purpura) in children:
- A. Blood, plasma transfusions
 - B. Hemostatic agents such as Ethamsylate (Dicynene/Dicynone), aminocaproic acid
 - C. Diet, reduced physical efforts
 - D. Antiaggregants, anticoagulants
 - E. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

**HENOCH-SCHÖNLEIN PURPURA (VASCULAR PURPURA, ANAPHYLACTOID
PURPURA) IN CHILDREN**

Single choice tests

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. E
6. E
7. C
8. B

Multiple choice tests

1. A,D,E.
2. A,B,D,E.
3. B,C,E.
4. B,C,D.
5. A,B,C,
6. B,C.
7. C,D,E
8. B,E
9. B,C
10. A,B,C
11. B,C,D
12. B,E
13. A,D,E
14. D,E
15. B,C,E
16. C,D,E