

Acute respiratory infections in children

Simple choice

1. Which group of diseases is the most common in young children?
 - a) Rheumatic diseases
 - b) Respiratory infections
 - c) Digestive system infections
 - d) Urinary tract infections
 - e) Nosocomial infections
2. Respiratory syncytial virus is the common cause of one of the following disorders in infants:
 - a) Purulent sinusitis
 - b) Bronchiolitis
 - c) Suppurative pleurisy
 - d) Diarrhea
 - e) Cold (coryza)
3. What kind of disorder will develop a child with respiratory rhinovirus infection?
 - a) Infectious toxic encephalopathy
 - b) Gastrointestinal disorders
 - c) Pneumonia
 - d) Cold (coryza)
 - e) Strep throat
4. Clinical symptom that will not be useful in the differential diagnosis of viral croup with epiglottitis is?
 - a) Dysphonia
 - b) Muffled voice
 - c) Sore throat and dysphagia
 - d) Hypersalivation
 - e) Wheezing
5. Which of pediatric emergencies do not occur as a complication of acute respiratory infections?
 - a) Neurotoxicity
 - b) Epiglottitis
 - c) Viral croup
 - d) Bronchiolitis
 - e) Angioedema
6. The etiologic cause in over 80% of epiglottitis in children is infection with:
 - a) *Str. pneumoniae*
 - b) *Haemophilus influenzae* type B
 - c) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
 - d) Adenoviruses
 - e) Respiratory syncytial virus
7. Which of the following is the predominant pathogen associated with recurrent acute otitis media?
 - a) *Haemophilus influenzae*
 - b) *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - c) *Moraxella catarrhalis*
 - d) *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - e) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
8. Which of the following is not a typical sign of epiglottitis?
 - a) Respiratory distress
 - b) Dysphagia
 - c) Dysphonia
 - d) Dystonia
 - e) Drooling
9. Treatment of moderate viral croup (laryngotracheitis) includes all the following except:
 - a) 40% oxygen

- b) Racemic epinephrine
 - c) Amoxicillin
 - d) Cold humidified air
 - e) Dexamethasone
10. The management of epiglottitis includes all the following except
- a) Administer humidified oxygen
 - b) Administer dexamethasone
 - c) Maintain in a sitting position
 - d) Administer cefuroxime
 - e) Perform a throat examination
11. Which acute respiratory infection is a major indication for child hospitalization?
- a) Epiglottitis
 - b) Acute nasopharyngitis
 - c) Acute otitis externa
 - d) Acute simple bronchitis
 - e) Acute pharyngitis
12. What clinical sign is specific for children with viral group?
- a) Swelling of the face
 - b) Sialorrhea
 - c) Wet cough
 - d) Deglutition disorders
 - e) Dysphonia
13. The most common cause of upper respiratory tract infections in children is:
- a) Gram positive bacteria
 - b) Gram negative bacteria
 - c) Viruses
 - d) Protozoa
 - e) Fungal infection
14. Which of the following is not a favorable factor for respiratory infections in children?
- a) Swallowing disorders
 - b) Prematurity
 - c) Anemia
 - d) Breastfeeding
 - e) Rickets
15. Which of the following is not a predisposing factor for respiratory infections in children?
- a) Hypersecretion of secretory IgA
 - b) Prematurity
 - c) Immature defense mechanisms
 - d) Small diameter of the airways
 - e) Genetically aggravated family anamnesis
16. Which pathophysiological mechanism is not characteristic for acute respiratory infections in children:
- a) Mucosal edema
 - b) Increased mucociliary clearance
 - c) Mucosal infiltration
 - d) Vascular congestion
 - e) Mucus hypersecretion
17. Defense mechanisms of the respiratory system involves one of the following:
- a) Serum IgA
 - b) Serum IgM
 - c) Serum IgG
 - d) Secretory IgA
 - e) Total IgE
18. Which of the following is not an appropriate cooling method in children with fever:
- a) Undressing clothes
 - b) Sponging with ice water

- c) Sponging with tepid water
 - d) Blowing warm air across the body
 - e) Sponging with alcohol
19. The first choice medication in the treatment of fever in children is:
- a) Acetylsalicylic acid
 - b) Paracetamol
 - c) Ibuprofen
 - d) Diclofenac
 - e) Metamizole
20. The second choice medication in the treatment of fever in children is:
- a) Acetylsalicylic acid
 - b) Paracetamol
 - c) Ibuprofen
 - d) Diclofenac
 - e) Metamizole
21. Highlight the specific prophylactic measure for respiratory infections in children:
- a) Oseltamivir
 - b) Unguentum Oxolini
 - c) Interferon
 - d) Vaccination
 - e) Tempering the body
22. Viral infection which frequently evolves with croup is?
- a) Enterovirus infection
 - b) Parainfluenza
 - c) Adenovirus infection
 - d) Rotavirus
 - e) Influenza
23. The method of choice for the diagnosis of epiglottitis is:
- a) Using a tongue depressor
 - b) Bronchoscopy
 - c) Ultrasonography
 - d) Pulse oximetry
 - e) Direct fiberoptic laryngoscopy
24. Clinical sign of acute respiratory failure is:
- a) Wet rhonchi
 - b) Wheezing
 - c) Dullness on percussion
 - d) Dry rales
 - e) Dyspnea and intercostal retractions

Multiple choice

1. Mark the signs respiratory failure in children with acute respiratory infections?
 - a) Pathological respiratory rate (tachypnea, bradypnea)
 - b) Respiratory signs of struggle (paradoxical respiratory movements, chest indrawing)
 - c) Cyanosis
 - d) Hoarseness
 - e) Cough
2. Select the risk factors for developing acute respiratory infections in young children?
 - a) Attendance in kindergarten
 - b) Immaturity of local lung protection
 - c) Bottle-feeding
 - d) Flu vaccination
 - e) Anemia
3. Croup is characterized by the following statements:
 - a) Abrupt onset

- b) Barking cough
 - c) Hoarseness
 - d) Inspiratory stridor
 - e) Expiratory wheezing
4. Upper respiratory tract infections in children include:
- a) Laryngitis
 - b) Tonsillitis/pharyngitis
 - c) Rhinitis
 - d) Otitis media
 - e) Bronchiolitis
5. Clinical manifestations of parainfluenza infection in children are:
- a) Purulent rhinitis
 - b) Follicular tonsillitis
 - c) Acute otitis media
 - d) Pneumonia
 - e) Laryngotracheobronchitis (croup)
6. The criteria for hospitalization of children with acute respiratory infections are?
- a) Neurotoxicosis
 - b) Convulsive syndrome
 - c) High fever with tolerance to antipyretic therapy
 - d) Acute bronchitis
 - e) Bronchiolitis
7. Children at higher risk for influenza complications are:
- a) Children younger than 2 years
 - b) With chronic diseases
 - c) With primary immunodeficiency
 - d) Vaccinated children
 - e) Family history of allergy
8. Treatment of acute viral respiratory infections in young children include:
- a) Reducing fluid intake
 - b) Antipyretic medication with acetylsalicylic acid
 - c) Increasing fluid intake
 - d) Antibiotic treatment
 - e) Antiviral drugs
9. Treatment of viral croup in children includes the following:
- a) Humidification of respiratory gases
 - b) Oxygen supply
 - c) Corticosteroids
 - d) Nebulized epinephrine
 - e) Antibiotic treatment
10. Prevention measures of viral respiratory infections in children include:
- a) Avoiding contact with infected people
 - b) Tempering the body
 - c) Antibiotic treatment
 - d) Flu vaccination
 - e) Medication with oseltamivir
11. Contraindications for influenza vaccination of the child are:
- a) Primary immunodeficiency
 - b) Egg allergy
 - c) Allergy to cow's milk protein
 - d) Allergy to penicillin
 - e) Cystic fibrosis
12. Indications for influenza vaccination of the child are:
- a) Newborn
 - b) Child with chronic lung disease in remission
 - c) Child with chronic lung disease in exacerbations

- d) Healthy children older than 6 months
 - e) Children with tuberculosis
13. Possible complication of acute respiratory infection in children are:
- a) Disseminated intravascular coagulation
 - b) Reye syndrome
 - c) Pneumonia
 - d) Congenital heart defects
 - e) Encephalitis
14. Antibiotic treatment in acute respiratory infections is indicated in following cases:
- a) High fever after the third day of disease onset
 - b) High fever on the first day of illness
 - c) Acute cough
 - d) Severe catarrhal signs
 - e) Prolonged and worsening condition of the patient
15. Viral pharyngitis is associated with the following signs:
- a) Sneezing
 - b) Rhinorrhea
 - c) Dry cough
 - d) Tonsillar exudates with necrotic crypts
 - e) Papulovesicular lesions of the skin
16. Late complications of group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal pharyngitis include the following:
- a) Rheumatic fever and subsequent rheumatic heart disease
 - b) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - c) Peritonsillar abscess
 - d) Systemic infection
 - e) Otitis media
17. Antibacterial treatment for group A beta-hemolytic streptococci (GABHS) pharyngitis includes the following antibiotics:
- a) Penicillin
 - b) Amoxicillin-clavulanate
 - c) Macrolides
 - d) Cephalosporins
 - e) Aminoglycosides
18. Early complications of group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal pharyngitis include the following:
- a) Systemic infection
 - b) Otitis media
 - c) Rheumatic fever and subsequent rheumatic heart disease
 - d) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - e) Peritonsillar abscess
19. Mark the signs of acute bacterial sinusitis in children:
- a) Worsening or new onset of nasal discharge
 - b) Watery rhinorrhea
 - c) Fever after initial improvement
 - d) Purulent nasal discharge for at least 3 consecutive days
 - e) Redness of the eyes
20. Specific signs of acute bacterial sinusitis in children are:
- a) Purulent nasal secretions
 - b) Purulent posterior pharyngeal secretions
 - c) Watery rhinorrhea
 - d) Periorbital edema
 - e) Tenderness overlying sinuses

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Simple choice

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. E
5. E
6. B
7. E
8. D
9. C
10. E
11. A
12. E
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. E
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. E
24. E

Multiple choice

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