

MsQ test

1. Vector of Typhus recurrentis endemica (acarina) is:

- a) pediculus humanus corporis (body louse)
- b) ticks
- c) fleas

2. Direct microscopy is not the appropriate diagnostic method of:

- a) plague
- b) tularaemia
- c) anthrax

3. The treatment of leprosy includes:

- a) rifamycin and dapsons
- b) tetracycline
- c) penicillin

4. The infected person is the source of infection in:

- a) Lassa fever
- b) HFRS
- c) Bolivian hemorrhagic fever (BHF)

5. Antibiotic of choice in Typhus recurrentis endemic (acarina) is

- a) Penicillin
- b) Tetracyclin
- c) Sulfonamides

6. Lepra is:

- a) chronic granulomatous infectious disease
- b) acute septic infectious disease
- c) acute and chronic course is possible

7. Traveler's diarrhea requires treatment with:

- a) antibiotics
- b) sulphonamids
- b) in many cases specific treatment is not necessary

8. Nowadays variola is still presented in:

- a) Africa
- b) Asia
- c) nowhere

9. The main clinical manifestations of Typhus exanthematicus are:

- a) hyperpyrexia and reduced level of consciousness
- b) lymphadenitis
- c) diarrhea

10. Hemorrhagic syndrome in CCHF most often appears:

- a) on the 4-5-th day with the decrease of the temperature
- b) at the beginning
- c) on the 14-th day of the beginning

11. Melioidosis is caused by:

- a) Gr(-) rod shaped bacteria
- b) virus
- c) spirochete

12. Season in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) is:

- a) that it follows the flue epidemics
- b) summer and autumn
- c) does not defined

13. The main impact of traveler's diarrhea:

- a) It is serious life-threatening disease
- b) It leads to patient discomfort
- c) It leads to chronic diarrhea

14. Bubonic plague usually affects the following lymph nodes:

- a) inguinal
- b) suboccipital
- c) mediastinal

15. Leprosy is mainly associated with affecting of:

- a) the cell- mediated immunity
- b) the humoral immunity
- c) the non-specific immunity

16. Lymphadenitis with the following characteristics: enlarged lymph nodes with perinodular edema, and severe pain, is typical for:

- a) tularemia
- b) plague
- c) anthrax

17. The diagnosis of traveler's diarrhea is made by:

- a) clinico-epidemiological methods
- b) microbiological methods
- c) both of them

18. The most common clinical form of Plague is:

- a) skin plague
- b) bubonic plague
- c) septicemic plague

19. The typical clinical manifestations of Rocky Mountain spotted fever are:

- a) fever, rash
- b) flu-like respiratory illness
- c) tenesmus with bloody diarrhea

20. The typical temperature curve in Typhus recurrentis epidemica is:

- a) recurrent fever
- b) inverse type
- c) septic fever

21. Which of the following diseases starts gradually?

- a) Crimean - Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)
- b) Arenaviruses HF
- c) Ebola fever (Ebola HF)

22. The etiological treatment in plague includes:

- a) penicillin
- b) macrolides
- c) aminoglycosides

23. Source of infection in Melioidosis is:

- a) patients
- b) births
- c) animals

24. Melioidosis is:

- a) endemic disease
- b) with pandemic distribution
- c) eradicated, yet

25. Tuberculoid leprosy performs with

- a) anesthetic well-demarcated macules and plaques
- b) diffuse macula-papules exanthema
- c) diffuse exanthema pustulosa

28. Vectors of Rift valley fever virus are:

- a) mosquitous
- b) ticks
- c) rodents

29. Which of the agents has the following characteristics: gram-negative pathogen with bipolar appearance, resembling closed safety pins:

- a) Yersinia pestis

- b) *Bacillus anthracis*
- c) *Francisella tularensis*

30. Typical about *Typhus recurrentis* is:

- a) high fever
- b) subfebrility
- c) lack of fever

31. Initial symptoms by Plague are:

- a) fever, craniopharyngeal syndrome
- b) diarrhea
- c) hemorrhagic exanthema