**Test control**

**The theme of the lesson «Rotavirus infection»**

SELECT ALL THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1. The most frequent mechanism of transmissionis:

1. faecal-oral

2. airborne

3. transplacental

2. Rotavirus infectionis most frequently associated with:

1. affection of gastrointestinal tract

2. usually a short febrile period

3. cough

4. mesenteric lymphadenitis

5. mild general intoxication

3. Rotavirus infectionis

1. anthropozoonoses

2. anthroponoses

4. The viral genome of Rotavirus contains

1. DNA

2. RNA

5. Is the sick animals a source of pseudotuberculosis?

1. No, is not

2. Yes, is it.

6. Sick persons or carriers release Rotaviruses

1. in feces

2. in CSF

7. This disease is most characteristic

1. of grown men

2. of children

8. In temperate climates the disease is more prevalent during

1.autumn

2. winter

3. spring

4. summer

9. The following groups are considered to be at high risk:

1.children in the children's facilities,

2. children in hospital wards,

3.care providers,

4.parents of the Sick children;

5.children and adults with immunodeficiency-related diseases.

6. all of the above

10. Rotaviruses affect primarily epithelial cells

1. in the large intestine

2.in the small intestine

**Тask 1**

Patient N., 26 years old, applied for a consultation on the 1st day of illness with complaints on weakness, loss of appetite, headache, sore throat, slight cough, rumbling and discomfort in the abdomen. He had also some pain in the epigastrium, nausea, a vomiting three times a day, the increase of body temperature was up to 38°C. The stool became frequent up to 5 times a day, liquid, without visible pathological impurities.

On examination: the condition was of moderate severity, the skin was pale, body temperature was 37,6°C.Catarrhal symptoms were present - hyperemia of the soft palate, palatine arches, uvula and pharyngeal. When palpated, the abdomen was tender in the epigastric area. The pulse rate was 90 /min, the blood pressure was 100/60. The stool was liquid, without pathological impurities.

The anamnesis: the patient had been taking care after his 2-year-old son, who suffered "respiratory viral infection with intestinal syndrome", in the course of the week.

Questions

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis.

2. Make an examination and assign a therapy.