

## Chapter 78, Self-Assessment Questions

1. *Plasmodium falciparum* can be characterized as:
  - A. Being associated with relapses after initial therapy
  - B. Does not result in thrombocytopenia
  - C. Does not co-exist with other species of plasmodium
  - D. Is the only one that causes cerebral malaria
  - E. Is less severe in pregnancy
  
2. AR is a 23-year-old US Marine who was evacuated from Liberia after he developed nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, and high fever and chills. It was reported he had thrombocytopenia and an enlarged spleen. He was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital and treated with IV chloroquine. However, on the third day, he became delirious and his fever spiked at 41°C. This patient is most probably infected with:
  - A. *P. vivax* malaria
  - B. Yellow fever
  - C. *P. falciparum* malaria
  - D. Amebiasis
  - E. None of the above
  
3. Artesunate is a derivative of:
  - A. Pyrimethamine
  - B. Cinchona alkaloid

- C. Quinine
  - D. Proguanil
  - E. None of the above
4. Complications of falciparum malaria include the following:
- A. Hypoglycemia and acute renal failure
  - B. Hepatorenal syndrome
  - C. Agranulocytosis
  - D. Peritonitis
  - E. None of the above
5. Amebic liver abscess (ALA):
- A. Should be treated with diloxanide furoate alone.
  - B. Should be routinely aspirated.
  - C. Usually affects the right lobe of the liver.
  - D. Is associated with eosinophilia.
  - E. All the above
6. MY is a 46-year-old recent immigrant of Vietnam who has been diagnosed with amebiasis. Abdominal ultrasound indicates he may have an amebic abscess in his liver. The treatment of choice in this patient is:
- A. Tetracycline 500 mg three times daily for 14 days
  - B. Chloroquine 500 mg three times daily for 21 days
  - C. Diloxanide 500 mg three times daily for 10 days

- D. Metronidazole 750 mg three times daily for 7 days followed by iodoquinol
- E. Combination of paromomycin and iodoquinol

7. TR is a 44-year-old native of Cambodia who is diagnosed with malaria which is classified as *P. vivax*. He is treated with atovaquone/proguanil and remains well for six months. However, soon after this period, his fever and chills recur and he has all the typical symptoms of malaria. Initially, his regimen should have also included the following drug to ensure malaria is completely eradicated.

- A. Mefloquine
- B. Metronidazole
- C. Primaquine
- D. Doxycycline
- E. Iodoquinol

8. *Strongyloides stercoralis* hyperinfection may occur:

- A. In patients with hypoglycemia
- B. In life-threatening peritonitis
- C. In meningococcal meningitis
- D. In highly immunosuppressed patients
- E. All the above

9. A 51-year-old native of Brazil was diagnosed by the Centers for Disease and Prevention (CDC) with chronic *T. cruzi*. You may expect the following manifestations in this patient:

- A. Cardiomyopathy
- B. First-degree heart block
- C. Arrhythmia
- D. “Mega” syndrome
- E. All the above

10. Hookworm infection (*Ancylostoma duodenale*):

- A. Is usually spread by fecal-oral route
- B. Diagnosed by microscopy from sample taken from perineal area
- C. Causes diarrhea in nonimmune subjects
- D. Causes bowel obstruction
- E. Causes injury by lytic destruction of tissue

11. BL is a 5-month-old infant brought by his mother to the clinic because lice infestation. The treatment of choice that you would suggest:

- A. Lindane
- B. Permethrin 5%
- C. Permethrin 1%
- D. Benzyl alcohol 5%
- E. Selsun shampoo

12. The following drug(s) are contraindicated /or should be used with caution in epileptics and subjects with depression.

- A. Mefloquine
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Chloroquine
- D. Ciprofloxacin
- E. Metronidazole

13. Patients with scabies who do not respond readily to permethrin application, should also receive:

- A. Malathion
- B. Albendazole
- C. Benzyl alcohol
- D. Application of sulfur
- E. Ivermectin

14. Nephrotic syndrome is a recognized complication of:

- A. Giardiasis
- B. *Plasmodium malariae*
- C. Neurocysticercosis
- D. Chagas disease
- E. None of the above

15. The drug of choice for cysticercosis is:

- A. Albendazole
- B. Mebendazole
- C. Primaquine
- D. Atovaquone
- E. Proguanil

**Answers**

1. D

2. C

3. E

4. A

5. C

6. D

7. C

8. D

9. E

10.E

11.C

12.A

13.E

14.B

15.A