

1. Which of the following is TRUE regarding HIV encephalopathy?
 - a) Macrocephaly is a feature.
 - b) All affected children achieve their neurodevelopmental milestones at the usual age.
 - c) The prevalence is <5% in the absence of antiretroviral therapy.
 - d) HIV encephalopathy may be the first AIDS-defining illness.
 - e) HIV encephalopathy typically resolves spontaneously.
2. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the pathogenesis of HIV encephalopathy?
 - a) Necrosis is the major mechanism of neuronal death.
 - b) Induction of apoptotic pathways causes neuronal death and attrition.
 - c) Viral lipids play a central role in neuronal death.
 - d) Several host-derived mediators may induce neuronal necrosis.
 - e) Induction of progenitor cell proliferation is involved in the development of encephalopathy.
3. Which of the following is TRUE? Neurocognitive tests do not include:
 - a) Griffiths Mental Developmental Scales
 - b) Raven Progressive Coloured Matrices
 - c) The Guthrie test
 - d) Harris-Goodenough-Draw-A-Person test
 - e) Test of the Reception of Grammar.
4. In the paper on neurological and neurocognitive function in HIV-infected children, which of the following is TRUE?
 - a) Antiretroviral therapy did not prevent the development of HIV encephalopathy.
 - b) CNS deficits improved significantly after 6 months of HAART.
 - c) HAART did not alter cerebrospinal fluid HIV-1 viral load.
 - d) All antiretroviral agents penetrated the CNS compartment extremely well.
 - e) If HAART is started in early infancy the prevalence of HIV encephalopathy may be reduced to <2%.
5. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: HIV invades the central nervous system early during the course of the infection.
6. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Micro-organisms other than HIV do not cause neurocognitive deficits in HIV-infected children.
7. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Neurological and neurocognitive deficits may be documented in up to 10% of HIV-infected children.
8. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Live attenuated vaccines should be avoided in all patients with symptomatic HIV disease, due to safety concerns.
9. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Asymptomatic HIV-infected individuals should receive all vaccinations as early as possible.
10. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Oral polio vaccine (OPV) has a poor immunogenic response and is unsafe in both asymptomatic and symptomatic HIV-infected individuals.
11. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Two doses of varicella vaccine should be given 3 months apart after 11 months in asymptomatic HIV-infected children.
12. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: The efficacy of the 9-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) in HIV-infected individuals is 65%, as opposed to 83% in the HIV-uninfected.
13. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: More than 80% of parents of children with cleft lip and/or palate felt that the initial health care encounter did not adequately equip them to deal with the feeding challenges.
14. Which of the following is FALSE? With regard to the cleft lip and/or palate patient information leaflet (PIL):
 - a) The PIL can be understood by a 14-year-old.
 - b) The readability of the PIL has been objectively validated.
 - c) The PIL replaces the verbal patient information given to parents.
 - d) Patients suggested that they would have benefited from having received the PIL at the time of birth (or even before).
 - e) The PIL should be available in the patient's language.
15. Which of the following is FALSE regarding measles case definition? The clinical features:
 - a) are specific for measles
 - b) include morbilliform skin rash
 - c) include cough
 - d) include conjunctivitis or coryza
 - e) include fever.
16. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: The diagnosis of measles requires serological verification in situations of high prevalence.
17. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer: Because of the risk of HIV transmission all breastfeeding of infants is best avoided by HIV-positive mothers.
18. Which of the following is FALSE regarding glycosuria?
 - a) Sugar in the urine usually indicates disease.
 - b) Glycosuria may be caused by urine contamination with bleach.
 - c) It is always associated with elevated serum glucose.
 - d) It requires urgent treatment when associated with ketones in the urine.
 - e) It may be associated with growth failure and eye defects.
19. Which of the following is FALSE regarding chickenpox?
 - a) Chickenpox is usually a mild self-limiting illness.
 - b) Mild secondary skin infections may complicate disease resolution.
 - c) Varicella pneumonia is the commonest cause of death.
 - d) Immunosuppression is associated with more severe disease.
 - e) Severe skin infections only occur in immunocompromised patients.
20. Which of the following is FALSE regarding pneumococcal disease?
 - a) Otitis media is the commonest manifestation.
 - b) Pneumococcal pneumonia, although common, is usually a mild disease.
 - c) Pneumococcal meningitis is 100 times less common than otitis media.
 - d) More than half of severe pneumococcal disease in this country affects HIV-positive children.
 - e) Pneumococcal disease is a preventable leading cause of disease in preschool children.