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Infectious disease mcq with answers pdf

unwell at the end of August. He had nonspecific symptoms that appeared gradually for 1 week, including fatigue, anorexia and headache. He then developed high persistent fevers, posing, muscle aches and dark urine. His medical history included splenectomy after a road accident 15 years earlier, hypercholesterolemia and hypertension. He kept up to date with his vaccinations and took alodipine and atorvastatin. He has not traveled outside the US in the last 10 years and has not left Massachusetts in the past 6 months. He lived with his wife and two teenage daughters, all of whom were fine. During the study he was visibly icteric, with a pale conjunctiva and was stuffy at rest. Its temperature was 38.5 °C, heart rate 124 beats per minute, blood pressure 85/50 mmHg, breathing rate 34 breaths per minute. He had inspirational crackles into the middle zones bilaterally. His liver was palpable 2 cm below the corresponding bean margin, and his tip of the spleen was also palpable. Studies:HIV Ag/Ab negative, hepatitis C IgG negative, Hbs negativeHemoglobin 63 g/L (130-180)White blood cell count 17.6 ×10⁹/LNumber ×10⁹/LPliczka 112 × × <0>1 109/Iserum creatinine 213 μmol/L (60–110)Serum alkaline phosphatase 167 U/L (45–105)Blood film: see photoWhat is the most appropriate treatment? Page printed from OXFORD MEDICINE ONLINE (www.oxfordmedicine.com). © Oxford University Press, 2020. All rights reserved. In accordance with the terms of the license agreement, an individual user can print a PDF of one chapter of the title in Oxford Medicine Online for personal use (see Privacy Policy and Legal Notice for details),date: November 29, 2020Such 5 presents multiple choice, opinions on infectious diseases, including travel medicine, zoonotic diseases, bioterrorism, pneumonia, mycobacterial infections, skin and soft tissue infections, bone and joint infections, urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, gastrointestinal infections and HIV infections. Full explanations are provided with correct answers. Access to the full oxford medicine online content requires subscription or purchase. Public users can search the site and view summaries of each book and chapter without a subscription. Sign up or sign in to access the full text content. If you purchased a print title that contains an access token, review the token for information about how to register the code. If you have questions about access or troubleshooting, see questions, and if you can't find an answer, contact us. Page 2 Show details of summary Dedication page printed from OXFORD MEDICINE ONLINE ONLINE © Oxford University Press, 2020. All rights reserved. In accordance with the terms of the license agreement, an individual user may print a PDF of one chapter of the title in Oxford Medicine Online for personal use (see Privacy and Legal Information Policy for details),Date: November 29, 2020 Access to full content on Oxford Medicine Online requires subscription or purchase. Public users can search the site and view summaries of each book and chapter without a subscription. Sign up or sign in to access the full text content. If you purchased a print title that contains an access token, review the token for information about how to register the code. If you have questions about access or troubleshooting, check out our FAQ, and if you can't find answers, contact us. Now we know that most infectious diseases are caused by pathogens such as bacteria and viruses. Usually infectious diseases, such as a cold, are not a cause for concern. However, when an infectious disease is very virulent and highly contagious, it can become very disturbing. Try to see if you can correctly answer all the following questions about virulent and infectious diseases. 1. The earliest recorded pandemic – black death speculated on _____ Plague Rabie Leprosy None of the above 2. The bacterium Yersinia pestis causes _____ Plague rubella Roseola 3. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) can be contracted only if _____ Consume nerve tissues (brain and spine) of cattle infected with Mad Cow Disease Consume Shrimp Infected with E.coli Consume Water Contaminated with E.coli None of the above 4. Which of the following can not be transmitted through infectious droplets? Rubella Cold Flu None of the above 5. Lyme disease is transmitted to humans by touching an infected person kissing an infected person Having sex with an infected person None of the above 6. The 1918 flu pandemic, also called Spanish influenza, was caused by the H1N1 influenza virus A SARS coronavirus 2 Influenza C virus Simian virus 5 7. How does Ebola spread from person to person? It spreads through direct contact with blood and body fluids It spreads by inhaling infected droplets It spreads through contaminated water None of the above 8. Nipah henipavirus is _____ transmitted water bat air virus none of the above 9. If the disease jumps from a non-member animal to a human, it is referred to as zoonotic disease Congenital disease Iatrogenic disease 10. Transinatal transmission is said to occur when the pathogen is transmitted from non-human to human infected to uninfected mothers to infants All of the above question number Answer 1 a 2 a 4 d 5 d 6 a 7 a 8 b 9 a 10 c Explore more MCQs on other fascinating topics, by byju's biology. Download file name Pathology MCQ - Infectious Disease.pdf File size 100 kilobytes Pdf file type (application/pdf) Date created Thursday, July 21, 2011 Owner Ben Mckenzie Responsibility Martin J. J. Julio C. Melo. Edition2nd ed. Imprint Garden City, N.Y. : Medical Examination Pub. Co., 1982. Physical description v, 430 pages; 22 cm Start with phone number: Librarian view | Catkey: 10820039 Fast Five Quiz: Measles Key Aspects of Measles Vaccination Decreased, Leading to Concerns About Simultaneous Outbreaks of Influenza, Measles, and COVID-19. Refresh your knowledge of key clinical information about measles with this quick quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Social Differences in Healthcare How Well Do You Know The Social Differences in Healthcare? Test yourself in this fast quiz. Covid Complication You Might Miss Emerging Complications of Both Severe Flu and COVID-19 May Not Be Known to Many Healthcare Providers. This can lead to fatal outcomes. Fast Five Quiz: Myocardial infarction Clinical infarction Myocardial infarction remains one of the leading causes of death worldwide. Do you know the key aspects as well as the latest recommendations? Make sure you are prepared for this short quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Stroke is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Are you familiar with key aspects and best practices related to different types? Refresh and test your knowledge with this quick quiz. A barely responsive woman fell on an ED with a note from a 36-year-old woman being dropped at the entrance to the hospital, minimally responsive, with a note that read: 'I picked her up at the hotel.' She said she was sick. Can you make this difficult diagnosis? Fast Five Quiz: Sickle cell sickle cell disease causes significant morbidity and mortality, especially for African and Mediterranean origins. What do you know about this condition? Test yourself in our short quiz. A teenager with fever who can't speak after visiting Mexico a 13-year-old girl presents with 2 months of worsening shortness of breath, malaise, fever, and loose stools after returning from a trip to Mexico. Are you able to make a diagnosis? Fast Five Quiz: COVID-19 Clinical Keys How does knowledge of COVID-19 continue to evolve, do you know recently identified key aspects and basic practices? Test your knowledge in this short quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Flu Season Flu Seasonal Flu Coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic is a serious problem. Do you know important information about this flu season, including best practices? Take this quick quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Thyroid Cancer Practice Essentials Do you know which patients are at increased risk of thyroid cancer, as well as COVID-related issues and best practices for diagnosis and treatment? Test your knowledge with this quick quiz. Anticoagulation for COVID-19: More harm than good? According to Dr. Andrew Wilner, the risk of fatal hemorrhagic stroke adds questions to the routine use of prophylactic anticoagulant drugs in patients with COVID-19. Patient simulation: 23-year-old man interested in HIV prevention 23-year-old fears that he may have HIV. How would you deal with this patient? Influenza vaccine but do GBS patients believe you? Flu vaccination will be crucial this season. Dr. Paauw reviews a literature that should help you convince patients after GBS to get it. A man with a plaque skin has severe pain after eating a 71-year-old man presents himself with severe pain in the epithelium. The pain began a day ago, after he ate a large, greasy meal for lunch. What is the most likely diagnosis? Fast Five Quiz: Norovirus Norovirus is a common cause of stomach flu in autumn and winter, and some symptoms may resemble the symptoms of COVID-19. Do you know the key aspects and best practices? Take this quick quiz. Fast Five Quiz: HIV More than 1.2 million Americans have HIV. Medical progress allows for a longer life. Do you know the associated conditions to watch out for and the best treatment? Test yourself in our quick quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Hiv Antiretroviral Therapy How much do you know about HIV antiretroviral therapy? Find out this short quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV – When to Switch? Want to test your art switching knowledge? Take this short quiz. Fast Five Quiz: Tattoos As the popularity of tattoos continues to grow, so do reports of complications and reactions. Are you familiar with the conditions for tattooing and tattoo removal? Take this short quiz. Quiz.

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