**SAMPLE ANSWER**

**VARIANT 1**

**of written work to the final module control**

**discipline"Childhood infectious diseases"**

**1. Differential diagnosis of measles and rubella.**

Measles and rubella are acute infectious diseases with rash. Common symptoms of measles and rubella are:

1. Acute onset of fever.
2. Catarrhal syndrome.
3. Exanthema syndrome.
4. Lymphadenopathy syndrome.
5. Changes in clinical blood count (leukopenia and lymphocytosis) At the same time there are differences:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Signs** | **Measles** | **Rubella** |
| ***Initial symptoms*** | Catarrhal signs from upper airways, | Increase of occipital lymph nodes, |
|  | conjunctives during 2-4 days, | mild catarrhal signs and intoxication |
|  | intoxication |  |
| ***Time of the rashes'*** | On 4-5th days of the disease, with | 1st day, seldom 2nd |
| ***beginning*** | stages |  |
| ***Morphology*** | Maculopapulous | Small- maculous, papulous, |
| ***Sizes of elements*** | Middle, large | Small, middle |
| ***Localization*** | 1st day - on the face 2nd - on the | On whole body, mainly on extensor |
|  | face, trunk; 3rd - on the face, trunk, | surfaces of the limbs |
|  | limbs |  |
| ***Brightness and color of*** | Bright red | Pale-rose |
| ***elements*** |  |  |
| ***Further rashes'*** | Pigmentation, mild desquamation | Disappear on 3-4th days |
| ***development*** |  |  |
| ***Catarrhal phenomena*** | Expressed in first 5-6 days | Mild, short for 1-2 days |
| ***Oral mucous*** | Hyperemied, friable, enanthema, | Clear, sometimes single elements of |
| ***membranes*** | Koplick's spots | enanthema |
| ***Intoxication*** | Significant, lasts 5-7 days | Mild or being absent |
| ***Other symptoms*** | Complications (respiratory, | Increased and painful posterior neck |
|  | digestive, nervous, urinary systems, | and occipital lymph nodes |
|  | eye, ears, skin) |  |
| ***Laboratory criteria*** | Leucopenia, lymphocytosis, | Leucopenia, lymphocytosis, |
|  | aneosynophilia, serological reaction | increase of the plasmatic cells' |
|  | with measles antigen (+) | number, serological reactions with |
|  |  | rubella antigen (+) |
|  |  |  |

**2. Immunization and the main prophylactic measures (isolation, quarantine) at the focus of poliomyelitis.**

**Immunization:** Specific active vaccination against poliomyelitis is performed by aninactivated (twice) than an oral (once) polio vaccine (IPV, OPV) from a 3 month age, with a 30 days interval, OPV revaccination in 18 months, 6, 14 years.

**Prophylaxis:**

* Isolation on 21 days from the disease beginning, hospitalization of patient.
* Observation of contacts for 3 weeks.

**3. Task**

The three-year old sister of new-born boy became ill of a whooping-cough. After two weeks a boy in age 5 weeks stopped breathing on a background of cough at night (figure). Objectively: body temperature is 36,7°С, a thorax is exaggerated, at percussion: box-like sound. CBA: leucocytes 18х109/l, lymphocytes 73%.

Give answers for the followings questions: 1 What is the most credible disease?

2 What must be the tactic of doctor?

3 When are the vaccinations conducted against this disease?

**Right answers to the task**

1 Whooping-cough, heavy typiform, apnoea.

2 Hospitalize a child to the reanimation department.

3 Adsorbed pertussis-diphtheria-tetanus vaccine since 3 months, three times with an interval in 30 days.