**POST TEST**

THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY STUDY

Country – TES Year

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. What is the main objective of a therapeutic efficacy study?
   1. Determining which antimalarial is best
   2. Monitor the efficacy and safety of antimalarial drugs
   3. Follow patients over 42 days
2. In (country name), the malaria parasite has resistance to which drugs? (*Select all that apply*)
   1. Artemisinin
   2. Chloroquine
   3. Primaquine
   4. Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
3. Which *Plasmodium* species is the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in (country)?
   1. *Plasmodium vivax*
   2. *Plasmodium ovale*
   3. *Plasmodium falciparum*
   4. *Plasmodium malariae*
4. What are the main symptoms of uncomplicated malaria (*Select all that apply*)
   1. Vomiting
   2. Fever
   3. Bleeding
   4. Coughing
   5. Weakness
5. Which tests are used to diagnose malaria? (*Select all that apply*)
   1. Thick drop
   2. Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)
   3. Clinical diagnosis
   4. Smear
6. What are the symptoms of severe or complicated malaria? (*Select all that apply*)
   1. Constipation
   2. Confusion
   3. Lack of air
   4. Convulsions
   5. Persistent vomiting
   6. Diarrhea
7. In (country), which drugs are recommended for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria in children under 5 years of age? (*Select all that apply*)
   1. Dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine
   2. Chloroquine
   3. Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
   4. Coartem/AL (Artemether-lumefantrine)
   5. Intravenous quinine
   6. ASAQ (Artesunate-amodiaquine)
   7. Intravenous Artesunate
   8. Intramuscular Artemether
   9. Pyramax (Pyronaridine-artesunate)
8. In (country), which drugs are recommended for the treatment of severe / complicated malaria in children under 5 years of age? (*Select all that apply*)
   1. Dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine
   2. Chloroquine
   3. Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
   4. Coartem /AL (Artemether-lumefantrine)
   5. Intravenous quinine
   6. ASAQ (Artesunate-amodiaquine)
   7. Intravenous Artesunate
   8. Intramuscular Artemether
   9. Pyramax (Pyronaridine-artesunate)
9. The drug Dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine is administered in how many doses over how many days?
   1. 3 doses per day for 1 day
   2. 1 dose per day for 3 days
   3. 2 doses per day for 3 days
   4. 2 doses per day for 2 days
10. The medicine Coartem /AL (artemether-lumefantrine) is administered in how many doses over how many days?
    1. 3 doses per day for 1 day
    2. 1 dose per day for 3 days
    3. 2 doses per day for 3 days
    4. 2 doses per day for 2 days
11. The drug ASAQ (artesunate-amodiaquine) is administered in how many doses over how many days?
    1. 3 doses per day for 1 day
    2. 1 dose per day for 3 days
    3. 2 doses per day for 3 days
    4. 2 doses per day for 2 days
12. The drug Pyramax (Pyronaridine-artesunate) is administered in how many doses over how many days?
    1. 3 doses per day for 1 day
    2. 1 dose per day for 3 days
    3. 2 doses per day for 3 days
    4. 2 doses per day for 2 days
13. How old should a child in be to take part in the study?
    1. Between 6 months and 143 months (12 years)
    2. Between 6 months and 59 months (5 years)
    3. Between 3 months and 108 months (9 years)
    4. Between 12 months and 59 months (5 years)
14. A child should have parasitaemia between what values to be eligible/enrolled in the study?
    1. Between 1,000 and 200,000 parasites/mL
    2. Between 2,000 and 200,000 parasites/mL
    3. Between 1,000 and 100,000 parasites/mL
    4. Between 2,000 and 100,000 parasites/mL
15. If a child on Day 1 was itchy after they took their dose of medication, can they continue in the study?
    1. Yes
    2. No
16. What should be done if a child vomits 45 minutes after taking the medicine?
    1. Give a second dose
    2. Nothing is done - medicine already absorbed
    3. Give half a dose
    4. Exclude the child from the study
17. Write the interpretation of each of the results (Example: Temperature >37.5C: fever)
    1. Weight standard deviation< -3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. Haemoglobin < 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. Parasitemia > 200,000\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Select the days on which microscopy is performed.

a. Day 0

b. Day 1

c. Day 2

d. Day 3

e. Day 7

f. Day 14

g. Day 21

h. Day 28

i. Day 35

j. Day 42

1. Select the days when a clinical examination is carried out.

a. Day 0

b. Day 1

c. Day 2

d. Day 3

e. Day 7

f. Day 14

g. Day 21

h. Day 28

i. Day 35

j. Day 42

1. Select the days on which the study drug is administered.

a. Day 0

b. Day 1

c. Day 2

d. Day 3

e. Day 7

f. Day 14

g. Day 21

h. Day 28

i. Day 35

j. Day 42

1. Select the days on which blood is collected on filter paper.

a. Day 0

b. Day 1

c. Day 2

d. Day 3

e. Day 7

f. Day 14

g. Day 21

h. Day 28

i. Day 35

j. Day 42

1. Write the number of days follow-up for each medicine:
   1. AL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. ASAQ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. DP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Pyramax \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Select the options that represent reasons for exclusion *(select all that are possible)*
   1. Mother no longer wants child to participate in the study
   2. Child vomits once after taking the medicine
   3. Child misses a monitoring visit
   4. Child does not take the correct dose of medicine
   5. Child develops a mixed infection
   6. Child is taking a medicine with antimalarial effect
   7. Child has signs of severe malaria or danger in the absence of parasitemia during follow-up
   8. Any failure on the part of the study staff
3. What should one do if a participant comes on day 5 of follow-up without fever but with parasitemia?
   1. Exclude, is a case of loss to follow up
   2. Child exits study, early therapeutic failure, complete final classification form
   3. The child is still in the study because he has no fever and it is before the 7th day
4. What should one do if a participant comes on day 13 of follow-up without fever but with parasitemia?
   1. Exclude, is a case of loss to follow up
   2. Child exits study, late therapeutic failure, complete final classification form
   3. The child continues in the study because he has no fever
5. On which material do you place the labels? (select all that apply)
   1. Medical records
   2. Calendar
   3. ID card
   4. Samples on filter paper
   5. Slides
6. What do you do with the informed consent forms? (select all that apply)
   1. Keep a signed copy in the patient's folder
   2. Give a copy to the supervisor
   3. Give a copy to the child's parent or guardian