

1. Chickenpox and smallpox are the same diseases.

a. False

b. Not given

c. True

2. Chickenpox and smallpox are the same diseases.

a. Not given

b. True

c. False

3. Choose the correct statement.

a. In most cases, patients with smallpox have only light catarrhal symptoms

b. In most cases, smallpox is a severe illness

c. In most cases, variola virus affects the face

d. In most cases, patients with smallpox are asymptomatic

4. Choose the correct statement.

a. Smallpox immunization is completely stopped

b. Smallpox immunization is not needed since the virus does not exist anymore

c. There are still countries that provide the smallpox immunization

d. Smallpox immunization is happening only in bio laboratories

5. During both diseases, smallpox and chickenpox, patients develop lesions.

a. True

b. False

c. Not given

6. During both diseases, smallpox and chickenpox, patients develop lesions.

a. True

b. Not given

c. False

7. How does smallpox start in adults?

a. With lesions developing throughout the body

b. With a fever, malaise, headache, abdominal pain

c. With the vomiting, seizures, and lesions

d. With the rash and fever

8. How does smallpox start in adults?

a. With the vomiting, seizures, and lesions

b. With a fever, malaise, headache, abdominal pain

c. With lesions developing throughout the body

d. With the rash and fever

9. How long does the patient stay infectious?

a. Until the end of the fever

b. Until the formation of crusts

c. Until the lesions turn into vesicles

d. Until there are no more crust lesions

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a. Until the lesions turn into vesicles

b. Until the formation of crusts

c. Until there are no more crust lesions

d. Until the end of the fever

11. Smallpox In 1980, the World Health Assembly declared that smallpox (variola virus) had been eradicated.

12. The USA stopped the immunization from smallpox for all citizens.

a. False

b. Not given

c. True

13. Variola virus still exists in some laboratories.

a. False

b. True

c. Not given

14. Variola virus still exists in some laboratories.

a. Not given

b. True

c. False

15. What is specific for varicella lesions?

a. It most commonly affects the face

b. They have different stages of evolution throughout the body

c. It distributes only to the trunk

d. They are at the same stage of development throughout the body

16. What is specific for varicella lesions?

a. It most commonly affects the face

b. It distributes only to the trunk

c. They are at the same stage of development throughout the body

d. They have different stages of evolution throughout the body