

Microbiology – MSS system – Lecture 2 activity

Answer the following statements with True or False and correct the False one:

1. For the management of viral childhood exanthems, specific antivirals should be used. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

Supportive therapy is sufficient

2. In Australia, Boston exanthem occurs primarily in December. (**TRUE**) (FALSE)
3. For the diagnosis of viral childhood exanthems, serologic testing is required in a majority of cases (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

Clinical diagnosis is sufficient in a majority of cases

4. Koplic spots are pathognomonic features of measles. (**TRUE**) (FALSE)
5. Maculopapular rash is a distinctive feature of erythema infectiosum. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

While maculopapular rash is seen in erythema infectiosum, it is seen in other conditions; thus, it is indistinctive.

6. Strawberry tongue is seen in exanthema subitum. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

In scarlet fever

7. Transmission of viral childhood exanthems occurs primarily through skin contact. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

Via the respiratory route

8. Sandpaper-like rash is seen in scarlet fever only. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

Also seen in other conditions such as rubella

9. Viruses are the exclusive etiologic agents of exanthems of childhood. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

Bacteria (group A strep) is the cause of scarlet fever

10. Exanthema subitum cause a vesicular rash in early childhood. (TRUE) (**FALSE**)

Maculopapular rash rather than vesicular rash

