Infectious Diseases
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Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following is the main cause of HIV-related wasting?
   (a) Increased REE.
   (b) Fat malabsorption.
   (c) Decreased food intake.
   (d) Increased total daily energy expenditure.

2. Which of the following is not a typical feature of HIV lipodystrophy syndrome?
   (a) Hyperlipidaemia.
   (b) Increased abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue.
   (c) Buffalo hump.
   (d) Loss of fat in the face.

3. Nutritional management of a patient with tuberculosis and wasting must include:
   (a) A high-protein diet.
   (b) Selective vitamin C supplementation.
   (c) Pharmacological agents, such as growth hormone, if nutritional management fails.
   (d) None of the above.
4. In settings where antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection is readily available,

(a) Wasting has become an uncommon observation in patients when they first present with AIDS.

(b) Hyperlipidaemia and cardiovascular disease are essential considerations in long-term patient management.

(c) Supplementation with macronutrients at the same time as starting HIV drugs improves immunological response to treatment.

(d) Supplementation with a once-daily multivitamin is of definite value.

5. In a child with acute severe diarrhoea due to a viral organism, which is the most important component of care?

(a) Aggressive oral rehydration.

(b) Use of antimotility agents to decrease the volume of diarrhoea.

(c) Use of specific antimicrobial agents to remove the underlying cause.

(d) Zinc supplementation.