

SMC Nigeria Pre-Test

Trainee Name		Date		Trainer Name		<input type="checkbox"/> TOT <input type="checkbox"/> New	
						<input type="checkbox"/> Refresher	
State		LGA		Ward		Village	

1. What is Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC)?

- a) Giving antimalarial medicines to children 3 to 59 months to treat malaria during the rainy season.
- b) Giving antimalarial medicines to healthy children every month until they are 5 years old.
- c) Giving antimalarial medicines to healthy children 3 to 59 months once a month during the rainy season to prevent malaria.

2. Why is Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) important?

- a) It can prevent children from getting malaria, especially if they also sleep inside an insecticide treated mosquito net every night.
- b) Children who do not get sick with malaria are healthier and can grow and develop.
- c) It can prevent children from getting fever.
- d) a, and b, only
- e) All of the above

3. What are the names of the two drugs given for SMC?

- a) amodiaquine (AQ) and Coartem (AL)
- b) sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP) and amodiaquine (AQ)
- c) Coartem (AL) and cotrimoxazole (Bactrim or Septrin)
- d) sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP) and Coartem (AL)

4. What are the two age doses for the SMC drug ?

- a) 0 to 10 months and 10 to 59 months
- b) 3 to up to 12 months and 12 to 59 months
- c) 3 to up to 11 months and 12 to 60 months
- d) 3 to 11 months and 11 to 59 months

5. For how many days are SMC medicines given to a child each month?

- a) 1 day
- b) 2 days
- c) 3 days
- d) 4 days

6. How many monthly cycles of SMC are there each year?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 6

7. Which children should NOT get SMC drugs for one cycle?

- a) Any child with a fever who tests positive for malaria.
- b) Any child who has received either amodiaquine (AQ) or sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP) during the past 28 days.
- c) Any child who is currently taking a sulfa medication such as cotrimoxazole (Septrin, or Bactrim).
- d) a and b only.
- e) All of the above.

8. Which children should NEVER get SMC drugs for any cycle?

- a) Any child who is allergic to sulfa drugs such as sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) cotrimoxazole, Septrin, or Bactrim.
- b) Any child who is allergic to amodiaquine (AQ)
- c) Any child who has had confirmed severe side effect to SMC drugs.
- d) a and c only.
- e) All of the above.

9. What should be done if a child has a fever on the day SMC is being given?

- a) Test the child for malaria at the health facility.
- b) Give SMC drugs to treat the fever.
- c) Give the child SMC drugs if the malaria test is negative.
- d) a and c only.
- e) All of the above.

10. What questions need to be asked each cycle before giving SMC drugs to children?

- a) Does the child have any allergies, especially to sulfa drugs, SP or AQ?
- b) What is the child's age?
- c) Has the child taken any medicines in the past 28 days? If yes, which ones?
- d) Does the child have a fever?
- e) Has the child been very sick in the past 2 days?
- f) Did the child become very sick after taking SMC drugs last cycle?
- g) All of the above.

- 11. Children who are 59 months in the first SMC cycle and turn 60 months (5 years) before the second cycle can continue getting SMC for 3 more cycles.**
- a) True
 - b) False
- 12. Children who are 2 months old the first SMC cycle are not eligible to get SMC but can get SP+AQ when they are 3 months old.**
- a) True
 - b) False
- 13. Dispersible tablets can be cut or crushed.**
- a) True
 - b) False
- 14. How much clean water is needed to dissolve the SPAQ dispersible tablets?**
- a) A small amount enough to cover both tablets and wait 30 seconds to dissolve.
 - b) 1 cup of water and wait one minute to dissolve.
 - c) Water is not needed, children can swallow dispersible tablets.
- 15. What should be done if a child vomits all of the SMC medicine after 30 minutes?**
- a) Refer the child to the health facility.
 - b) Give the child water.
 - c) Nothing.
 - d) Re-dose the child with a second dose of SPAQ.
- 16. Where does administration of SPAQ get recorded?**
- a) On the SMC Tally Sheet
 - b) On the SMC Child Record Card
 - c) On the child's vaccination card.
 - d) a and b only
 - e) a and c only
- 17. What are ways to ensure children swallow all of the SMC medicines?**
- a) Sit the child upright.
 - b) Give the medicine slowly with a small spoon or cup.
 - c) After giving once, rinse the cup or spoon with a small amount of water and give to swallow again.
 - d) A and c only.
 - e) All of the above

18. What should the child's caregiver get after SPAQ is given?

- a) The *Child Record Card*.
- b) A cup and a spoon.
- c) The second and third dose of amodiaquine (AQ).
- d) a and c only.
- e) b and c only.

19. Which of the following symptoms could be an adverse drug reaction to SP or AQ?

- a) Severe vomiting (3 or more times per day) for more than 2 hours.
- b) Weakness or difficulty moving or walking for more than 2 days.
- c) Skin rash or itching for more than 2 days.
- d) Swelling of the face or parts of the body.
- e) Yellowing of the eyes.
- f) a and d only.
- g) All of the above.

20. What advice should be given each cycle to the caregiver after giving SPAQ?

- a) When to take the second and third dose of amodiaquine (AQ) at home.
- b) The importance of adherence to the 2 daily doses of amodiaquine (AQ).
- c) How to mark the *Child Record Card* after giving each dose.
- d) What to do if the child vomits all of the medicine.
- e) When to go to the health facility if the child gets a fever or very sick.
- f) All of the above.

BONUS QUESTION:

Children can still get malaria even if they take SMC medicine. It is important to take the full 3-day course of SP+AQ and sleep inside a long lasting insecticide treated bed net.

- a) True
- b) False