DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT
Frontline Health Workers

PRE-TEST/POST-TEST

1. The best way to stop diarrhea in children is by giving anti-diarrhoeal agents like loperamide. True or False

2. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of ORS?
   A. Reduces severity of a diarrhoea episode
   B. Prevents dehydration
   C. Treats dehydration
   D. Replaces essential minerals

3. To be most effective, ORS should be given with:
   A. Zinc
   B. Antibiotics
   C. Charcoal

4. Which of the following is a sign of dehydration in a child?
   A. Sunken eyes
   B. Skin rash
   C. Swollen belly

5. Zinc is only a supplement and not an effective treatment for childhood diarrhoea. True or False

6. When should a caregiver stop giving zinc tablets to a child with diarrhoea?
   A. When the diarrhoea stops
   B. When the child is able to drink liquids
   C. When the full 10-day course is complete

7. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of zinc?
   A. Fights off new episodes
   B. Improves appetite
   C. Reduces severity of diarrhoea episodes
   D. Prevents dehydration

8. Which of the following are danger signs that warrant immediate referral to a health centre?
   A. Vomiting everything
   B. Unable to drink
   C. Blood in the stool
   D. No improvement in a few days
   E. Sleepy or unconscious
   F. All of the above

9. How often should a mother give ORS to a child with diarrhoea?
   A. Once a day
   B. Morning, noon and evening
   C. After each loose stool or as often as the child wants

10. A 5-month-old infant with acute diarrhoea should be given 20 mg of zinc once daily for 10 days. True or False
ANSWER KEY

1. **False.** Anti-diarrhoeal agents like loperamide are not effective in children and may even make children sicker.

2. **E.** Treats malaria

3. **A.** Zinc

4. **A.** Sunken eyes

5. **False.** Zinc has been proven effective in reducing the severity of diarrhoea and preventing diarrhoea from coming back.

6. **C.** When the full 10-day course is complete.

7. **D.** Prevents dehydration. That’s why zinc should be given with ORS, which does prevent dehydration

8. **G.** All of the above

9. **C.** After each loose stool or as often as the child wants

10. **False.** A child 6 months or younger should be given 10 mg (not 20 mg) of zinc once daily for 10 days.
DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT
Skilled Health Workers

PRE-TEST/POST-TEST

1. The best way to stop diarrhea in children is by giving anti-diarrhoeal agents like loperamide. True or False

2. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of ORS?
   A. Reduces severity of a diarrhoea episode
   B. Prevents dehydration
   C. Treats dehydration
   D. Replaces essential minerals
   E. Treats malaria

3. To be most effective, ORS should be given with:
   A. Zinc
   B. Antibiotics
   C. Charcoal

4. Which of the following is a sign of dehydration in a child?
   A. Sunken eyes
   B. Skin rash
   C. Swollen belly

5. Zinc helps to regenerate the intestinal epithelium. True or False

6. When should a caregiver stop giving zinc tablets to a child with diarrhoea?
   A. When the diarrhoea stops
   B. When the child is able to drink liquids
   C. When the full 10-day course is complete

7. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of zinc?
   A. Fights off new episodes
   B. Improves appetite
   C. Reduces severity
   D. Prevents dehydration

8. Most diarrhoea is caused by bacterial infections. True or False

9. How often should a mother give ORS to a child with diarrhoea?
   A. Once a day
   B. Morning, noon and evening
   C. After each loose stool or as often as the child wants

10. A 5-month-old infant with acute diarrhoea should be given 20 mg of zinc once daily for 10 days. True or False
1. False. Anti-diarrhoeal agents like loperamide are not effective in children and may even make children sicker.

2. E. Treats malaria

3. A. Zinc

4. A. Sunken eyes

5. True. Zinc fights diarrhoea in multiple ways, including helping to regenerate the intestinal epithelium and enhancing the immune response.

6. C. When the full 10-day course is complete.

7. D. Prevents dehydration. That’s why zinc should be given with ORS, which does prevent dehydration

8. False. Most diarrhoea is caused by viruses, not bacteria. That’s why antibiotics are ineffective against most childhood diarrhoea.

9. C. After each loose stool or as often as the child wants

10. False. A child 6 months or younger should be given 10 mg (not 20 mg) of zinc once daily for 10 days.