

RMC Post-Test (answer key)

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

- a) It can prevent children from getting both simple and severe malaria, especially if they also sleep under a mosquito net every night.
- b) It can prevent children from getting fever
- c) Children who do not get sick with malaria are healthier and can grow and develop.
- d) a, and c

2. What is Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC)?

- a) Giving antimalarial medicines to healthy children once a month until they are 5 years old.
- b) Giving antimalarial medicines to healthy children once a month during the malaria season to prevent malaria.
- c) Giving antimalarial medicines to children who are sick with malaria to treat malaria during the malaria season.

3. What are the names of the two medicines given for Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention?

- a) Amodiaquine (AQ) and Coartem (AL)
- b) Amodiaquine (AQ) and sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP)
- c) Sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP) and Coartem (AL)
- d) Coartem (AL) and Co-trimoxazol (Bactrim or Septrin)

4. Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) is recommended for children of what age?

- a) 12 to 59 months
- b) 3 to 12 months
- c) 8 to 80 months
- d) 3 to 59 months

5. How many months or cycles will SMC be given?

- a) Every year for 6 months
- b) Once every month for 4 months each year
- c) Once every month for 3 months each year
- d) Once every year

6. For how many days are the two SMC medicines given each month?

- a) One medicine is given once and the other medicine is given twice each day for 2 days
- b) One medicine is given once and the other medicine is given once each day for 2 days
- c) One medicine is given once and the other medicine is given once each day for 1 days
- d) One medicine is given once and the other medicine is given once each day for 3 days

7. SMC medicines come in two colour packets for different age children. What age group should get the medicines in the YELLOW packets?

- a) 3 to 11 months
- b) 3 to 12 months
- c) 12 to 59 months
- d) 1 to 3 years

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8. **SMC medicines come in two colour packets for different age children. What age group should get the medicines in the BLUE packets?**
- a) 3 to 11 months
 - b) 12 to 59 months
 - c) 3 to 12 months
 - d) 1 to 3 years
9. **How will SMC be delivered in the community?**
- a) By a team of Role Model Caregivers delivering SMC medicines to children from household-to-household
 - b) By a team of Role Model Caregivers delivering SMC medicines to children who come to a fixed-point location
 - c) a and b depending on the size of the community
10. **Who should NOT get SMC medicines?**
- a) Any child with a fever or who is severely ill
 - b) Any child who is currently taking a sulfa medication such as co-trimoxazole (Septrin, or Bactrim)
 - c) A child who has received a dose of either Amodiaquine (AQ) and sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP) during the past month
 - d) A child who is allergic to sulfa medication such as co-trimoxazole, Septrin, or Bactrim
 - e) A child who is allergic to either Amodiaquine (AQ) and sulfadoxine / pyrimethamine (SP)
 - f) a, b, and e
 - g) All of the above
11. **What important questions must the Role Model Caregiver ask about each child before giving SMC medicines?**
- a) The child's age
 - b) If the child has taken any medicines in the past 28 days, and which ones
 - c) If the child has any allergies
 - d) If the child has a fever or is sick
 - e) a, b, and d
 - f) All of the above
12. **What should the Role Model Caregiver do if a child has a fever on the day SMC medicines are being given?**
- a) Complete the *SMC Referral Form*
 - b) Refer the child to the nearest health facility for a malaria test
 - c) Complete the *SMC Register* with the reason for the referral
 - d) Give the child Coartem
 - e) Give the child the SMC medicines to treat the fever
 - f) a, b, and c
 - g) All of the above

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13. How long should the Role Model Caregiver observe each child after giving SMC medicines?
- a) 10 minutes
 - b) 15 minutes
 - c) 30 minutes
 - d) 1 hour
14. What should the Role Model Caregiver do if a child vomits during the observation period after giving a dose of SMC medicines?
- a) Refer the child to the health facility
 - b) Give the child water
 - c) Give the child another dose of each SMC medicine
15. It is very rare that children become sick after taking SMC medicines, but some children may feel a bit sick for a short while; what are some symptoms children may have?
- a) diarrhoea
 - b) itching
 - c) headache
 - d) mild abdominal pain
 - e) rash
 - f) a, b, and c
 - g) d, e, and f
 - h) All of the above
16. Which of the following does NOT need to be recorded on the *SMC Register*?
- a) The date the SMC medicines were given
 - b) The number of blister packs given to the child's caregiver
 - c) The name of each child seen
 - d) The child's age
 - e) The reason why SMC medicines were not given to the child
17. What should the Role Model Caregiver give the child's caregiver after giving the first dose of the SMC medicines?
- a) The second and third dose of Amodiaquine (AQ)
 - b) The *SMC Record Card*
 - c) A cup and a spoon
 - d) a and b
 - e) All of the above

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18. What should the Role Model Caregiver advise the child's caregiver after giving the first dose of the SMC medicines?

- a) When to take the second and third dose of Amodiaquine (AQ) at home
- b) The importance of adherence to giving the two doses of Amodiaquine (AQ) home
- c) What to do if the child vomits
- d) How to mark the *SMC Record Card* after giving each dose and to bring the card back for the next SMC cycle
- e) When to go to the health facility if the child gets a fever or very sick
- f) All of above

19. What should a child's parents do if a child gets sick with fever?

- a) Go to the medicine shop to get medicine
- b) Take the child to the nearest health facility to get tested for malaria because fever can be a sign of many other illnesses.
- c) Go to the traditional healer

20. The child's *SMC Record Card* is very important because:

- a) It shows the Role Model Caregiver the name and register number of the child
- b) The child's caregiver should always take it with them if they need to go to the health facility
- c) It shows how many times the child received the SMC medicines each month
- d) It is made of thick paper and is in a plastic packet
- e) a, b and c
- f) All of the above