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# From Global Strategy to National Action: Workshop for Health Service Managers in Charge of Leprosy Control Programmes

## Session 4 **Treatment**

Topic: **Quiz for self assessment on reactions**



# Question 1

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**Early detection and treatment of leprosy can prevent 25% of leprosy-related disabilities, whereas disability prevention activities during and after anti-leprosy treatment prevent 75%**

**True or false?**



# Question 1

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**Early detection and treatment of leprosy can prevent 25% of leprosy-related disabilities, whereas disability prevention activities during and after anti-leprosy treatment prevent 75%**

**Answer: False, 75% to be prevented by early case finding, 25% during and after MDT**



## Question 2

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**Frequent side effect of MB MDT is a red discolouration of urine because of clofazimine and a darkening of the skin because of rifampicine.**

**True or false?**



## Question 2

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**Frequent side effect of MB MDT is a red discolouration of urine because of clofazimine and a darkening of the skin because of rifampicine.**

**True or false?**

**Answer: False, red urine because of rifampicine and darkening of the skin because of clofazimine**



## Question 3

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Type 1 reaction is caused by .....  
immunity and type 2 by humoral  
immunity

What word is missing?



## Question 3

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Type 1 reaction is caused by .....  
immunity and type 2 by humoral  
immunity

What word is missing?

Answer: Type 1 reaction is caused by  
cellular immunity and type 2 by humoral  
immunity



## Question 4

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**New tender (sub-)cutaneous lesions and fever points at type .... reaction**

**What word is missing?**



## Question 4

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**New tender (sub-)cutaneous lesions and fever points at type .... reaction**

**Answer: New tender (sub-)cutaneous lesions and fever points at type 2 reaction**

## Question 5

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What can you see on the picture of this hand as a result of nerve damage?



## Question 5

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What can you see on the picture of this hand that is result(s) of nerve damage?



**Answer:** Blisters caused by a loss of sensation, and muscle wasting as a result of loss of motoric function.

# Question 6

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A test is carried out to check for .....





## Question 6

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On the pictures a test is carried out to check for

.....

**Answer: sensation of the hand and feet, as this can be impaired due to neuritis.**



## Question 7

This boy has such loss of strength of his right eye lid muscles that he cannot close it, and this is a result of nerve damage because of a reaction.

True or false?



# Question 7

This boy has such loss of strength of his right eye lid muscles that he cannot close it, and this is a result of nerve damage because of a reaction.

True or false?



Answer: True, his facial nerve is not functional, due to a reaction. Perhaps his right face is impaired as well.

# Question 8

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What sort of examination is done and why?



## Question 8

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**What sort of examination is done and why?**



**Answer: The nerve at the elbow (ulnar nerve) is examined for thickness and tenderness. If done regularly this can easily detect a leprosy reaction.**



## Question 9

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**A swollen leprosy patch in the face is a danger sign because the facial nerve might get affected and this might lead to impaired closure of the eye**

**True or false?**





## Question 9

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**A swollen leprosy patch in the face is a danger sign because the facial nerve might get affected and this might lead to impaired closure of the eye**

**True or false?**

**Answer: true**



## Question 10

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The lesions on this picture fit with well with a leprosy reaction, because .....



## Question 10

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The lesions on this picture fit with well with a leprosy reaction, because .....



**Answer: because the lesions are red and swollen**

# Question 11

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This leprosy patient has a typical .....  
reaction.



# Question 11

This leprosy patient has a typical .....  
reaction.



**Answer: type 2 (Erythema Nodosum Leprosum (ENL)) reaction**

## Question 12

A red eye in .... leprosy is a serious condition. The condition in this picture is called iridocyclitis because .....



Figure 7: Acute iridocyclitis in Leprosy. The affected right eye shows smaller pupil and circumferential vascular dilation (photo by M. Brand)

## Question 12

A red eye in .... leprosy is a serious condition. The condition in this picture is called iridocyclitis because .....



Figure 7: Acute iridocyclitis in Leprosy. The affected right eye shows smaller pupil and circumcorneal vascular dilation. (photo by M. Brand)

**Answer: MB leprosy, iridocyclitis because of red injection and smaller pupil of the right eye.**

## Question 13

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It is expected that the recovery rate of impaired nerve function due to reaction is .....%, if steroid treatment is given



## Question 13

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It is expected that the recovery rate of impaired nerve function due to reaction is .....%, if steroid treatment is given

**Answer: 60%**



# Question 14

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..... leprosy patients and those with  
..... should be  
monitored for new nerve function loss, as they  
are the groups at greatest risk

What words are missing?



# Question 14

..... leprosy patients and those with ..... should be monitored for new nerve function loss, as they are the groups at greatest risk



**Answer: MB leprosy patients and those with existing nerve function impairments should be monitored for new nerve function loss, as they are the groups at greatest risk**



# Question 15

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... .% to ....% of MB patients develop new nerve function impairment during MDT

What words are missing?



## Question 15

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**... .% to ....% of MB patients develop new nerve function impairment during MDT**

**Answer: 20% to 40% of MB patients develop new nerve function impairment during MDT**



# Thank you!

