| Questions | Score |
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| Please circle [O] or tick [√] the correct answer from the multiple-choice options below. | |
| 1. With typical use, how effective are male condoms at preventing pregnancy? 2. 100% 3. 95-98% 4. 79-82% 5. 65-70% | C |
| 1. When should combined oral contraceptive pills be taken? 2. Each day, or most days, correctly and consistently 3. Only on the days a woman is having sex 4. Once per week | A |
| 1. Contraindications (i.e., reasons for a client not to use a method due to the potential harm it could cause) for emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) include: 2. There are no contraindications to ECPs. They can be used safely and effectively by all women 3. Migraine headaches 4. High blood pressure 5. Diabetes with kidney, eye, or nerve damage | A |
| 1. How do emergency contraception pills prevent pregnancy? 2. They delay the release of eggs from the ovaries (ovulation) to prevent unintended pregnancy 3. They prevent sperm from entering the uterus 4. They disable sperm before they can reach an egg in the fallopian tubes | A |
| 1. A woman comes to you for progestin-only pills (POPs), but you cannot rule out pregnancy. What should you do? 2. Have her come back when she gets her next menstrual cycle 3. Have her start POPs today anyway 4. Give her POPs today and tell her to begin taking them when her next monthly bleeding begins | C |
| 1. What information should you give a woman with HIV who wants to start the contraceptive pill? 2. Pills do not protect against sexually transmitted infections, so you still must use condoms 3. Pills are not safe for women with HIV 4. Pills are not an effective method for women taking HIV medication | A |
| 1. If a client chooses a combined oral contraceptive, what advice should you give her about when to come back and see you? 2. If she experiences abdominal pain 3. If she experiences chest pain 4. If she experiences headaches 5. If she experiences eye problems 6. If she experiences severe leg pain 7. All of the above | F |
| 1. One DMPA-IM or DMPA-SC injectable prevents pregnancy in women for a period of: 2. 6 months 3. 3 months 4. 1 month only | B |
| 1. What should you do if a client wants a contraceptive method that you are not licensed to provide such as the implant or the IUD? 2. Send them home without a contraceptive method 3. Refer them to the nearest health facility or trained health worker that provides the full range of FP services 4. Convince them to use something you have in stock 5. Tell them you will buy the method and ask them to come back to you to receive the service | B |
| 1. If approached by an adolescent girl seeking family planning, the drug shop provider should: 2. Offer condoms, but steer her away from other methods 3. Counsel the adolescent on each method and provide the desired method 4. Give information but no family planning methods 5. Advise the adolescent on the importance of abstinence 6. Alert a parent that the girl is seeking contraception | B |
| 1. What are the general danger signs for a sick child? 2. Inability to drink or breastfeed 3. Vomiting everything 4. History of convulsions during the current illness or convulsions now 5. Lethargy or unconsciousness 6. All of the above | E |
| 1. What should you do if a parent brings a child to your drug shop and the child has one of the danger signs? 2. Counsel them on home-based care 3. Try and treat the child with what medicine is available in the drug shop 4. Ask them to come back in 24 hours if the danger sign persists 5. Provide urgent pre-referral treatment (where possible) and refer the child to hospital for lifesaving treatment without delay | D |
| 1. What are the main signs and symptoms of malaria in a child? 2. Fever 3. Headache 4. Vomiting 5. Loss of appetite 6. All of the above 7. Fever and vomiting only | E |
| 1. What is the first step you must do before conducting a rapid test for malaria? 2. Open the packet and remove the test 3. Clean the patient’s finger where the swab will be taken 4. Put on a pair of disposable gloves 5. Check the expiry date of the test | D |
| 1. What treatment can be provided to a child under 5 with diarrhea which started two days ago and without any danger signs or blood in stool? 2. Oral rehydration salts solution (ORS) 3. Zinc supplements for 10-14 days 4. Loperamide 5. All of the above 6. ORS and zinc supplements only | E |
| 1. What are the main signs of pneumonia? 2. Fast breathing 3. Difficult breathing (including chest in-drawing) 4. Fast breathing and difficult breathing (including chest in-drawing) 5. Vomiting | C |
| 1. What is considered fast breathing in a child 2-11 months old? 2. 30 breaths/minute 3. 40 breaths/minute 4. 50 breaths/minute 5. 60 breaths/minute | C |
| 1. You see an 18-month-old infant with cough, fast breathing, and chest in-drawing. What should you do next? 2. Refer urgently to the hospital. Give 1 dose of pre-referral amoxicillin (500 mg) 3. Refer urgently to the hospital. Do not give any antibiotics 4. Give 500 mg amoxicillin twice daily for 5 days 5. Send them home, as it is probably a cold | A |
| 1. A child has a yellow reading on the MUAC tape and is also HIV positive. What should you do next? 2. Send home to eat age-appropriate food 3. Provide milk and food in your office 4. Link to a community-based feeding program or community health worker 5. Refer to a health facility | D |
| 1. The MUAC tape can be used on a child 12 months of age: 2. True 3. False | TRUE |

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