

5. Opiates
6. Mushroom
7. Atropine
8. Antihistaminics
9. Amphetamines

Answers: 1. D      2. A      3. A      4. B      5. C      6. C  
7. D      8. D      9. D

Matching:

- A. Cause of lethargic child
  - B. Inadvertent overdose
  - C. Both
  - D. Neither
10. Allergy to medication
  11. Recent head trauma
  12. Recent fever in child
  13. History of pica
  14. History of seizures
  15. Person who gives medication to child
  16. Lye

Answers: 10. A    11. A    12. A    13. A    14. A    15. B    16. A

Matching:

- A. Tachycardia
  - B. Tachypnea
  - C. Hypotension
  - D. Changes of temperature, pulse, respiration and blood pressure
  - E. Ability to flex neck
17. Sympathomimetics
  18. Salicylates
  19. Opiates
  20. CNS injury
  21. Acute infection
  22. Nuchal rigidity
  23. Meningitis

Answers: 17. A    18. B    19. C    20. D    21. D    22. E    23. E

Matching:

- A. Petechiae in child
  - B. Cafe au lait spots
  - C. Depigmented macule
24. Meningococcemia
  25. Neurofibromatosis
  26. Tuberous sclerosis

Answers: 24. A    25. B    26. C

## Matching:

- A. Hematocrit
  - B. Exam of the scalp
  - C. Both
  - D. Neither
- 27. Directly diagnostic in hydrocarbon ingestion
  - 28. G6PD deficiency of the child with naphthalene ingestion
  - 29. G6PD deficiency of the child with fava bean ingestion

Answers: 27.D 28.A 29.A

## Matching:

- A. Chest x-ray
  - B. Serum level of toxic agent
- 30. Hydrocarbon ingestion
  - 31. Salicylate ingestion
  - 32. Acetaminophen ingestion
  - 33. Iron ingestion

Answers: 30.A 31.B 32.B 33.B

- A. Induce vomiting
  - B. Evacuation of the stomach
  - C. Both
  - D. Neither
- 34. Hydrocarbon ingested less than 60 ml
  - 35. Lye

Answers: 34.D 35.D

36. Father reported that the child drank turpentine. How would you not manage the patient?

- A. Do chest x-ray
- B. Repeat chest x-ray after six hours
- C. Discharge child if no changes on x-ray of the lungs seen after eight hours, unless gagging and vomiting
- D. Keep the child in the hospital for another two days regardless of the child's condition

Answers: 36. D

Case No. 62:

You were called by the mother of an eight-day old baby. She said that her baby has been jaundiced for the last 24 hours. Her son was born without abnormalities at term.

1. What are the least possible causes of the jaundice
  - A. Intestinal obstruction
  - B. Resolving hematoma
  - C. Blood group incompatibility
  - D. Acquired infection from the mother
  
2. When do you usually see physiologic and hemolytic jaundice?
  - A. Seven days after birth
  - B. Eight days after birth
  - C. Nine days after birth
  - D. Three to four days after birth
  
3. What is the most probable cause of jaundice seen from 8th to 9th day after birth?
  - A. Inadequate fluid and food intake
  - B. Ingestion of drugs by mother
  - C. G6PD deficiency
  - D. Non-esterified fatty acid from the breast inhibits uridine diphosphoglucuronil transferase enzyme
  - E. All of the above

Answers: 1. D 2. D 3. E

Matching:

- A. Jaundice
  - B. Dehydration
  - C. Both
  - D. Neither
4. Sepsis
  5. Bruises
  6. Skin turgor
  7. Cephalohematoma
  8. Fullness of fontanelles
  9. Exam of the eyes
  10. Mucous membrane

Answers: 4.A 5.A 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.C 10.B

- A. Jaundice
  - B. Dehydration
11. Liver or spleen enlargement
  12. Infant and mother blood types
  13. Coombs test
  14. Free anti-A antibody (if Coombs test is negative in ABO incompatibility)
  15. Reticulocyte count

Answers: 11.A 12.A 13.A 14.A 15.A

Case No. 63:

13 year old girl has a six-day history of fever with lethargy.

1. What initial questions should not be asked?
  - A. If there is a similar illness in the family
  - B. If it is associated with specific signs and symptoms
  - C. If she has been exposed to other ill people
  - D. If she had sexual contacts

Matching:

- A. Associated with fever
  - B. Associated with sore throat
  - C. Both
  - D. Neither
2. Strep infection
  3. Loss of appetite
  4. Vomiting
  5. Conjunctivitis
  6. History of hoarseness
  7. Rash
  8. Enlargement of lymph nodes
    - A. Infectious mononucleosis
    - B. Streptococcal meningitis
    - C. Diphtheria
    - D. Gonococcus
  9. Splenomegaly
  10. Hepatic tenderness
  11. Rash appears following treatment with Ampicillin
  12. Scarletiform rash
  13. Maculopapular rash
  14. Petechial rash
  15. Purpuric vesicle

Answers: 1. D 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.C  
9.A 10.A 11.A 12.B 13.A 14.C 15.B