

Pediatrics Exam 1

MULTIPLE CHOICES

1. The following statement about IMCI is TRUE:
 - a. A combination of individual signs leads to child's diagnosis
 - b. A combination of individual signs leads to a child's classification
 - c. Children are assessed according to the presenting complaint
 - d. A combination of individual signs leads to a child's diagnosis and classification

2. An infant aged 6 (six) weeks suffering from pneumonia may commonly present with:
 - a. Bradycardia, hypertonia, lethargy and chest indrawing
 - b. Tachycardia, hypertonia, lethargy and chest indrawing
 - c. Tachycardia, hypotonia, lethargy and chest indrawing
 - d. Bradycardia, hypotonia, lethargy and chest indrawing

3. The following are complications of measles:
 - a. Malnutrition, Gastro-enteritis, stomatitis, meningitis
 - b. Malnutrition, pneumonia, Gastro-enteritis, stomatitis
 - c. Malnutrition, Gastro-enteritis, glomerulonephritis, stomatitis
 - d. Malnutrition, Gastro-enteritis, Arthritis, Stomatitis

4. Protein requirements are increased in the presence of:
 - a. Burns, infections, diarrhea and malnutrition
 - b. Burns, trauma, infections and diarrhea
 - c. Burns, trauma, malnutrition and infections
 - d. Skin losses, burns, diarrhea and trauma

5. Some of the rights of children include:
 - a. The right to care and nurturing, identity, media access and work
 - b. The right to education, work, identity and care and nurturing
 - c. The right to leisure and play, privacy, safe work and protection from maltreatment
 - d. Right to education, an adequate standard of living and work

6. The common parameters for monitoring growth in a child less than three years includes:
 - a. Height, weight, head circumference
 - b. Head circumference, body mass index, length
 - c. Head circumference, body mass index, chest circumference
 - d. Height, weight, chest circumference

7. Bacterial endocarditis is commonly caused by:
 - a. Streptococcus viridians
 - b. Staphylococcus aureus
 - c. Candida albicans
 - d. Escheria coli

8. F 75 has

- a. Low protein
 - b. More fat
 - c. Low potassium
 - d. More protein
9. Which of the following vaccines result when closely related organisms of lesser virulence, which share many antigens with the virulent organism is used for immunization?
- a. Live attenuated vaccine
 - b. Heterologous vaccines
 - c. Live recombinant vaccine
 - d. Subcellular fractions
10. Otitis media among infants and young children has a developmental component of:
- a. Their eustachian tubes are horizontal
 - b. Their eustachian tubes are vertical
 - c. They are immature
 - d. Their immunity is immature
11. Which of the following is the LEAST criteria to consider for admission of a child with bronchiolitis?
- a. Feeding less than half the usual intake
 - b. Presence of recession and grunting
 - c. SPO2 less 93%
 - d. Heart rate > 140 beats per minute
12. The statement that is TRUE about pneumonia is:
- a. Right upper lobe pneumonia cannot occur during the first year of life
 - b. Wheeze is common in bacterial pneumonia
 - c. Emphysema is common in children with pneumonia caused by streptococcus pneumonia
 - d. The most effective antibiotic for streptococcus pneumonia is Erythromycin
13. One of the following is highly associated with croup episodes:
- a. Parainfluenza
 - b. Adenovirus
 - c. Enterovirus
 - d. Rhinovirus
14. A respiratory dysfunction related to developmental delay in lung maturation is:
- a. Hypoplastic lung
 - b. Respiratory distress syndrome
 - c. Pneumonia
 - d. Asthma
15. In sickle cell crises, the type of crisis which is characterized by pooling of blood in the liver and spleen with decreased blood volume and shock is:
- a. Vaso-occlusive crisis
 - b. Sequestration crisis
 - c. Aplastic crisis
 - d. Hyperhemolytic crisis

16. All the following are true about hemophilia except:
- Is a group of bleeding disorders in which there is deficiency of one of the factors necessary for coagulation of the blood
 - Deficiency of factor VIII causes hemophilia A
 - Deficiency of factor IX causes hemophilia B
 - Hemophilia VIII accounts for about 50% of all cases
17. Which of the following is true about vitamin D
- Vitamin D2 or calciferol is not available as irradiated ergosterol
 - Vitamin D3 is naturally present in human skin in provitamin stage as 6-dehydrocholesterol
 - The irradiated sterols are hydroxylated in the liver to 25-OH-cholecalciferol
 - The irradiated sterols are hydroxylated in the renal cortical cells to 2,25-OH-dihydroxycholecalciferol
18. Which of the following statement is correct about neonatal jaundice?
- Jaundice is a common finding in newborns and 50 to 70 % of term infants have transient jaundice.
 - Physiological jaundice occurs for more than 2 weeks
 - Jaundice can result from inability to excrete bile, which results in conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
 - Pathological jaundice resolves by its own without treatment
19. The cause of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia in infants is:
- Hypothyroidism
 - ABO or Rhesus incompatibility
 - Red cell enzyme deficiency
 - Sickle cell anemia
20. All the following are characteristics of gastro-esophageal reflux except:
- Is the transfer of gastric contents into the esophagus
 - Is not common in children who have undergone tracheoesophageal and esophageal atresia repair
 - Predispose to development of respiratory tract infections and aspirations
 - Diagnostic test used include barium swallow

SECTION B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Using age, illustrate the milestone of a toddler to school age child (8 marks)
- Explain Kohlberg theory of growth and development (8 marks)
- State six principles to be considered when caring for a sick child (6 marks)
- State five cyanotic heart defects (10 marks)
- Illustrate the concept of integrated management of childhood illnesses (8 marks)

SECTION C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- A 10 year old child is brought to casualty having a barking cough, stridor, wheezing and cyanosis
 - State the medical diagnosis (2 marks)
 - State how you will classify the above condition according to severity (8marks)

- c. Describe the management of the child in the first 48 hours (10 marks)
2. AB, 4 years old is admitted to pediatric medical ward of Kakamega Provincial General Hospital with a diagnosis of hemophilia
 - a. Differentiate between type A and B hemophilia (3 marks)
 - b. Explain the patho-physiology of hemophilia (5 marks).
 - c. State how you would diagnose this condition (3 marks)
 - d. Using nursing process, describe the management of AB for the first 24 hours (9 marks)