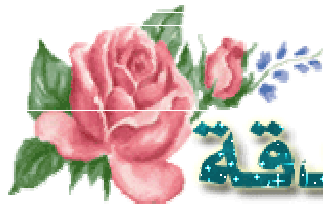


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الكلمة الطيبة صدقة





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PEDIATRICS Mcq Of The Day
Julv-2008

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PEDIATRICS Moq Of The Day
July, 2008





24-07-2008

Question : 1

A 16 years old boy presents with acute pain in the left testis, the following statements about his management are true except?

A-The patient should be prescribed antibiotics and asked to come after a week.

B-Colour Doppler will be very useful in diagnosis.

C-Scrotal exploration should be done without delay if Doppler is not available.

D-If left testis not viable on exploration, patient should undergo left orchidectomy and right orchidopexy.

THE CORRECT ANSWER A

25-07-2008

Question : 2

A child aged 4 months was brought to a health worker in the sub Center with complaints of cough and fever, On examination there was chest indrawing and respiratory rate was 45 per minute, which of the following is best way to manage the child?

A-The child should be classified as a case of pneumonia.

B-Give an antibiotic & advise mother to give home care.

C-Reassess the child within 2 days or earlier if the condition worsens.

D-Refer urgently to hospital after given the first dose of an antibiotic.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS D



26-07-2008

Question : 3

An 8 day old breast fed baby presents with vomiting, poor feeding and loose stools....

On examination:

The heart rate is 190/minute, blood pressure 50/30mm/Hg, respiratory rate 72 beats/minute and capillary refill time of 4 seconds.

Investigations show:

Haemoglobin level of 15g/dl, Na 120 mEq/l, K 6.8mEq/l, Cl 81mEq/l, bicarbonate 15mEq/l, Urea 30mg/dl and creatinine 0.6 mg/dl.....

The most likely diagnosis is:

A-Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia.

B-Acute tubular necrosis.

C-Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.

D-Galactosemia.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS A

27-07-2008

Question : 4

The most common underlying anomaly in a child with recurrent urinary tract infection is:

A-Posterior urethral valves.

B-Vesicoureteric reflux.

C-Neurogenic Bladder.

D-Renal calculi.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS B



28-07-2008

Question : 5

A 7 years old boy presented with generalised oedema, urine examinations revealed marked albuminuria, serum biochemical examinations showed hypoalbuminemia with hyperlipidemia, kidney biopsy was undertaken. On light microscopic examination, the kidney appeared normal, electron microscopic examination is most likely to reveal?

A- Fusion of foot processes of the glomerular epithelial cells.

B-Rarefaction of glomerular basement membrane.

C-Deposition of electron dense material in the basement membrane.

D-Thin basement membrane.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS A

29-07-2008

Question : 6

A 9 years old boy has steroid dependent nephritic syndrome for the last 5 years .He has receiver corticosteroids almost continuously during this period and has Cushinoid features. The blood pressure is 120/86 and there are bilateral subscapular cataracts, the treatment of choice is ?

A-Levanisole.

B-Cyclophosphamide.

C-Cyclosporine A.

D-Intravenous pulse corticosteroids.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS B



30-07-2008

Question : 7

Which one of the following does not produce cyanosis in the first year of life?

A-Atrial septal defect.

B-Hypoplastic left heart syndrome.

C-Truncus arteriosus.

D-Double outlet right ventricle.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS A

31-07-2008

Question : 8

A 3 years old boy is detected to have bilateral renal calculi, metabolic evaluation confirms the presence of marked hypercalciuria with normal blood level, of calcium, magnesium, phosphate, uric acid and creatinine. A diagnosis of idiopathic hypercalciuria is made, the dietary management includes all except:

A-Increased water intake.

B-low sodium diet.

C-Reduced calcium intake.

D-Avoid meat proteins.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS C

