**Pediatric MCQ archive 6th year 2023**

1. About TOF tet spells all of these are true except:
	1. .
	2. Associated with … and prolonged cry
	3. .
	4. Decreased murmur intensity
	5. Decreased venous return \* (?)
2. All these increases pulmonary blood flow except:
	1. VSD
	2. ASD
	3. AVSD
	4. PDA
	5. TOF \*
3. About DKA management choose the correct:
	1. First hour normal saline \*
	2. Give insulin
	3. .
	4. .
	5. .
4. True about fluid therapy
	1. .
5. The most specific sign of otitis media is:
	1. Erythema \* (?)
	2. Bulging
	3. Immobility
6. About SMA (spinal muscle dystrophy) treatment. Wrong:
	1. SMA-1 \*
7. All the following are side effect of beta agonist except:
	1. Hypokalemia
	2. Tachycardia
	3. Dry mouth \*
8. True about salmeterol for treatment of asthma
	1. Should be combined with ICS
9. 3 y old female presented with severe pyelonephritis with severe dehydration
	1. IV ampicillin and amikacin \* (?)
	2. IV ceftriaxone with vancomycin
	3. Oral ciprofloxacin
	4. Oral TMP-SMX
	5. IV cefuroxime (?)
10. About bronchiolitis diagnosis
	1. By history and physical examination
11. Risk for recurrence of febrile seizure
	1. Partial complex
	2. Age less than 1 y \*
	3. Family Hx of epilepsy
	4. Come at higher grade of fever
12. What is the feeding volume for baby 6 kg
	1. 900 ml/day \*
13. Wrong about Nephrotic syndrome.
	1. All patient should take prophylactic anticoagulant \*
14. History of GER (without any cardinal sign) [the baby is gaining weight]. What do you tell the paretnt?
	1. Reassurance of the parent
15. Toddler’s diarrhea (case). What is your management?
	1. Stop juice intake and reassurance
16. Acute gastroenteritis with mild dehydration (no sign and symptoms + just history). What is your next step?
	1. Discharge and keep on ORS
17. 7 y old male with history of recurrent abdominal pain (description of functional abdominal pain). All the following are true except:
	1. Increase the threshold of pain \* (be alert they have decreased threshold to the pain)
18. True about simple enuresis (?)
	1. It monophasic \*
19. Patient with acidosis, hypokalemia and alkaline urine (U-pH=8) {Distal RTA / Type 1 RTA} what is the most likely finding by ultrasound?
	1. Enlarged kidney
	2. PCK
	3. Nephrocalcinosis \*
	4. Obstructive
20. Wong about tracheitis:
	1. Thumb sign by X-ray \*
	2. The most common cause is S. aureus
	3.
21. Muffled sound ….. difficulty in breathing
	1. Retropharyngeal abscess
22. Minor symptoms of sinusitis (?)
	1. Anosmia
	2. Nasal obstruction \*
	3. Facial swelling
23. Most common cause of pneumonia at 5 y
	1. S. pneumonia \*
24. Wrong about rickets
	1. Vitamin D dependent type characterized by lo calcitriol \*
25. Known case of hereditary spherocytosis. History of URTI followed by improvement. After 4 days (I'm not sure about the period) the patient returned to the ER with dyspnea and severe pallor. Hb = 6, Reticulocyte count was very low. What is the cause for his condition?
	1. Parvovirus B19 {aplastic crisis} \*
26. Wrong about HIE:
	1. Delivery difficulties are mandatory in the criteria
27. Newborn …. E. coli culture positive BP 33/47. What is your next step? (?)
	1. IV cortisone
	2. IV antibiotics
28. The most common associated with acute respiratory failure:
	1. Guillain-Barre syndrome
	2. Myasthenia graves
	3. Congenital Myotonic dystrophy\* (?)
29. Neonatal resuscitation HR was 65. The case managed by ambue bag with O2. Then HR became 100 what is the next step? (?)
	1. Stop and observation of the respiration
	2. Continue
	3. Decrease the rate
30. 8 days baby with hepatomegaly, elevated liver enzymes, hypoglycemia and positive E. coli culture. What is the most likely diagnosis?
	1. Galactosemia \*
	2. Neonatal hepatitis
31. 3 times N. meningitides meningitis in the last year. What is the best investigation you want to order?
	1. CH50, AH50 \*
	2. CD19, CD20, CD21
32. When you least concern about immunodeficiency?
	1. 3 times UTI in the last year
	2. Recurrent pneumonia
	3. Chronic diarrhea
33. Developmental assesment – 2y
	1. Kick the ball
34. Wrong about headache:
	1. Tension headache – daily frontal headache
	2. Cyclic vomiting – migraine complication \*
	3. Morning headache – posterior fossa tumor
	4. Migraine – 5-hydroxytryptamine
35. Which of the following is not affected by warfarin?
	1. Factor V
36. Which of the following is not part of the common pathway
	1. Factor VII
37. Wrong about red urine:
	1. Hematuria – more than 20 RBCs in the urine
	2. Urethral cause of hematuria at the end of urination \*
38. Harlequine newborn:
	1. Normal finding \*
	2. Ichthyosis
39. Wrong about acute flaccid paralysis
	1. Piolo – symmetrical paralysis
40. Severe DKA
	1. PH < 7.1
41. AKI (renal and pre-renal differences)
42. Bone pain with sunburst appearance on X-ray:
	1. Osteosarcoma \*
	2. Osteochodrosarcoma
	3. Ewing sarcoma
43. The most common cause of central precocious puberty:
	1. Hypothalamic hamartoma
44. All are cause of wide anterior fontanelle except;
	1. Craniosyntosis
45. LN biopsy – wrong: (?)
	1. Cervical LN is the least important one
46. Child abuse – the least prediction
	1. Simple linear skull fracture \*
	2. Associated with respiratory distress and RS manifestations
47. Child with cyanosis during feeding gets better while crying (?)
	1. Insert catheter in the nose (Choanal atresia)
48. Neonatal jaundice – direct hyperbilirubinemia. What is the next step?
	1. Urgent abdominal ultrasound
49. Interferon gamma releasing assay beneficial over tuberculin test:
	1. .
50. You don’t suspect this disease in 2 months old baby with chronic diarrhea
	1. Celiac
51. Varicella
52. Baby born to mother with positive HBsAg. what is the most appropriate management
	1. Give HBV-IgG and vaccine
53. Celiac disease
	1. You should screen the level of IgA before look the result of screening by anti-TTG
54. Wrong about CMV
	1. Treatment of choice is Acyclovir \*
55. Child with oligoarticular JIA. The most important test to do in follow up is:
	1. Slit lamp examination \*
56. Measurment of the drug level is beneficial in all the following except:
57. Regarding ADHD and Autism. Wrong:
	1. ADHD – communication defect
58. SPSS. Wrong
	1. Variable in prognosis \*
	2. After 2-12 year of measles infection of vaccine
	3. Causes periodic EEG changes
59. All these drugs displace bilirubin from the albumin except:
	1. Vancomycin \*
	2. Oxacillin
	3. Diazepam ceftriaxone
60. Autoimmune encephalitis. Wrong:
	1. Periodic changes in EEG
61. Description of corneal deposition with psychiatric manifestation {Wilson disease}. What is the best for diagnosis:
	1. Low level of ceroplasmin \*
	2. Low copper
62. Differences between DM type 1 and 2
	1. Family Hx associated more in type 2
63. Hirschsprung disease (?)
64. After fever subsided rash appeared
	1. HSV-6
65. Findings in hypertrophic pyloric stenosis:
	1. Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
66. Microcytic anemia resistant to treatment with normal iron study
	1. Alpha-thalassemia minor
67. About CP. Wrong (?)
	1. Baclofen for spastic
	2. Most of cases due to perinatal injury
	3. . (?)
68. Wrong in constitutional delay
	1. Bone age is more than chronological age \*
69. About CAH 21-hydroxylase. Wrong:
	1. You see hypertension \*
70. Regarding transverse myelitis which statement is not true:
	1. Thre is sensory level
	2. Paresthesia of the lower limbs is prominent features
	3. Irreversible fecal and urine incontinence
	4. Nerve conduction study is diagnostic
71. Wrong statement about the physiology of CSF
	1. Most volume of CSF is intraventricular \*
	2. Rate of production 20 ml / h
	3. Cholinergic stimulation increases the production
	4. 75% produced by choroidal plexus
72. Child with 3 months history of constipation. 4 days history of fresh blood on the stool. The child refuse to defecate.
	1. Anal fissure
73. Baby with scalp defect, cleft lip, holoprosencephaly …..
	1. Trisomy 13
74. Steroid dependent nephrotic syndrome is