

PRETEST®

Pediatrics

PreTest® Self-Assessment and Review

Annabelle V. Schaeffer
Angela A. Bennett
Richard E. Kravath

Seventh Edition

Multiple-choice questions with answers,
explanations, and current references

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PreTest[®] Self-Assessment and Review

Seventh Edition

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Pediatrics: PreTest® Self-Assessment and Review

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and Review**

• NOTICE •

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Introduction

Pediatrics: PreTest® Self-Assessment and Review, 7th Ed., provides comprehensive self-assessment and review within the field of pediatrics. The 500 questions contained in the book have been designed to be similar in format and degree of difficulty to the questions contained in Step 2 of the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE).

Each question has the correct answer, an explanation, and a specific reference to a current journal article, a textbook, or both. A bibliography that lists the sources used in the book follows the last chapter.

Perhaps the most effective way to use this book is to allow yourself one minute to answer each question in a given chapter in order to approximate the time limits imposed by the examinations previously mentioned. As you proceed, indicate your answer to each question.

When you have finished answering the questions in a chapter, you should then spend as much time as you need verifying your answers and reading the explanations. Although you should pay special attention to the explanations for the questions you answered incorrectly, you should read every explanation. The authors have designed the explanations to reinforce and supplement the information tested by the questions. If, after reading the explanations you want more information, you should consult and study the references indicated.

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General Pediatrics

DIRECTIONS: Each question below contains five suggested responses. Select the **one best** response to each question.

1. A diet of whole cow's milk for an infant always supplies more than adequate amounts of

- (A) protein
- (B) iron
- (C) linoleic acid
- (D) vitamin C
- (E) water

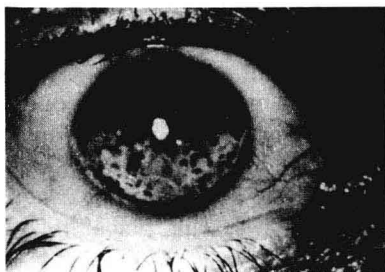
2. By 3 months of age most normal full-term infants can be expected to do each of the following EXCEPT

- (A) move their heads from side to side 180 degrees while following a moving object
- (B) lift their heads from a prone position 45 degrees off the examining table
- (C) smile when encouraged
- (D) maintain a seated position
- (E) make cooing sounds

3. A 3-year-old child can be expected to do all the following EXCEPT

- (A) undress
- (B) copy a square
- (C) alternate feet when climbing stairs
- (D) name one color
- (E) speak in short sentences

4. Iridocyclitis (anterior uveitis), which is depicted in the photograph below, is most likely to be associated with which of the following disorders?



- (A) Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- (B) Slipped femoral epiphysis
- (C) Schönlein-Henoch purpura
- (D) Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease
- (E) Osgood-Schlatter disease

5. The International Code of Ethics for Biomedical Research includes all the following principles EXCEPT

- (A) biomedical research involving human subjects must conform to generally accepted scientific principles and should be based on adequately performed laboratory and animal experimentation and thorough knowledge of the scientific literature
- (B) the design and performance of each experimental procedure involving human subjects should be clearly formulated in an experimental protocol, which should be transmitted to a specially appointed independent committee for consideration, comment, and guidance
- (C) biomedical research involving human subjects should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons and under the supervision of a clinically competent medical person. The responsibility for the human subject must always rest with a medically qualified person and never rest with the subject of the research, even though the subject has given his or her consent
- (D) biomedical research involving human subjects cannot legitimately be done unless the importance of the objective is in proportion to the inherent risk to the subject
- (E) each potential subject should be informed that he or she is at liberty to abstain from participation in the study and may withdraw consent for participation at any time until the actual experiment has started

6. The results in a study of a new treatment favored the new treatment ($P < .05$). This means that

- (A) the new treatment is 5 percent better than the old treatment
- (B) a critical threshold for medical significance has been reached
- (C) 5 percent of the time patients will not benefit from the new therapy
- (D) the odds are less than one in twenty that the differences observed were only a chance variation
- (E) it would be unethical to continue the old treatment

7. Evaluation of cerebrospinal fluid is critical in evaluating children of all ages for possible infection of the central nervous system. Normally, the CSF should contain no more than 5 leukocytes and the protein should be 10 to 40 mg/dL. In full-term newborns the values are different. Which of the following combinations is most typical?

- (A) Up to 15 leukocytes, 5000 red cells, and 300 mg/dL protein
- (B) Up to 5 leukocytes and less than 10 mg/dL protein
- (C) Up to 15 leukocytes, 500 red cells, and 120 mg/dL protein
- (D) Zero cells and 100 mg/dL protein
- (E) Up to 100 red cells and 300 mg/dL protein

8. A 4-month-old baby boy has just arrived in the emergency room and is cold and stiff. History from the parents is that the healthy infant had been placed in his crib for the night and when they next saw him in the morning he was dead. Physical examination is uninformative. Routine whole-body x-rays show three fractures in different stages of healing. The most likely diagnosis is

- (A) scurvy
- (B) syphilis
- (C) sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
- (D) osteogenesis imperfecta
- (E) battery

9. A 13-year-old boy is below the 3d percentile for height (50th percentile for age 9). Which of the following would give him the best prognosis for normal adult height?

- (A) A bone age of 9 years
- (B) A bone age of 13 years
- (C) A bone age of 15 years
- (D) Being at the 50th percentile for weight
- (E) Being at the 3d percentile for weight

10. A 5-year-old boy who was previously healthy has a 1-day history of low-grade fever, colicky abdominal pain, and a skin rash. He is alert but irritable; temperature is 38.6°C (101.5°F). A diffuse, erythematous, maculopapular and petechial rash is present on his buttocks and lower extremities and shown below. There is no localized abdominal tenderness or rebound; bowel sounds are active. Your tentative diagnosis is anaphylactoid purpura. All the following laboratory findings would support your clinical diagnosis EXCEPT



Courtesy of Binita Shah, M.D.

- (A) serum complement level: normal
- (B) IgA level: 350 mg/dL (normal 124 ± 45)
- (C) urinalysis: 30 RBCs per high-power field; 2+ protein
- (D) stool guaiac: positive
- (E) platelet count: 35,000/mm³

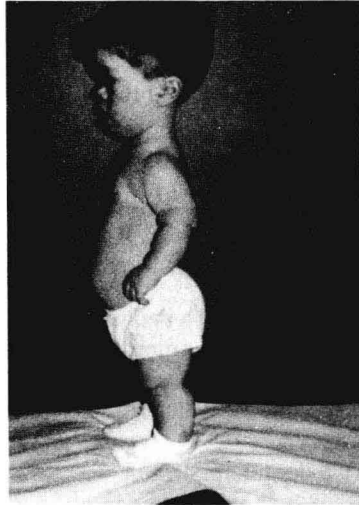
11. All the following are contraindications to the use of ipecac EXCEPT

- (A) coma
- (B) seizure activity
- (C) ingestion of acid or alkali
- (D) ingestion of iron
- (E) ingestion of mineral seal oil

12. A mother calls you on the telephone and says that her 4-year-old son had bitten the hand of her 2-year-old son 3 days previously and now the area around the laceration is red, stiff, and swollen and he has a temperature of 103°F (39.4°C). Your immediate response should be to

- (A) arrange for a plastic surgery consultation to be scheduled in 3 days
- (B) admit the child to the hospital immediately for surgical and antibiotic treatment
- (C) prescribe penicillin over the telephone and have the mother apply warm soaks for 15 min qid
- (D) suggest purchase of bacitracin ointment to apply to the lesion tid
- (E) see the patient in the emergency room to suture the laceration

13. The child pictured below has the most common type of generalized skeletal dysplasia. The disorder is



- (A) achondrogenesis
- (B) achondroplasia
- (C) metatropic dwarfism
- (D) thanatophoric dwarfism
- (E) chondroectodermal dysplasia

14. While using an outhouse in Connecticut a 14-year-old boy notes the sudden onset of severe pain in the scrotum with the rapid onset of muscle cramps, headache, and nausea. The most likely cause is

- (A) conversion reaction
- (B) excessive masturbation
- (C) bite of a brown recluse spider
- (D) bite of a black widow spider
- (E) bite of a scorpion

15. A 12-year-old girl was hit in the face by a baseball 15 min earlier and has had her mandibular incisors knocked out. True statements about appropriate courses of action include all the following EXCEPT

- (A) the teeth should be rinsed in cold water
- (B) the teeth should be replaced in as normal a position as possible
- (C) the teeth may be transported in milk
- (D) avulsed teeth can be transported in the mouth of the older pediatric patient if they cannot be reinserted at the scene
- (E) a dental appointment within 48 h should be made

16. Familial dysautonomia (Riley-Day syndrome) is a genetic disease that manifests disturbances in autonomic and sensory functions. This entity is important in the differential diagnosis of a number of chronic problems of childhood, such as all the following EXCEPT

- (A) failure to thrive
- (B) chronic pulmonary infection
- (C) indifference to pain
- (D) labile hypertension
- (E) hypertrophy of lingual papillae

17. Correct statements about asbestos include each of the following EXCEPT

- (A) the latent period following exposure can be over 30 years
- (B) smoking after exposure to asbestos substantially increases the risk of lung cancer
- (C) schoolroom ceilings sprayed with asbestos pose a severe potential hazard to children
- (D) to prevent liberation of fibers into the air where they may be inhaled, it is best to leave areas containing asbestos alone
- (E) because of the heavy use of asbestos in public buildings, an increase in the incidence of mesothelioma is predicted

18. The increasing use of organophosphate insecticides has led to a rise in the number of poisonings by these substances. Physical findings associated with organophosphate intoxication can include all the following EXCEPT

- (A) bradycardia
- (B) muscle fasciculations
- (C) miosis
- (D) dry mouth
- (E) wheezing

19. A patient with scabies is pictured below. Whereas in older children the pattern of scabies is similar to that seen in adults, the findings in infants differ in all the following ways EXCEPT



Courtesy T.A. Laude, M.D.

- (A) bullae and pustules are common
- (B) burrows are absent
- (C) palms and soles are often involved
- (D) the face is spared
- (E) findings mimic atopic dermatitis

20. All the following statements about environmental pollutants are true EXCEPT

- (A) exposure to asbestos, lead, and beryllium on the work clothes of parents may cause disease in children
- (B) mothers who have been exposed to polychlorinated and polybrominated biphenyls and dioxin should have their milk tested before breastfeeding can be recommended
- (C) cigarette smoke is a cause of low birth weight
- (D) there is evidence that both phenytoin and diethylstilbestrol are transplacental carcinogens
- (E) banning of lead-containing gasoline has been the major factor in reducing the incidence of lead poisoning

21. Type I homocystinemia and Marfan's syndrome have many similar clinical findings, and their ultimate differentiation is sometimes based upon laboratory data. Features associated with both syndromes include all the following EXCEPT

- (A) tall stature
- (B) cardiovascular problems
- (C) ectopia lentis
- (D) arachnodactyly
- (E) mental retardation

22. Which of the following statements concerning strabismic amblyopia is true?

- (A) Patching the eye with the greater refractive error is recommended
- (B) It is prevented if diagnosed before puberty
- (C) All children should have vision and strabismus screening between ages 5 and 7
- (D) Visual acuity may be restored by prompt treatment at any age
- (E) Central vision fails to develop

23. The most common cause of asphyxiation in children is

- (A) suffocation in old cribs and playpens
- (B) suffocation in plastic bags
- (C) inhaling uninflated balloons
- (D) choking on pacifiers
- (E) choking on food

24. An infant who sits with only minimal support, attempts to attain a toy beyond reach, and rolls over from the supine to the prone position, but does not have a pincer grasp is at a developmental level of

- (A) 2 months
- (B) 4 months
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 9 months
- (E) 1 year