MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF BELARUS

GRODNO STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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PEDIATRICS

Multiple choice questions for 4th-5th years students of the Medical Faculty for International Students with the English language of instruction

Grodno

GrGMU

2023

УДК 616-053.2(076.3)=111
ББК 57.3я73

Recommended by the Central Scientific and Methodological Council of Grodno State Medical University (Record №4 to 14.02.2023)

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The multiple choice questions for 4th-5thyears students of the Medical Faculty for International Students with the English language of instruction.

CONTENTS

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. MALNUTRITION. RICKETS

1. Infant is:
2. A child of 1 month of life
3. A child of 4 weeks – 1 year of age
4. A child of 1–2 years of age
5. A child of 3–5 years of age

2. Toddler is:
1. A child of 1st month of life
2. A child of 4 weeks – 1 year of age
3. A child of 1–3 years of age
4. A child of 3–5 years of age

3. Marasmus is a:
1. type of severe undernutrition with generalized edema
2. type of severe undernutrition, with no generalized edema

4. Choose a synonym of Kwashiorkor:
1. oedematous malnutrition
2. non-celiac gluten sensitivity
3. non-oedematous malnutrition

5. A body length is a parameter which measured in a child who is:
1. placed supine
2. standing up

6. Height is a parameter which measured in a child who is:
1. placed supine
2. standing up

7. Length is measured by:
1. infantometer
2. stadiometer
3. tape

8. Height is measured by:
1. infantometer
2. stadiometer

3. tape

9. Fat requirement for 0-3 months-old infants is:
1. 5,5 g/kg/24hr
2. 6,5 g/kg/24hr
3. 5,0 g/kg/24hr
4. 6,0 g/kg/24hr

10.   Protein requirement for 7-12 months-old infants is:
1. 1,2 g/kg/24hr
2. 1,7 g/kg/24hr
3. 2,2 g/kg/24hr
4. 0,5 g/kg/24hr

11.   Energy requirement for 0-6 month-old infants is:
1. 115 kcal/kg/24hr
2. 100 kcal/kg/24hr
3. 130 kcal/kg/24hr

12.   What is the most common cause of food allergy in infants?
1. cow's milk
2. peanuts
3. fish
4. eggs
5. citrus fruit

13.   Celiac disease is:
1. a small-bowel gluten-sensitive enteropathy
2. genetic disorder that affects lungs, digestive system (pancreas, liver), sweat glands
3. chronic inflammatory bowel disease

14.   Serology testing for diagnosis of Celiac disease include assessment of:
1. total IgE level
2. anti-tissue transglutaminase IgA, IgG
3. anti-endomysial IgA, IgG
4. immunoreactive trypsin level
5. fecal elastase-1

15.   Body mass index (BMI) is calculated by:
1. dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters
2. dividing height in meters by the weight in kilograms
3. dividing weight in kilograms by the height in meters

16.   BMI over the 95th (97th) percentile in children indicates:
1. overweight
2. risk of overweight
3. obesity

17.   According to the WHO classification acute moderate undernutrition is:
1. Z score weight for height -1,1 to -2
2. Z score weight for height -2 to -3
3. Z score height for age -2 to -3

18.   According to the WHO classification chronic severe undernutrition (stunting) is:
1. Z score weight for age less -2
2. Z score height for age less -3
3. Z score height for age less -2
4. Z score weight for height less -2

19.   Colostrum is:
1. the milk secreted during the first two weeks of lactation
2. the milk secreted during the first three days after delivery
3. the milk of a mother who delivers prematurely
4. the milk secreted at the start of a feed

20.   Criteria for successful breastfeeding are:
1. initiate breastfeeding within a half-hour of birth
2. give neonate/infant water after breastmilk
3. initiate breastfeeding 24 hours after uncomplicated delivery
4. during the first six months of life give infants no other food or drink except breastmilk
5. practice rooming-in
6. encourage breastfeeding on demand
7. feed the infant strictly by the hour

21.   Breastfeeding is contraindicated in children with:
1. galactosemia
2. celiac disease
3. phenylketonuria
4. cystic fibrosis
5. maple syrup urine disease
6. congenital hypothyroidism

22.   Which parameters are used for physical growth evaluating?
1. body weight
2. muscle tone
3. length
4. head circumferences
5. respiration rate
6. chest circumferences

23.   Expected body weight for 0-6 months-old babies is calculated by the formula (n = age of the baby in month):
1. Expected weight = birth weight+800n
2. Expected weight = birth weight+600n
3. Expected weight = birth weight+400n
4. Expected weight = birth weight+1000n

24.   Expected body weight for 6-12 months-old babies is calculated by the formula (n = age of the baby in month):
1. Expected weight = birth weight+800*6+400(n-6)
2. Expected weight = birth weight+600*6+400(n-6)
3. Expected weight = birth weight+800*6+600(n-6)

25.   Expected length of a 6 months old baby (length at birth was 50 cm) is about:
1. 66 cm
2. 60 cm
3. 75 cm
4. 70 cm

26.   Developmental milestones of a 3-months-old infant:
1. holds his head in vertical position

2. produces cooing
3. produces monosyllables (da, ma)
4. holds object with crude grasp by palm
5. follows the object with steady movement of eyes

27.   Developmental milestones of a 5 months old infant:
1. rolls from back to side and from back to abdomen
2. produces monosyllables (da, ma)
3. crawls, keeping his abdomen off the ground
4. sits without support
5. sits with support
6. holds object with crude grasp to palm

28.   Developmental milestones of an 1-year-old infant:
1. speaks first words
2. tells a short story
3. stands without support
4. can walk to the toilet
5. dresses or undresses himself

29.   Developmental milestones of a 9-months-old infant:
1. is sitting without support
2. can understand spoken speech and respond in an appropriate manner to verbal requests e.g. «Where is daddy?»
3. crawls, keeping his abdomen off the ground
4. can hold small object between index finger and thumb (pincer grasp)

30.   Developmental milestones of an 1-month-old infant:
1. lifts the chin up momentarily in the midline
2. holds his head in vertical position
3. recognizes the mother
4. turns his head towards the sound of a bell or a rattle

31.   Which of the following are considered as extensively hydrolyzed formulas?
1. Alfare
2. Humana HA
3. Frisopep

4. HiPP AR
5. PreNAN

32.   Recommended prophylactic dose for vitamin D in neonates and infants (up to 1 year of age) is:
1. 400–600 IU/day
2. 100–200 IU/day
3. 1,000–2,000 IU/day

33.   Deficient level of vitamin D diagnoses if serum 25(OH)D is:
1. less40 ng/mL
2. less 20 ng/mL
3. 50 ng/mL

34.   Typical laboratory findings for nutritional rickets are following:
1. decreased serum 25(OH)D level
2. decreased serum phosphorus
3. decreased serum calcium
4. increased serum calcium
5. decreased alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
6. increased alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
7. increased serum phosphorus

35.   Hypocalcemia (for term infants) is diagnoses if:
1. total serum calcium less than 2 mmol/L or ionized calcium less than 1.1 mmol/L
2. total serum calcium less than 2,5 mmol/L or ionized fraction of less than 1.5 mmol/L
3. total serum calcium concentration less than 3 mmol/L or ionized calcium less than 2 mmol/L

36.   The principals of complementary foods introduction for infant:
1. complementary foods should be given with a small spoon before breast/formula feeding
2. complementary foods should be given with a small spoon after breast/formula feeding

3. cereals or vegetables puree are recommended to be introduced first
4. fruit juice is recommended to be introduced at 3 months
5. meat is recommended to be introduced after 9months
6. the whole egg is recommended to be introduced at 5 months

37. Recommended daily amount of food for an 8-month-old child:
1. 1/8 of body mass
2. 1/7 of body mass
3. 1/6 of body mass
4. 1/5 of body mass

38. Recommended daily amount of food for a 3-month-old child:
1. 1/5 of body mass
2. 1/4 of body mass
3. 1/6 of body mass
4. 1/7 of body mass

39. Which of the following are specialized formulas:
1. NAN-2
2. Frisolac 1
3. NAN AR
4. Alfare
5. Neocate

PULMONOLOGY

40.   Upper respiratory tract includes:
1. paranasal sinuses
2. nasal cavity
3. pharynx
4. larynx
5. lungs

41.   Lower respiratory tract includes:
1. lungs
2. bronchi, bronchioles
3. larynx
4. alveolar sacs

42.   The right lung consists of:
1. 5 lobes
2. 3 lobes
3. 2 lobes

43.   The left lung consists of:
1. 5 lobes
2. 4 lobes
3. 2 lobes

44.   The role of alveolar cells type II is:
1. transformation into alveolar cells type I upon damage
2. biosynthesis of pulmonary surfactant

45.   Normal respiratory rate in newborns:
1. 40-60
2. 30-35
3. 25
4. 16-20

46.   Normal respiratory rate in 1-year-old child:
1. 40-60
2. 30-35
3. 20-25

4. 16-20

47.	Normal respiratory rate at 5 years of age:
1. 40-60
2. 40-45
3. 30-35
4. 20-25
5. 16-20

48.	Normal respiratory rate in children older than 12 years old…:
1. 40-45
2. 30-35
3. 20-25
4. 16-20

49.	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchi is…:
1. Tracheitis
2. Bronchitis
3. Laryngitis
4. Pneumonia

50.	Inflammation of the parenchyma of the lungs is…:
1. Tracheitis
2. Bronchitis
3. Laryngitis
4. Pneumonia

51.	Inflammation involving the vocal cords and structures inferior to the cords is…:
1. Tracheitis
2. Bronchitis
3. Laryngitis
4. Pneumonia

52.	List the types of bronchitis:
1. Acute (simple) bronchitis
2. Acute obstructive bronchitis or acute bronchitis with wheezing
3. Chronic bronchitis

4. All listed above

53. The leading etiological factor of acute bronchitis in children:
1. parainfluenza
2. adenovirus
3. herpes simplex
4. gram-negative bacteria

54. List the symptoms of acute bronchitis:
1. cough
2. dyspnea
3. fever
4. infiltrates on the chest X-ray

55. List the symptoms of pneumonia:
1. cough
2. fever
3. dyspnea
4. pulmonary infiltrates on the chest X-ray
5. all listed above

56. Mechanisms of bronchial obstructions are:
1. mucous hypersecretion
2. edema of bronchial mucous membranes
3. bronchospasm
4. retraction of bronchial muscles

57. Select main etiological agents of pneumonia in children in the first 2 weeks of life:
1. Escherichia coli
2. Listeria monocytogenes
3. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
4. Streptococcus agalactia
5. Streptococcus pneumonia

58. Select more frequent etiological agents of pneumonia in children from 2 weeks up to 6 month of life:
1. Escherichia coli

2. Klebsiella pneumonia
3. Listeria monocytogenes
4. Streptococci spp
5. Chlamydia trachomatis

59.   Select main etiological agents of pneumonia in children from 6 months of age up to 6 years old:
1. Streptococcus pneumonia
2. Hemophilus influenza
3. Mycoplasma pneumonia
4. Listeria monocytogenes

60.   Select etiological agents of pneumonia in children above 6 years of age:
1. Streptococcus pneumoniae
2. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
3. Chlamydia pneumonia
4. Streptococcus pyogenes
5. All listed above

61.   Community-acquired pneumonia refers to pneumonia…:
1. developed in a child outside of the healthcare facility
2. developed in a child in the first 48 hours after hospital admission
3. developed at least 48 hours after hospital admission

62.   Hospital-acquired pneumonia:
1. develops at the first 48 hours of hospital admission
2. develops at least 48 hours after hospital admission

63.   Slowly resolving pneumonia is:
1. more than 6 weeks duration
2. less than 6 weeks duration
3. less than 3 month duration
4. more than 6 month duration

64.   List pulmonary complications of pneumonia:
1. Lung abscess
2. Atelectasis
3. Empyema

4. Pneumothrax
5. Septic shock
6. Acute respiratory distress syndrome

65.   List extrapulmonary/systemic complications of pneumonia:
1. Acute respiratory distress syndrome
2. Septic shock
3. Lung abscess
4. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
5. Heart failure
6. Otitis media

66.   Indications for hospitalization patients with pneumonia:
1. Age less6 month
2. Moderate to severe respiratory distress
3. No response to antibiotic therapy
4. Complicated pneumonia
5. All listed above

67.   List the main symptoms of laryngitis:
1. «barking» cough
2. hoarseness
3. inspiratory stridor
4. normal temperature

68.   List the main symptoms of croup:
1. «barking» cough
2. hoarseness
3. inspiratory stridor
4. normal temperature

69.   Emergency help for patients with croup includes using:
1. Ibuprofen
2. Dexamethasone
3. Amoxicillin
4. Nibulized epinephrine
5. Acyclovir

70.   Epiglottitis (supraglottitis) is caused by…:

1. Haemophilus Influenzae type B
2. Parainfluenzae type 1
3. Respiratory syncytial virus
4. Mycoplasma pneumonia
5. Streptococci spp

HEMATOLOGY

71.   Hematopoiesis is divided into 3 anatomic stages:
1. mesoblastic
2. hepatic
3. myeloid
4. lymphatic

72.   Mesoblastic hematopoiesis means cellular elements of blood are formed at:
1. Yolk sac
2. Liver
3. Mesotrofoblast
4. Bone marrow

73.   Myeloid hematopoiesis means cellular elements of blood are formed at:
1. Yolk sac
2. Liver
3. Placenta
4. Bone marrow

74.   After birth the principal site of hemotopoiesis is:
1. Bone marrow
2. Liver
3. Lymph nodes
4. Spleen
5. Thymus

75.   Megakaryocytes are precursors of…:
1. Erythrocytes
2. Neutrophils
3. Platelets
4. Granulocytes

76.   List the types of hemoglobin:
1. Embryonic type (HbP/HbE)
2. Fetal type (HbF)
3. Child type (HbC)

4. Adult type (HbA)

77.   Predominant type of hemoglobin in children above 1 year of age is…:
1. Embryonic type (HbP/HbE)
2. Fetal type (HbF)
3. Child type (HbC)
4. Adult type (HbA)

78.   Predominant type of hemoglobin in infants at first months after birth is…:
1. Embryonic type (HbP/HbE)
2. Fetal type (HbF)
3. Child type (HbC)
4. Adult type (HbA)

79.   Physiologic anemia of infancy occurs at age…:
1. 4-5 day
2. 1 month
3. 2-3 month
4. 6 month

80.   Which options are correct for physiologic anemia of infancy?
1. There is no hematological problem
2. No therapy is required
3. Rarely falls below 100 g/l
4. Therapy with iron medications is required

81.   The normal platelet count for children ranges:
1. 100-320*10^(9)/L
2. 150-450*10^(9)/L
3. 180-500*10^(9)/L

82.   Thrombocytopenia refers to a reduction in platelet count:
1. less 100*10^(9)/L
2. less 150*10^(9)/L
3. more 450*10^(9)/L

83. After birth, the neutrophil count is:
1. 20-30%
2. 45%
3. 60-70%

84. After birth, the lymphocytes count is:
1. 20-30%
2. 45%
3. 60-70%

85. The first physiological decussation (number of neutrophils and lymphocytes counts are equal) occurs:
1. after birth
2. on the 4-5th day of life
3. in 2-3 months
4. at 4-5 years

86. The second physiological decussation (number of neutrophils and lymphocytes counts are equal) occurs:
1. after birth
2. on the 4-5th day of life
3. in 2-3 months
4. at 4-5 years

87. Neutropenia is diagnosed in children under 1-year-old if:
1. the absolute neutrophil count is below $1,0*10^{9}$/L (or less than 1000 cells in 1 mcL)
2. the absolute neutrophil count is below $1,5*10^{9}$/L (or less than 1500 cells in 1 mcL)

88. Neutropenia is diagnosed in children older 1 year:
1. the absolute neutrophil count is below $1,0*10^{9}$/L (or less than 1000 cells in 1 mcL)
2. the absolute neutrophil count is below $1,5*10^{9}$/L (or less than 1500 cells in 1 mcL)

89. List the stages of iron deficiency:
1. Prelatent stage (iron depletion)
2. Latent stage (iron deficiency or sideropenia)

3. Postlatent stage (iron deficiency)
4. Stage of iron deficiency anemia

90.   Anemia is defined as a reduction (below the normal age-dependent range) of...:
1. The amount of red blood cells in blood
2. The hemoglobin concentration in blood
3. The hemoglobin concentration in bone marrow
4. The amount of platelets in the blood

91.   Children aged 6 months to 6 years are considered anemic if hemoglobin level:
1. less than 11 g/dL
2. less than 12 g/dL
3. less than 15 g/dL

92.   Children aged 6-14 years are considered anemic at hemoglobin level:
1. less than 12 g/dL
2. less than 13 g/dL
3. less than 15 g/dL

93.   Normal red blood cell morphology is characterized by a donut shape with the center 1/3 of the red cell being pale or without hemoglobin:
1. True
2. False

94.   Initial laboratory testing for anemia should include:
1. Hemoglobin
2. Hematocrit
3. Red cell indices
4. Reticulocyte count
5. Examination of the peripheral blood smear
6. All listed above

95.   The normal reticulocyte percentage of total RBCs during of childhood is approximately:
1. 0,01%

2. 0,1%
3. 1%
4. 10%

96.   Decreased RBC production may be a consequence of:
1. Ineffective erythropoiesis
2. Complete or relative failure of erythropoiesis
3. Hemolysis
4. Bleeding

97.   Increased destruction RBC may be a consequence of:
1. Ineffective erythropoiesis
2. Complete or relative failure of erythropoiesis
3. Hemolysis
4. Sequestration

98.   Microcytosis and low or inadequate reticulocyte counts are observed with:
1. Chronic disease or inflammation
2. Iron deficiency anemia
3. Sideroblastic anemia
4. All listed above

99.   Microcytosis and elevated reticulocyte counts are observed with:
1. Thalassemia syndromes
2. Iron deficiency anemia
3. Folate deficiency
4. Vitamin B-12 deficiency

100.   Macrocytosis and low or inadequate reticulocyte counts are observed with:
1. Folate deficiency
2. Vitamin B-12 deficiency
3. Iron deficiency anemia

101.   Indicators of accelerated erythrocyte destruction (hemolytic anemias) are:
1. Reticulocytosis

2. Indirect hyperbilirubinemia
3. Increased serum lactate dehydrogenase
4. Elevated troponin I

102.   Select the laboratory criteria for folic acid deficiency anemia:
1. Macrocytic anemia
2. Microcytic anemia
3. Low or inadequate reticulocyte counts
4. Levels of iron and vitamin B-12 in serum are normal or elevated
5. Serum folic acid levels are low

103.   Select the laboratory criteria for vitamin B-12 deficiency anemia:
1. Macrocytic anemia
2. Microcytic anemia
3. Low or inadequate reticulocyte counts
4. Serum vitamin B-12 levels are low
5. Excessive excretion of methylmalonic acid in the urine

104.   Select the laboratory criteria for iron deficiency anemia:
1. Macrocytic anemia
2. Microcytic anemia
3. Reduced serum ferritin
4. Decreased serum iron levels
5. Increased soluble transferrin receptors

105.   The therapeutic daily dose of elemental iron is:
1. 0,5-1 mg/kg in 3 divided doses
2. 3-6 mg/kg in 3 divided doses
3. 10 mg/kg in 3 divided doses

106.   Choose conditions for the use of parenteral iron preparations:
1. Intolerance to oral iron preparations
2. Malabsorption
3. Severe anemia
4. Poor compliance
5. All listed above

107.   The typical clinical and laboratory features of the hereditary spherocytosis (Minkowski-Chauffard disease) are:
1. Splenomegaly
2. Hemolytic anemia
3. Microspherocytes in the blood smear
4. Low or inadequate reticulocyte counts

108.   Anemias are categorized on the basis of MCV (mean corpuscular volume) for:
1. Hyperchromic
2. Hypochromic
3. Macrocytic
4. Microcytic
5. Normochromic
6. Normocytic

109.   Anemias are categorized on the basis of MCHC (mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration) and MCH (mean corpuscular hemoglobin) for:
1. Hyperchromic
2. Hypochromic
3. Macrocytic
4. Microcytic
5. Normochromic
6. Normocytic

110.   Hyperchromic anemia is diagnosed if mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC):
1. over 36 g/dL
2. 32-36 g/dL
3. below 32 g/dL
4. over 100 fl

111.   Normochromic anemia is diagnosed if mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC):
1. over 36 g/dL
2. 32-36 g/dL
3. below 32 g/dL

4. 75-100 fl

112. Hypochromic anemia is diagnosed if mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC):
1. over 36 g/dL
2. 32-36 g/dL
3. below 32 g/dL
4. below 75 fl

113. Macrocytic anemia is diagnosed if mean corpuscular volume (MCV):
1. 75-100 fl
2. over 100 fl
3. below 75 fl
4. over 36 g/dL

114. Microcytic anemia is diagnosed if mean corpuscular volume (MCV):
1. 75-100 fl
2. over 100 fl
3. below 75 fl
4. below 32 g/dL

115. Normocytic anemia is diagnosed if mean corpuscular volume (MCV):
1. 75-100 fl
2. 32-36 g/dL
3. over 100 fl
4. below 75 fl

116. Choose examples of microcytic anemias:
1. Thalassemia
2. Iron deficiency anemia
3. B-12 deficiency anemia
4. Folic acid deficiency anemia

117. Choose examples of macrocytic anemias:
1. B-12 deficiency anemia
2. Iron deficiency anemia

3. Folic acid deficiency anemia
4. Thalassemia

118.   Choose examples of hypochromic anemias:
1. Thalassemia
2. Iron deficiency anemia
3. B-12 deficiency anemia
4. Folic acid deficiency anemia

119.   Choose examples of hyperchromic anemias:
1. Thalassemia
2. Iron deficiency anemia
3. B-12 deficiency anemia
4. Folic acid deficiency anemia

120.   Choose examples of normochromic anemias:
1. Iron deficiency anemia
2. Hypoplastic anemia
3. Hemolytic anemia
4. B-12 deficiency anemia
5. Folic acid deficiency anemia

121.   The main components of the hemostatic process are:
1. vessel wall
2. platelets
3. coagulation proteins
4. anticoagulant proteins
5. fibrinolytic system
6. all listed above

122.   Hemostasis is divided into the following components:
1. primary hemostasis
2. secondary hemostasis
3. fibrinolysis

123.   Primary hemostasis is characterized by:
1. vasodilation
2. vasoconstriction
3. platelet adhesion and aggregation

4. formation of a platelet plug

124.   Secondary hemostasis is characterized by:
1. formation of fibrin
2. platelet adhesion and aggregation
3. formation of a platelet plug

125.   The coagulation cascade is classically divided into:
1. intrinsic pathway
2. extrinsic pathway
3. common pathway

126.   The intrinsic pathway involves the contact activation factors:
1. factor VIII, IX, XI, XII, high molecular weight kininogen and prekallikrein
2. tissue factor and factor VII
3. factor X, V, II, I (fibrinogen)

127.   The extrinsic pathway involves:
1. factor XII, XI, IX, VIII
2. tissue factor and factor VII
3. factor X, V, II, I

128.   The common pathway involves:
1. factor XII, XI, IX, VIII
2. factor VII, and tissue factor
3. factor X, V, II, I

129.   Select proteins which work as anticoagulants in the clotting process:
1. antithrombin III
2. protein C
3. protein S
4. tissue factor pathway inhibitor
5. all listed above

130.   Petechiae is:

1. small, distinct pinpoint hemorrhages less than 2-4 mm in diameter
2. large, diffuse areas, usually black and blue in color
3. hemorrhages up to 1 cm

131.   Petechial hemorrhages are typical for:
1. hemophilia A
2. hemophilia C
3. immune thrombocytopenia
4. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome

132.   Hematoma, ecchymosis is:
1. pinpoint hemorrhages less than 2-4 mm in diameter
2. large, diffuse areas, usually black and blue in color
3. hemorrhages up to 1 cm

133.   Hematoma, ecchymosis are specific for:
1. hemophilia A
2. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
3. immune thrombocytopenia
4. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome

134.   Purpura is:
1. large, diffuse areas, usually black and blue in color
2. pinpoint hemorrhages less than 2-4 mm in diameter
3. pinpoint hemorrhages 4-10 mm in diameter

135.   Purpuras are specific for:
1. hemophilia A
2. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
3. immune thrombocytopenia
4. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome

136.   Reference interval of activated partial thromboplastin time:
1. less 24 seconds
2. 24-35 seconds
3. more 50 seconds

137.   Activated partial thromboplastin time characterizes:

1. the intrinsic and common pathway of coagulation cascade
2. the extrinsic pathway of coagulation cascade
3. function of platelets and their interaction with the vascular wall

138.   Reference interval of prothrombin time and INR (international normalized ratio):
1. 6-10 seconds and 1.2-1.8
2. 12-15 seconds and 0.8-1.2
3. 17-20 seconds and 0.5-0.8

139.   Prothrombin time characterizes:
1. the intrinsic pathway of coagulation cascade
2. the extrinsic and common pathway of coagulation cascade
3. function of platelets and their interaction with the vascular wall

140.   The normal platelet count for children ranges:
1. 100-320*10^(9)/l
2. 150-450*10^(9)/l
3. 180-550*10^(9)/l

141.   The risk of bleeding is highly increased if:
1. platelet count is less 120 *10^(9)/l
2. platelet count is less 40-50*10^(9)/l
3. platelet count is less 70*10^(9)/l
4. platelet count is less 100*10^(9)/l

142.   Spontaneous bleeding usually occur if the platelet count is:
1. less 20*10^(9)/l
2. less 50*10^(9)/l
3. less 70*10^(9)/l
4. less 100*10^(9)/l

143.   Bleeding time characterizes:
1. the intrinsic pathway of coagulation cascade
2. the extrinsic and common pathway of coagulation cascade
3. function of platelets and their interaction with the vascular wall

144.   According to the pathogenesis disorders of hemostasis are classified into:

1. vasopathy
2. platelet disorder
3. erythrocyte disorder
4. coagulopathy

145.   Disorders of primary hemostasis are divided into:
1. vessel wall disorders
2. thrombocytopathies
3. thrombocytopenias
4. coagulopathy

146.   Henoch-Schönlein purpura is characterized by:
1. palpable purpura
2. arthralgias
3. abdominal pain
4. hematuria
5. all listed above

147.   The skin lesions in Henoch-Schönlein purpura are characterized by:
1. asymmetric lesions
2. symmetric lesions
3. occur in gravity-dependent areas or on pressure points

148.   Gastrointestinal manifestations in Henoch-Schönlein purpura are characterized by:
1. abdominal pain
2. vomiting
3. diarrhea
4. microscopic hematuria
5. arthralgias

149.   Musculoskeletal manifestations in Henoch-Schönlein purpura are characterized by:
1. painful joints (knees, ankles)
2. vomiting
3. swelling and reduced range of movement in joints
4. microscopic hematuria
5. intracerebral hemorrhage

150. Renal manifestations in Henoch-Schönlein purpura are characterized by:
1. frank nephritis, nephrotic syndrome
2. vomiting
3. microscopic hematuria, proteinuria
4. intracerebral hemorrhage

151. Neurologic manifestations in Henoch-Schönlein purpura are characterized by:
1. headache
2. seizures
3. behavior changes
4. microscopic hematuria, proteinuria
5. intracerebral hemorrhage

152. Thrombocytopenia is a platelet count less than (one answer):
1. 30*10^(9)/l
2. 50*10^(9)/l
3. 70*10^(9)/l
4. 150*10^(9)/l

153. Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is classified into:
1. newly diagnosed ITP
2. persistent ITP
3. chronic ITP
4. recurrent ITP
5. all listed above

154. Newly diagnosed immune thrombocytopenia:
1. lasting less than 3 months following diagnosis
2. present 12 or more months from diagnosis
3. lasting more than 3 months following diagnosis
4. defined as return of thrombocytopenia/symptoms after at least 3 mo of remission, sustained without treatment

155. Persistent immune thrombocytopenia is diagnosed if:
1. lasting less than 3 months following diagnosis

2. present 12 or more months from diagnosis
3. lasting more than 3 months following diagnosis
4. defined as return of thrombocytopenia/symptoms after at least 3 mo of remission, sustained without treatment

156.   Chronic immune thrombocytopenia:
1. lasting less than 3 months following diagnosis
2. present 12 or more months from diagnosis
3. lasting more than 3 months following diagnosis
4. defined as return of thrombocytopenia/symptoms after at least 3 mo of remission, sustained without treatment

157.   Recurrent immune thrombocytopenia:
1. lasting less than 3 months following diagnosis
2. present 12 or more months from diagnosis
3. lasting more than 3 months following diagnosis
4. defined as return of thrombocytopenia/symptoms after at least 3 mo of remission, sustained without treatment

158.   Select features of immune thrombocytopenia in children:
1. symmetric rash
2. asymmetric rash
3. flat and not palpable petechiae
4. palpable purpura
5. spontaneous
6. ecchymoses

159.   Preferable   first-line   treatment   of   immune thrombocytopenia:
1. antibiotics
2. intravenous immunoglobulin
3. intravenous anti-D therapy
4. corticosteroids

160.   Traditional dose of intravenous immunoglobulins:
1. 0,1-0,5 g/kg
2. 0,8-1 g/kg
3. 3-4 g/kg

161.   Hemophilia A:
1. factor VII deficiency
2. factor VIII deficiency
3. factor IX deficiency
4. factor X deficiency
5. factor XI deficiency

162.   Hemophilia B:
1. factor VII deficiency
2. factor VIII deficiency
3. factor IX deficiency
4. factor X deficiency
5. factor XI deficiency

163.   Hemophilia C:
1. factor VII deficiency
2. factor VIII deficiency
3. factor IX deficiency
4. factor X deficiency
5. factor XI deficiency

164.   Which leukemia is most common in childhood (one answer)?
1. acute lymphoblastic leukemia
2. acute myelogenous leukemia
3. chronic myelogenous leukemia

165.   Select clinical syndromes which are specific for leukemia:
1. hyperplastic
2. hemorrhagic
3. anemic
4. intoxication
5. all listed above

166.   The number of blasts in peripheral blood in healthy children:
1. up to 5%
2. 5-10%
3. more30%

4. not detected

167.   Which of the following are correct for acute leukemia:
1. abscence of immature forms of white blood cells, present blasts and mature cells
2. amount of blast cells in bone marrow more30%
3. fast-progressing anemia
4. amount of blast cells in bone marrow less30%

168.   Which of the following are correct for chronic leukemia:
1. presence of immature forms of white blood cells (promyelocytes and myelocytes)
2. amount of blast cells in bone marrow less30%
3. basophilic-eosinophilic association
4. amount of blast cells in bone marrow more30%

169.   The bone marrow is obtained in newborns by (one answer):
1. tibia epiphysis puncture
2. calcaneus puncture
3. posterior superior ilium crest puncture
4. sternum puncture

170.   The bone marrow is obtained in children under 1 year of age by (one answer):
1. tibia epiphysis puncture
2. calcaneus puncture
3. posterior superior ilium crest puncture
4. sternum puncture

171.   The bone marrow is obtained in adolescence children by:
1. tibia epiphysis puncture
2. calcaneus puncture
3. posterior superior ilium crest puncture
4. sternum puncture

172.   Normal range of blast cells in bone marrow:
1. 0-5% blasts
2. 10-15% blasts
3. 30-40% blasts

CARDIOLOGY

173.   What etiological agent causes acute rheumatic fever?
1. beta-hemolytic Streptococcus Group A
2. Escherichia coli
3. Staphylococcus aureus
4. Herpes simplex
5. Hemophyllus influenze

174.   Acute rheumatic fever typically develops…:
1. two to four days after a streptococcal throat infection
2. two to four weeks after a streptococcal throat infection
3. two to four months after a streptococcal throat infection

175.   The major criteria for diagnosis with acute rheumatic fever:
1. carditis
2. polyarthriti
3. arthralgia
4. subcutaneous nodules
5. chorea

176.   The major criteria for diagnosis with acute rheumatic fever:
1. fever
2. elevated C-reactive protein
3. erythema marginatum
4. carditis
5. chorea

177.   The minor criteria for diagnosis with acute rheumatic fever:
1. fever
2. elevated C-reactive protein
3. carditis
4. arthralgia
5. prolonged PR interval on ECG

178.   The minor criteria for diagnosis with acute rheumatic fever:
1. fever

2. elevated C-reactive protein
3. erythema marginatum
4. elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate
5. prolonged PQ interval on ECG

179.   The minor criteria for diagnosis with acute rheumatic fever:
1. fever
2. elevated C-reactive protein
3. arthralgia
4. elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate
5. prolonged QT interval on ECG

180.   Evidences of previous Group A Streptococcus infection is:
1. positive throat culture
2. elevated or increasing streptococcal antibody titer
3. positive rapid streptococcal antigen test
4. elevated C-reactive protein

181.   Evidences of previous Group A Streptococcus infection is:
1. positive throat culture
2. elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate
3. positive rapid streptococcal antigen test
4. elevated C-reactive protein

182.   Diagnostic criteria for rheumatic fever:
1. 2 major or 1 major and 2 minor criteria
2. 1 major and 1 minor criteria
3. evidence of recent GAS infection

183.   Polyarthritis in acute rheumatic fever is characterized by following:
1. typically affects large joints
2. typically affects small joints
3. joints are hot, edematous, painful
4. joint involvement is not persistent, migratory in nature

184.   Rheumatic myocarditis is characterized by…:
1. tachycardia

2. cardiac murmurs
3. mitral regurgitation
4. normal ECG

185.   Sydenham chorea (rheumatic) is characterized by:
1. emotional and behavioural disturbances
2. incoordination of movements
3. jerky, uncontrollable, purposeless movements of the arms, face (grimacing), legs
4. controllable movements of the arms, face (grimacing), legs
5. diminished muscle tone (hypotonia)

186.   Which antibiotics is indicated in the initial period of acute rheumatic fever:
1. amoxicillin
2. levofloxacin
3. bicillin-5
4. metronidazole

187.   Antibiotic therapy for acute rheumatic fever is:
1. penicillins
2. macrolides
3. fluoroquinolones
4. carbopenems

188.   Indications for treatment acute rheumatic fever in children with glucocorticosteroids:
1. low laboratory activity (CRP, ESR etc.)
2. progressive or severe heart rhythm disorders
3. ARF is accompanied by heart failure: NYHA Class I or II, by Ross I or II
4. ARF is accompanied by heart failure: NYHA Class III or IV, by Ross Class III or IV
5. pancarditis

189.   Primary prevention of acute rheumatic fever is:
1. prevention of the initial attack of acute rheumatic fever
2. eradication of the Group A β-hemolytic Streptococcus

3. prevention and treatment of recurrent streptococcal tonsillitis in patients with acute rheumatic fever

190.   Secondary prevention of acute rheumatic fever is:
1. prevention the initial attack of acute rheumatic fever
2. eradication of the Group A beta-hemolytic Streptococcus
3. prevention and treatment of recurrent streptococcal tonsillitis in patients with acute rheumatic fever

191.   Duration of secondary prophylaxis for people who was diagnosed with rheumatic fever without carditis:
1. 5 years or until age 21 years (whichever is longer)
2. 10 years or until age 40 and often longer (whichever is longer)

192.   Duration of secondary prophylaxis for people who was diagnosed with rheumatic fever with carditis and residual heart disease (persistent valvular disease):
1. 5 years or until age 21 years (whichever is longer)
2. 10 years or until age 40 and often longer (whichever is longer)

193.   For secondary prophylaxis of rheumatic fever is used Penicillin G benzathine in single dose:
1. 1 million IU every 4 wk, IM
2. 1.2 million IU every 4 wk, IM
3. 1.5 million IU every 2 wk, IM
4. 1.5 million IU every 4 mo, IM

194.   Select risk factors of congenital heart disease formation in utero:
1. gene mutations
2. infections
3. mothers age is less than 35
4. X-ray irradiation

195.   Septation of the heart begins at about…:
1. 7 days of embryogenesis
2. 14 days of embryogenesis
3. 4-7 weeks of embryogenesis
4. 4-7 months of embryogenesis

196.   Cardiovascular fetal communications:
1. Ductus venosus
2. Foramen ovale
3. Ductus arteriosus
4. Ventricular septal defect
5. Foramen rotundum

197.   During the transition from fetal to neonatal circulation the following changes occur:
1. closing foramen ovale
2. ventricular septal defect closure
3. ductus venous closure
4. opening foramen ovale
5. ductus arteriosus closure

198.   The foramen ovale is usually functionally closed by…:
1. the 1st mo of life
2. the 2nd mo of life
3. the 3rd mo of life
4. with the first breath

199.   Functional closure of the ductus arteriosus is usually complete by:
1. 1 hr
2. 10-15 hr
3. the 6th mo of life
4. the 1st year of life

200.   Which acyanotic congenital heart disease is the most common in childhood?
1. Coarctation of the aorta
2. Patent ductus arteriosus
3. Tetralogy of Fallot
4. Ventricular septal defect

201.   Congenital heart diseases (CHD) can be classified into 4 groups:
1. acyanotic CHD with normal pulmonary blood flow

2. acyanotic CHD with increased pulmonary blood flow
3. acyanotic CHD with increased aortic blood flow
4. cyanotic CHD with normal or decreased pulmonary flow
5. cyanotic CHD with increased pulmonary blood flow

202.   CHD with the left-to-right shunt lesions:
1. Atrial septal defect
2. Transposition of the great vessels
3. Patent ductus arteriosus
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Ventricular septal defect

203.   CHD with the right-to-left shunt lesions:
1. Transposition of the great vessels
2. Coarctation of the aorta
3. Patent ductus arteriosus
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Ventricular septal defect

204.   CHD with the obstructive lesions:
1. Transposition of the great vessels
2. Coarctation of the aorta
3. Pulmonary stenosis
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Aortic stenosis

205.   Atrial septal defect is characterized by following:
1. often asymptomatic (if a small defect)
2. failure to thrive
3. fixed wide split S2
4. deviation of the electrical axis to the left
5. hypertrophy of the right ventricle

206.   Atrial septal defect is characterized by following:
1. often asymptomatic (if a small defect)
2. hypertrophy of the left ventricle
3. acyanotic

207.   Ventricular septal defect is characterized by following:

1. often asymptomatic (if a small defect)
2. cyanotic
3. ECG: biventricular enlargement
4. recurrent pulmonary infections
5. acyanotic

208.   Patent ductus arteriosus is characterized by following:
1. often asymptomatic
2. retardation of physical growth (with large shunts)
3. continuous systolodiastolic murmur in the II-III intercostal space at the left sternal border (left subclavicular region)
4. cyanotic
5. acyanotic

209.   Coarctation of aorta is characterized by following:
1. weakness or pain in their legs with exercise
2. blood pressure in the legs is lower than that in the arms
3. blood pressure in the legs is higher than that in the arms
4. disparity in pulsation and blood pressure in the arms and legs
5. cyanotic

210.   Systolic blood pressure on the legs is:
1. higher than that on the arms
2. lower than that on the arms
3. equal as on arms

211.   Coarctation of aorta is characterized by following:
1. cold legs and feet
2. blood pressure on the legs is higher than that on the arms
3. blood pressure on the legs is lower than that on the arms
4. acyanotic

212.   Find defects which can be included at Tetralogy of Fallot:
1. Pulmonary stenosis
2. Patent ductus arteriosus
3. Dextroposition of the aorta
4. Right ventricular hypertrophy
5. Left ventricular hypertrophy

213.   Tetralogy of Fallot is a combination of next congenital anomalies:
1. pulmonary stenosis
2. atrial septal defect
3. ventricular septal defect
4. dextroposition of the aorta
5. right ventricular hypertrophy

214.   Tetralogy of Fallot is characterized by following:
1. acyanotic
2. cyanotic
3. anoxic blue spell
4. ventricular septal defect
5. right ventricular hypertrophy

215.   Emergency treatment of anoxic blue spell includes:
1. Adrenaline
2. Oxygen
3. Cardiac glycosides
4. Promedol
5. beta-adrenoreceptor blocking agents

216.   Systolic blood pressure measured on the legs by cuff method is higher than that in the arms for:
1. 5 mm Hg
2. 10-20 mm Hg
3. 40 mm Hg

217.   Which of the congenital heart diseases are not accompanied by cyanosis?
1. Transposition of the great vessels
2. Coarctation of the aorta
3. Patent ductus arteriosus
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Ventricular septal defect

218.   Which of the congenital heart diseases are accompanied by cyanosis?
1. Transposition of the great vessels

2. Atrial septal defect
3. Patent ductus arteriosus
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Tricuspid atresia

219.   Which of the congenital heart diseases is accompanied by anoxic blue spells?
1. Transposition of the great vessels
2. Atrial septal defect
3. Patent ductus arteriosus
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Ventricular septal defect

220.   Which of the CHD are NOT accompanied by cyanosis?
1. Ventricular septal defect
2. Coarctation of the aorta
3. Patent ductus arteriosus
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Atrial septal defect

221.   Which of the CHD are accompanied by cyanosis?
1. Transposition of the great vessels
2. Ventricular septal defect
3. Coarctation of the aorta
4. Tetralogy of Fallot
5. Atrial septal defect

222.   What normal heart rate in a newborn is:
1. 140-180 per minute
2. 90-110 per minute
3. 200-220 per minute
4. 80-100 per minute
5. less than 80 per minute

223.   What the normal heart rate in children 6-8 years old is:
1. more than 140 per minute
2. 120-140 per minute
3. 100-120 per minute
4. 80-100 per minute

5. 60-80 per minute

224. Heart failure, depending on the rate of development of symptoms divided by:
1. acute HF
2. subacute HF
3. chronic HF
4. recurrent HF

225. Acute heart failure is characterized by:
1. life-threatening condition
2. rapid onset symptoms of HF
3. requiring hospitalisation
4. long-term condition

226. Left-sided heart failure is generally associated with signs of:
1. pulmonary venous congestion
2. systemic venous congestion

227. Right-sided heart failure is generally associated with signs of:
1. pulmonary venous congestion
2. systemic venous congestion

228. Congestive heart failure with normal cardiac output is classified as:
1. compensated
2 .uncompensated

229. Congestive heart failure with inadequate cardiac output is classified as:
1. compensated
2. uncompensated

230. Left ventricular failure can be divided into:
1. compensated, uncompensated
2. systolic, diastolic dysfunction
3. acute, subacute

231. HF in children can be divided into two groups according causes:
1. over-circulation failure, pump failure
2. systolic, diastolic dysfunction
3. compensated, uncompensated

232. Select symptoms of right-sided heart failure:
1. hepatosplenomegaly
2. ascites
3. decreased urine output
4. pulmonary edema

233. Select symptoms of right-sided heart failure:
1. edema (puffiness of the eyes or feet)
2. pleural effusions
3. cardiac asthma
4. bradypnea

234. Select symptoms of left-sided heart failure:
1. hepatosplenomegaly
2. nasal flaring or grunting
3. recurrent wheezing
4. tachypnea

235. Select symptoms of left-sided heart failure:
1. tachypnea
2. respiratory distress
3. cyanosis
4. diaphoresis during feedings
5. ascites and/or pleural effusions

236. Which classification of heart failure for children is used?
1. NYHA classification
2. ACC/AHA classification
3. Ross classification
4. ARF classification
5. Jones criteria

237. Class I (Ross classification):
1. asymptomatic
2. mild tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, dyspnea on exertion in older children
3. marked tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, marked dyspnea on exertion, prolonged feeding times with growth failure
4. symptoms such as tachypnea, retractions, grunting, or diaphoresis at rest

238. Class II (Ross classification):
1. symptoms such as tachypnea, retractions, grunting, or diaphoresis at rest
2. mild tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, dyspnea on exertion in older children
3. marked tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, marked dyspnea on exertion, prolonged feeding times with growth failure
4. asymptomatic

239. Class III (Ross classification):
1. asymptomatic
2. mild tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, dyspnea on exertion in older children
3. marked tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, marked dyspnea on exertion, prolonged feeding times with growth failure
4. symptoms such as tachypnea, retractions, grunting, or diaphoresis at rest

240.   Class IV (Ross classification):
1. asymptomatic
2. mild tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, dyspnea on exertion in older children
3. symptoms such as tachypnea, retractions, grunting, or diaphoresis at rest
4. marked tachypnea or diaphoresis with feeding in infants, marked dyspnea on exertion, prolonged feeding times with growth failure

241.   Class I (NYHA classification):
1. no limitations of physical activity
2. symptoms with minimal exertion that interfere with normal daily activity
3. may experience fatigue, palpitations, dyspnea, or angina during moderate exercise but not during rest
4. unable to carry out any physical activity because they typically have symptoms of HF at rest that worsen with any exertion

242.   Class II (NYHA classification):
1. no limitations of physical activity
2. symptoms with minimal exertion that interfere with normal daily activity
3. may experience fatigue, palpitations, dyspnea, or angina during moderate exercise but not during rest
4. unable to carry out any physical activity because they typically have symptoms of HF at rest that worsen with any exertion

243.   Class III (NYHA classification):
1. no limitations of physical activity
2. symptoms with minimal exertion that interfere with normal daily activity
3. may experience fatigue, palpitations, dyspnea, or angina during moderate exercise but not during rest

4. unable to carry out any physical activity because they typically have symptoms of HF at rest that worsen with any exertion

244.   Class IV (NYHA classification):
1. no limitations of physical activity
2. symptoms with minimal exertion that interfere with normal daily activity
3. unable to carry out any physical activity because they typically have symptoms of HF at rest that worsen with any exertion
4. may experience fatigue, palpitations, dyspnea, or angina during moderate exercise but not during rest

245.   Select basic investigations in patients with suspected heart failure:
1. chest radiography
2. electrocardiography
3. echocardiography
4. metabolic and genetic testing
5. endomyocardial biopsy

246.   Select special investigations in patients with heart failure:
1. cardiac magnetic resonance imaging
2. electrocardiography
3. polymerase chain reaction
4. metabolic and genetic testing
5. endomyocardial biopsy

247.   Drugs used in pediatric heart failure:
1. furosemide
2. digoxin
3. metopropol
4. bicillin-5
5. metronidazole

248.   Furosemide is given intravenously at a dose of:
1. 0,1-0,2 mg/kg

2. 1-2 mg/kg
3. 10-20 mg/kg

249.   Device therapy in heart failure includes:
1. cardiac resynchronization therapy
2. extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
3. pacemaker therapy
4. cardiac magnetic resonance imaging
5. endomyocardial biopsy

250.   Cardiomegaly on pediatric chest radiography is suggested by a cardiothoracic ratio of:
1. more 60% in neonates
2. more 55% in neonates
3. more 55% in older children
4. more 50% in older children

GASTROENTEROLOGY

251.   The pain felt when tapping over the right costal arch by the edge of the hand is:
1. Ortner's symptom
2. Georgievskiy-Mussy's symptom
3. Murphy's symptom

252.   Name the point of a gallbladder projection:
1. Kehr's point
2. Mayo-Robson's point
3. Desjardin's point

253.   Acute pain in the right hypochondrium during inhalation, while the examiner presses on gallbladder area is:
1. Ortner's symptom
2. Georgievskiy-Mussy's symptom
3. Murphy's symptom

254.   Tenderness at the point of the phrenic nerve, between the crurae of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle is:
1. Ortner's symptom
2. Georgievskiy-Mussy's symptom
3. Murphy's symptom

255.   If you palpate liver +1 cm below the right costal margin in child up to 5yers of age:
1. it is normal
2. it is pathological sign

256.   Which of the following represents the most common type of gallstone?
1. pigment stones
2. protein stones
3. calcium carbonate stones
4. cholesterol stones
5. mixed stones

257.	Functional biliary disorders (biliary diskinesia) include following:
1. cholelithiasis
2. functional gallbladder disorder
3. functional pancreatic sphincter of Oddi disorder
4. functional biliary sphincter of Oddi disorder

258.	Which of the following clinical-laboratory findings suggest acute calculous cholecystitis?
1. Murphy's sign
2. fever
3. leukocytosis
4. all listed above

259.	Which characteristics of biliary-type abdominal pain (biliary colic) are correct?
1. severe epigastric or right upper quadrant pain
2. might radiate through to the back and right infrascapular regions
3. last at least thirty minutes but less than 6 hours
4. can be associated with nausea and vomiting
5. no structural basis to explain the pain

260.	Gallbladder emptying (ejection fraction) on gallbladder scintigraphy is assessed as normal if:
1. less than 35%
2. more than 35%

261.	Cholelithiasis can lead to complications...:
1. acute calculous cholecystitis
2. obstructive cholangitis due to choledocholithiasis
3. gallstone pancreatitis
4. peptic ulcer disease

262.	Diagnostic criteria for functional gallbladder disorder (according to Rome IV criteria) are following:
1. biliary pain
2. absence of gallstones or other structural pathology
3. normal liver and pancreatic enzymes
4. detection of biliary sludge

5. increased level of conjugated bilirubin
6. low ejection fraction on gallbladder scintigraphy

263. Diagnostic criteria for functional biliary sphincter of Oddi disorder are following:
1. biliary pain
2. elevated liver enzymes or bile duct dilation (not both)
3. normal amylase and lipase
4. presence of bile duct stones

264. Diagnostic criteria of functional pancreatic sphincter of Oddi disorder are following:
1. biliary pain
2. elevated amylase
3. elevated liver enzymes
4. ocumented recurrent episodes of pancreatitis
5. exclusion of other etiology of pancreatitis

265. Biliary dyskinesia implies a motility disorder resulting from abnormal motor function of the:
1. gallbladder (manifest as impaired emptying)
2. sphincter of Oddi
3. pancreas
4. duodenum

266. Which tests are useful for assessment liver function?
1. alanine and aspartate transaminase (ALT, AST)
2. alkaline phosphatase (ALP), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP)
3. clotting tests (PT, INR, fibrinogen)
4. bilirubin (direct, indirect)
5. albumin

267. Cholestasis is characterized by the following:
1. direct hyperbilirubinemia (more than 50% of total bilirubin)
2. indirect hyperbilirubinemia (more than 50% of total bilirubin)
3. increased alkaline phosphatase
4. increased gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP)
5. increased aspartate transaminase

268. Which of the following is most common in children? (one answer):
1. cholelithiasis
2. acute acalculous cholecystitis
3. cholangitis
4. functional gallbladder disorder

269. Which pancreatic enzyme are useful to assess pancreatic function?
1. lipase
2. amylase
3. alanine transaminase (ALT)
4. fecal elastase-1

270. Select a physiological features of the oral cavity in term-neonate:
1. buccae of Bitchat
2. salivary glands produce a lot of saliva
3. procheilon, transversal folds on the lips
4. the tongue completely fills the oral cavity
5. the mouth cavity is big
6. "geographic" tongue

271. What is the stomach volume in 1 mo old child?
1. 10 ml
2. 100ml
3. 250
4. 500

272. How is swallowing of excessive amount of air while taking food called?
1. aspiration
2. regurgitation
3. aerophagia
4. rumination

273. How is abnormal excretion of muscle fiber in feces called?
1. creatorrhea

2. steatorrhea

3. amilorrhea

274.   How is the presence of excess fat in feces called?

1. creatorrhea

2. steatorrhea

3. amilorrhea

275.   Select types of peptic ulcers:

1. gastric

2. duodenal

3. intestinal

4. primary

5. secondary

276.   How many primary teeth have a 3-yrs old child got?

1. 10

2. 18

3. 20

4. 25

277.   Select correct statements for primary peptic ulcers:

1. it is chronic disease

2. more often in children is duodenal ulcers

3. associated with H. pylori infection

4. more often in children is gastric ulcers

5. it is result of NSAIDs using or stress

6. synonymous is peptic ulcer disease

278.   Select correct statements for secondary peptic ulcers:

1. usually an acute process

2. it is chronic

3. associated with H. pylori infection

4. more often in children is gastric ulcers

5. it is result of NSAIDs using or stress

6. more often in children is duodenal ulcers

279.   Select protective factors for gastric and duodenal mucosa:

1. prostaglandin secretion

2. adequate perfusion of the gastric wall
3. acid and pepsin secretion
4. epithelial regeneration capacity
5. mucus and bicarbonate secretion
6. gastrin secretion
7. H. pylori infection

280. Select aggressive factors for gastric and duodenal mucosa:
1. prostaglandin secretion
2. acid and pepsin secretion
3. gastrin secretion
4. mucus and bicarbonate secretion
5. H. pylori infection
6. oxidative stress
7. bile refluxes

281. Abdominal pain in children with peptic ulcer disease is characterized by:
1. dull pain or intermittent abdominal discomfort
2. nocturnal pain
3. acute burning abdominal pain
4. poorly localized abdominal pain
5. typically occurring several hours after a meal or in an empty stomach, often being relieved by eating
6. accompanied by bloating, nausea and vomiting

282. Which method is used to confirm peptic ulcer disease (one answer)?
1. esophagogastroduodenoscopy
2. abdominal ultrasound
3. abdominal X-ray
4. CT scan
5. blood tests

283. Which complication is the most common in peptic ulcer disease (one answer)?
1. bleeding
2. perforation
3. penetration

4. pyloroduodenic stenosis

284.	Which tests are preferred to control H. pylori eradication?
1. urea breath test
2. serology testing
3. culture
4. histology
5. rapid urease test
6. stool antigen test

285.	Which of these drugs are proton pump inhibitors?
1. omeprazole
2. metronidazole
3. lansoprazole
4. rabeprazole

286.	Which of following is included for quadruple therapy additionally to triple scheme?
1. bismuth salts
2. vancomycine
3. famotidine

287.	First-line treatment of H. pylori infection is:
1. PPI-furazolidone- metronidazole
2. Bismuth salts-PPI- metronidazole- tetracycline
3. PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin

288.	Which of the following are "red flags" symptoms for functional gastrointestinal dysfunction:
1. weight loss
2. bloating
3. bleeding
4. anaemia
5. progressive dysphagia or odynophagia
6. nausea

289.	Select the histamine H2-receptor antagonists:
1. cimetidine
2. famotidine

3. ranitidine
4. omeprazole
5. metronidazole

290. Which gastritis type according by etiology-based classification do you know?
1. H. pylori-induced
2. chemically induced gastritis (drugs) / reactive gastritis (duodenal refluxes)
3. autoimmune gastritis
4. special forms of gastritis (eosinophilic, lymphocytic, granulomatouse, associated with systemic diseases)
5. erosive gastritis

291. Worldwide the most common cause of chronic gastritis is:
1. infection with H. pylori
2. drug-induced
3. autoimmune gastritis

292. Secondary ulcers are usually associated with:
1. stress
2. sepsis
3. severe trauma, burns
4. drug therapy (steroids and NSAIDs)

293. Gastritis is a histological term exclusively which refers to different type of gastric inflammation?
1. true
2. false

294. How painful swallowing is termed?
1. -Odynophagia
2. Rumination
3. Dysphagia
4. Tenesmus
5. Heatburn

295.   Functional dyspepsia is characterized by one or more of the following symptoms that are unexplained after a routine clinical evaluation:
1. postprandial fullness
2. early satiation
3. epigastric pain / burning
4. vomiting
5. diarrhea

296.   Secondary dyspepsia is term which used to describe symptoms of dyspepsia caused by organic or metabolic diseases like:
1. peptic ulcer disease
2. pancreaticobiliary disease
3. endocrine disorders
4. medication use
5. all listed above

297.   A 10-year old girl has a 3-month history of intermittent burning epigastric pain that is made worse by fasting and improves with meals. She has no other symptoms. Parents were giving her ibuprofen 3 times a day for 1 week when she had a cold. Physical examination discloses only mild epigastric tenderness to palpation, vital signs are normal. Which of following diagnostic study should be done first?
1. abdominal ultrasonography
2. serologic testing for H.pylory
3. esophagogastroduodenoscopy
4. upper gastrointestinal barium study

298.   Helicobacter pylori associated dyspepsia is diagnosed if:
1. dyspepsia symptoms disappear after H. pylori eradication
2. revealed H. pylori in patients with dyspepsia
3. excluded gastritis, peptic ulcer disease

299.   Functional dyspepsia is classified in next subcategories:
1. epigastric pain syndrome
2. postprandial distress syndrome
3. vomiting-pain syndrome

300. First-line therapy for functional dyspepsia includes next drugs:
1. proton pump inhibitors or H2-receptors antagonists
2. prokinetic drugs (cisapride, domperidone)
3. antidepressants

301. Second-line drugs for functional dyspepsia include (one answer):
1. proton pump inhibitors or H2RAs
2. prokinetic drugs (cisapride, domperidone)
3. antidepressants
4. psychological therapy

302. Select invasive methods of H. pylori diagnosis:
1. urea breath test
2. culture
3. histology
4. rapid urease test
5. stool antigen test

303. Select non-invasive methods of H. pylori diagnosis:
1. urea breath test
2. culture
3. histology
4. rapid urease test
5. serology testing

304. Serology testing for H. pylori infection is not recommended for clinical use:
1. true
2. false

305. Before testing for H. pylori eradication you have to wait:
1. at least 2 weeks after stopping PPIs
2. 2 days after stopping PPIs maximum
3. 4 weeks after stopping antibiotics
4. 4 days after stopping antibiotics maximum
5. shouldn't wait any time

306.   Recommended duration of H. pylori eradication therapy is:
1. 10-14 days
2. 5-7 days
3. 14-20 days

307.   Sydney System for the classification of gastritis combines:
1. topographical information
2. morphological information
3. etiological information
4. clinical information

308.   There are several categories of gastritis according morphological picture:
1. acute
2. chronic
3. special forms
4. subacute

309.   Which histological change should be described to confirm chronic inflammation of gastric mucosa (chronic gastritis)?
1. increased lymphocytes and plasma cells in the lamina propria
2. neutrophilic infiltrates in the lamina propria
3. eosinophilic infiltrates in the lamina propria

310.   Which histological changes should be described to assess activity of inflammation of gastric mucosa?
1. lymphocytes and plasma cells infiltration in the lamina propria
2. neutrophilic infiltration in the lamina propria

311.   What does it mean «chronic active gastritis»?
1. increased lymphocyte cells and neutrophils infiltration in mucosa
2. increased lymphocyte cells infiltration cells in mucosa
3. increased neutrophil cells infiltration in mucosa

312.   Which parameters should be described in histological assessment of biopsy specimens from gastric mucosa according to Sydney system?
1. topographical distribution (antrum, fundus, corpus)

2. chronic inflammation grade (low, moderate, severe)
3. activity level (low, moderate, severe, absent)
4. atrophy (present, absent)
5. intestinal metaplasia (present, absent)
6. H.pylori (low, moderate, severe, absent)

313.   Grading of chronic inflammation or activity level (as low, moderate or severe) is determined by density of infiltration of the lamina propria with lymphocytes, plasma cells, neutrophils?
1. true
2. false

314.   The Sydney classification of gastritis includes:
1. histological parameters of activity and chronicity
2. histological parameters of atrophy, intestinal metaplasia
3. topographical distribution
4. etiopathogenic information
5. all listed above

NEPHROLOGY

315.   Normal total urine output for newborns (the 24-hour urine collection test):
1. 300 ml
2. 600 ml
3. 1000 ml
4. 1500 ml

316.   Normal total urine output for 5-6 years old children (the 24-hour urine collection test):
1. 300 ml
2. 600 ml
3. 1000 ml
4. 1500 ml

317.   Anuria:
1. less 0,15 ml/kg/h
2. less 0,5 ml/kg/h
3. less 1,0 ml/kg/h
4. more 1,0 ml/kg/h
5. no urine output

318.   Oliguria:
1. less 0,15 ml/kg/h
2. less 0,5 ml/kg/h
3. less 1,0 ml/kg/h
4. more 1,0 ml/kg/h

319.   Normal leukocyte counts (spontaneously voided urine):
1. less 10 WBCs/mcL or 2-5 WBCs/hpf in boys
2. less 5 WBCs/mcL or 1-2 WBCs/hpf in boys
3. less 20 WBCs/mcL or 4-8 WBCs/hpf in girls
4. less 50 WBCs/mcL or 10-12 WBCs/hpf in girls

320.   Select causes of urinary tract infections:
1. Escherichia coli
2. Klebsiella pneumoniae
3. Proteus mirabilis

4. Staphylococcus saprophyticus
5. All listed above

321. Escherichia coli is a:
1. Gram-negative bacterium
2. Gram-positive bacterium

322. Select predisposing factors for UTIs:
1. Kidney malformations
2. Female gender
3. Vesicoureteral reflux
4. Constipation
5. Anemia

323. Urinary tract infections include following:
1. Pyelonephritis
2. Glomerulonephritis
3. Cystitis
4. Asymptomatic bacteriuria
5. Neurogenic bladder dysfunction

324. Normal total urine output for 1-year-old child (the 24-hour urine collection test):
1. 300 ml
2. 600 ml
3. 1000 ml
4. 1500 ml

325. Urinary tract infections are classified according to episode:
1. UTI, first episode
2. UTI, second episode
3. recurrent UTI

326. Normal urine output in newborn and infant up to 1 year:
1. 2 ml/kg/hour
2. 1 ml/kg/hour
3. 0.5 ml/kg/hour

327. Asymptomatic bacteriuria refers to a condition in which there is a positive urine culture without any manifestations of infection:
1. true
2. false

328. Normal urine output in toddlers:
1. 3 ml/kg/hour
2. 1-1.5 ml/kg/hour
3. 0.5 ml/kg/hour

329. Cystitis is an inflammation in the:
1. lower urinary tract
2. upper urinary tract

330. Pyelonephritis is an inflammation in the:
1. lower urinary tract
2. upper urinary tract

331. Select clinical manifestations of cystitis:
1. suprapubic pain
2. dysuria, stranguria, malodorous urine, incontinence, haematuria
3. poor appetite, failure to thrive, irritability, vomiting, diarrhoea
4. fever (more 38C)

332. Pyelonephritis is diffuse pyogenic infection of the:
1. renal pelvis
2. renal parenchyma
3. urinary bladder mucosa
4. glomeruli

333. Clinical signs of pyelonephritis in infants:
1. suprapubic pain
2. irritability, vomiting, diarrhea
3. fever (more 38C)
4. poor appetite, failure to thrive, lethargy

334. Criteria for urinary tract infections if urine specimen obtained by suprapubic bladder aspiration (CFU - colony-forming units):
1. any number of CFU
2. more or egual 1000–50 000 CFU/ml
3. more or egual 10^(4) CFU/ml
4. more or egual 10^(5) CFU/ml

335. Criteria for urinary tract infections if urine specimen obtained by bladder catheterization (CFU - colony-forming units):
1. any number of CFU
2. more or egual 1000–50 000 CFU/ml
3. more or egual 10^(4) CFU/ml
4. more or egual 10^(5) CFU/ml

336. Criteria for urinary tract infections if urine specimen from midstream void (CFU - colony-forming units):
1. any number of CFU
2. more or egual 1000–50 000 CFU/ml
3. more or egual 10^(4) CFU/ml with symptoms
4. more or egual 10^(5) CFU/ml without symptoms

337. Select findings of glomerular hematuria:
1. dysmorphic RBCs
2. urine color is dark brown, "like Coca-Cola"
3. urine color is bright red
4. normal morphology of erythrocyte
5. RBC casts

338. Select findings of non-glomerular hematuria:
1. dysmorphic RBCs
2. urine color is dark brown, "like Coca-Cola"
3. urine color is bright red
4. normal morphology of erythrocyte
5. RBC casts

339. Leukocyturia and bacteriuria are confirmed by following positive dipstick tests:

1. leukocyte esterase test and nitrite test
2. leukocyte esterase test
3. nitrite test and test for ketones
4. leukocyte esterase test and test for ketones

340. Normal urine output in school-age children and adolescence:
1. 2 ml/kg/hour
2. 1 ml/kg/hour
3. 0.15 ml/kg/hour
4. 2.5 ml/kg/hour

341. Clinical signs of pyelonephritis in children:
1. abdominal pain
2. flank and back pain
3. high fever and chills
4. subfebrile fever
5. all listed above

342. Microscopic hematuria is defined as:
1. 3 RBCs/hpf or more in 2 of 3 urine samples
2. more 15 RBCs/hpf in urine samples
3. 1-2 RBCs/hpf in a urine sample

343. Select causes of hematuria in children:
1. minimal change disease
2. Alport syndrome
3. IgA nephropathy
4. poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis

344. Choose a classic example of the acute nephritic syndrome:
1. IgA nephropathy
2. Alport syndrome
3. poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
4. minimal change disease

345. The most common cause of chronic nephritic syndrome in children is:
1. IgA nephropathy

2. poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
3. membranous nephropathy

346.   Acute nephritic syndrome characterized by classic triad:
1. gross hematuria
2. edema
3. hypertension
4. nephrotic range proteinuria

347.   Poststreptococcal GN is most common in children ages…:
1. 5-12 yr
2. 2-6 yr
3. 15-18 yr

348.   What causes acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis?
1. nephritogenic strains of group A beta-hemolytic streptococci
2. any strains of group A beta-hemolytic streptococci
3. Streptococcus pyogenes

349.   Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis may develop…:
1. 1 to 2 weeks after a streptococcal pharyngitis
2. 1 to 2 weeks after a streptococcal pneumonia
3. 3 to 6 weeks after a streptococcal celulitis
4. 3-6 weeks after impetigo

350.   How does C3 level of complement in patient with poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis change?
1. significantly reduced
2. stayed in normal range
3. increased

351.   How many times it takes to C3 level of complement in patient with poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis returns to normal after onset?
1. 6-8 wk
2. 1-2 wk
3. 3-6 mo

352.   Select options for streptococcal infection confirmation:

1. throat culture
2. antistreptolysin O titer in blood
3. antideoxyribonuclease B level in blood
4. strepto-test

353.   Cola-colored or tea-colored urine is a sign of:
1. gross hematuria
2. micro hematuria
3. 1 and 2

354.   What is pathogenetic mechanism of poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis?
1. immediate type hypersensitivity (I type hypersensitivity reaction)
2. cytoxic mechanism (type II hypersensitivity reaction)
3. immune-complex-mediated mechanism (type III hypersensitivity)
4. delayed type (type IV hypersensitivity reaction)

355.   Which changes in urine analysis are specific for poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis?
1. macroscopic hematuria
2. microscopic hematuria
3. RBC casts

356.   Which changes in urine analysis are specific for poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis?
1. mild proteinuria
2. moderate proteinuria
3. massive proteinuria

357.   Renal biopsy is recommended for diagnosing children with poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis:
1. true
2. false

358.   Oliguria and other acute kidney injury signs can accompany poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis in acute phase:
1. true

2. false

359. Renal biopsy for children with poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis is indicated when…:
1. age less4yr
2. age more5yr
3. normal complement levels
4. absence of evidence of streptococcal infection
5. hematuria which accompanied by nephrotic syndrome

360. Renal biopsy is considered in children with poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis if present following symptoms:
1. C3 complement level didn't restore in 6-8 wk after onset
2. persistent hypertension
3. renal function is worsening progressively
4. persistent gross hematuria

361. Which approach to treatment of poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis is correct?
1. only symptomatic treatment is needed
2. immune suppression is not useful
3. steroids should be started at the very beginning
4. systemic antibiotic therapy is indicated

362. Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis in children has:
1. excellent prognosis with complete recovery
2. bad long-term prognosis due to developing chronic kidney disease

363. Most causes of proteinuria can be categorized into 3 groups:
1. tubular
2. overflow (due to multiple myeloma, myoglobinuria etc.)
3. glomerular
4. interstitial

364. What is a mechanism of overflow proteinuria?

1. large amounts of filtered proteins overwhelm the tubular reabsorptive capacity
2. tubular reabsorptive capacity is impaired
3. increased permeability of the glomerular capillary wall
4. 1 + 3

365.   What is a mechanism of glomerular proteinuria?
1. large amounts of filtered proteins overwhelm the tubular reabsorptive capacity
2. tubular reabsorptive capacity is impaired
3. increased permeability of the glomerular capillary wall
4. 1 + 3

366.   What is a mechanism of tubular proteinuria?
1. large amounts of filtered proteins overwhelm the tubular reabsorptive capacity
2. tubular reabsorptive capacity is impaired
3. increased permeability of the glomerular capillary wall
4. 1 + 3

367.   Select causes of overflow proteinuria?
1. multiple myeloma
2. Fanconi syndrome
3. focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
4. interstitial nephritis
5. myoglobinuria (rhabdomyolysis, or hemolysis)

368.   Select causes of tubular proteinuria?
1. multiple myeloma
2. Fanconi syndrome
3. focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
4. minimal change disease
5. interstitial nephritis

369.   Select causes of glomerular proteinuria?
1. membranous nephropathy
2. Fanconi syndrome
3. focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
4. minimal change disease

5. interstitial nephritis

370.   Urinary protein excretion in the normal child is…:
1. less than 100 mg/m^2/day or a total of 150 mg/day
2. less than 1 g/m^2/day
3. less than 10 mg/m^2/day

371.   Normal protein excretion in children is defined as...:
1. less and egually 4 mg/m^2/hour
2. 4-40 mg/m^2/ hour
3. more 40 mg/m^2/ hour

372.   Abnormal protein excretion in children is defined as...:
1. less and egually4 mg/m^2/hr
2. 4-40 mg/m^2/hr
3. more 40 mg/m^2/hr

373.   Normal urine protein-to-creatinine ratio (UPCR) in children is:
1. less than 2
2. greater than 1
3. less than 0.5

374.   Transient proteinuria is associated with:
1. fever
2. seizure activity
3. exercise
4. congestive heart failure

375.   Nephrotic-range proteinuria is defined as proteinuria:
1. more 2.5-3.0g /24hr or more50 mg/kg/day
2. urine protein : creatinine ratio more2
3. 40 mg/m^2/hour (in a 24 hours urine collection)
4. all listed above

376.   Select obligatory findings of the nephrotic syndrome:
1. hypoalbuminemia (less and egually2.5 g/dL), edema
2. hypertension
3. hyperlipidemia

4. nephrotic-range proteinuria
5. all listed above

377.   Which is the commonest cause of the nephrotic syndrome in preschool age children:
1. minimal change nephrotic syndrome
2. focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
3. membranous nephropathy
4. membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis

378.   Which is the commonest cause of the nephrotic syndrome in school age children:
1. minimal change nephrotic syndrome
2. focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
3. membranous nephropathy
4. membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis

379.   A renal biopsy is not routinely performed if the patient fits the standard clinical picture of minimal change nephrotic syndrome:
1. false
2. true

380.   Which features make minimal change nephrotic syndrome less likely:
1. gross hematuria
2. hypertension
3. hypocomplementemia
4. age less1 yr or more12 yr

381.   What is correct for preschool age children with presumed minimal change nephrotic syndrome:
1. should be considered for renal biopsy before treatment
2. should be started treatment with steroids at once
3. should be started supportive, symptomatic treatment

382.   What a daily dose of prednisone or prednisolone should be administered for patients diagnosed with minimal change nephrotic syndrome:

1. 20-40 mg/m^2/day or 0.5-1.0 mg/kg/day
2. 60 mg/m^2/day or 2 mg/kg/day
3. 80 mg/m^2/day or 2,5 mg/kg/day

383.   Alternative therapies to corticosteroids in the treatment of nephrotic syndrome are following:
1. calcineurin inhibitors (cyclosporine or tacrolimus)
2. cyclophosphamide
3. mycophenolate
4. rituximab
5. all listed above

NEONATOLOGY

384.   Gestational age is calculated from:
1. the day the mother first feel fetal movements
2. the day the mother first developed symptoms of pregnancy
3. the first day of the last mother's menstrual period
4. the day of conception

385.   What is the range of normal gestational age:
1. 37 - 42 weeks
2. 38-40 weeks
3. 39-41 weeks

386.   Preterm infants are:
1. born before 37 weeks
2. born before 36 weeks
3. born before 38 weeks

387.   Which parameters are included in Apgar score:
1. heart rate
2. muscle tone
3. birth weight
4. temperature
5. skin color
6. reflex irritability

388.   The Moro reflex is characterized by following:
1. in response to the trigger the baby throws back his or her head, extends out arms and legs, cries, then pulls arms and legs back in
2. persist up 2 months of age
3. in response to firm stroke the bottom of foot from heel up to big toe the foot turns in and toes flare up and fan out
4. disappear after 6 months of age

389.   The neonatal period lasts from birth until:
1. 1 month of age
2. 2 weeks of age
3. 3 months of age
4. 1 year of age

390.   Transitory conditions of neonates are:
1. toxic neonatal erythema
2. neonatal anemia
3. neonatal breast hypertrophy
4. weight loss by 15 %
5. uric acid crystals
6. transitory hypothermia

391.   Normal newborn heart rate:
1. 120-160per minute
2. 180-200 per minute
3. 80-100 per minute
4. 60-90 per minute

392.   Normal newborn breathing rate:
1. 40-60 per minute
2. 20-30 per minute
3. 16-25 per minute

393.   Physical criteria for maturity at the new Ballard score:
1. plantar creases
2. respiration rate
3. skin
4. genitals
5. heart rate
6. length and weight

394.   Neuromuscular criteria for maturity at the new Ballard score:
1. posture
2. arm recoil
3. stepping reflex
4. tonic neck reflex
5. "square window"
6. Babinski reflex

395.   Physiologic jaundice is characterized by following:
1. bilirubin rate of accumulation more5mg/dL/day

2. manifests in the first 24 hours
3. lasts for a month
4. peak bilurubin concentration more10-12 mg/dL
5. light colored stool
6. loss of neonatal reflexes
7. hepatomegaly
8. indirect bilirubin level in umbilical cord serum is 1-3mg/dL

396.   Causes of physiologic jaundice in neonates are:
1. higher mass of red blood cells with decreased its lifespan
2. deficiency of the uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) enzyme
3. increased enterohepatic circulation
4. Rh incompatibility
5. deficiency of the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
6. alfa1-antitrypsin deficiency

397.   The most common cause of conjugated neonatal hyperbilirubinemia is:
1. biliary atresia
2. hemolytic disease of the newborn
3. Gilbert syndrome
4. galactosemia

398.   Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia in neonates is:
1. always pathologic
2. always physiologic
3. may be both pathologic and physiologic

399.   The most common cause of the newborn hemolytic disease are:
1. Rh incompatibility
2. hereditary spherocytosis
3. cephalhematoma
4. deficiency of vitamin K

400.   Treatment of the hemolytic disease of the newborn can include:
1. phototherapy

2. intravenous immunoglobulin
3. exchange transfusion
4. ursodeoxycholic acid
5. antibiotics
6. glucocorticoids

401.   Clinical manifestations of hemolytic disease of the newborn are:
1. pallor
2. jaundice is evident on the 1st day
3. hepatosplenomegaly
4. hydrops fetalis
5. jandice is evident on the 4th day

402.   Laboratory findings of hemolytic disease of the newborn include:
1. anemia
2. leukocytosis
3. thrombocytosis
4. hyperbilirubinemia   (due   to   unconjugated   bilirubin predominantly)
5. hyperbilirubinemia (due to conjugated bilirubin predominantly)

403.   Select the clinical manifestations of kernicterus:
1. poor feeding
2. loss of neonatal reflexes
3. convulsions
4. opisthotonos

404.   The most common cause of neonatal mastitis is:
1. Staphylococcus aureus
2. Escherichia coli
3. Clostridium perfringens
4. Bacteroides fragilis

405.   Breastfeeding should be initiated:
1. within 2 hours after normal delivery
2. within half an hour after normal delivery
3. more than 6 hours after normal delivery

4. the next day after normal delivery

406.   The acronym TORCH refers to:
1. Toxoplasma gondii, Rubella Virus, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes Simlex Virus
2. Treponema pallidum, Rubella virus, Clostridia, HIV
3. Tuberculosis, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Chlamidia, Hepatitis B virus

407.   The following skin conditions are common in the newborn period:
1. molluscum contagiosum
2. erysipelas
3. erythema toxicum
4. milia
5. psoriasis

408.   Initial empirical treatment of early-onset neonatal sepsis should consist of:
1. aminoglycoside and expanded-spectrum penicillin
2. third generation of cephalosporins and expanded-spectrum penicillin
3. monobactam and vancomycin
4. fluconazole and expanded-spectrum penicillin

409.   Early-onset sepsis in neonates is most commonly associated with:
1. Group B Streptococcus (GBS)
2. Staphylococcus aureus
3. Candida
4. Enterobacter

410.   Factors that are associated with or predispose to early-onset sepsis:
1. complicated delivery
2. meconium staining
3. maternal urinary tract infection
4. premature rupture of membranes

411. Which from following lab tests is more specific to confirm bacterial infection:
1. procalcitonin
2. erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
3. fibrinogen

412. Methicillin-resistant *S.* aureus (MRSA) infection usually requires treatment with:
1. fluconazole
2. vancomycin
3. oxacillin
4. gentamicin
5. metronidazole

413. Select clinical signs of neonatal mastitis:
1. more often bilateral involvement of mammary glands
2. more often unilateral involvement of mammary glands
3. normal body temperature
4. fever
5. painless breast hypertrophy
6. breast is edematous with local tenderness, erythema, heat

ANSWERS

#	Ans	#	Ans	#	Ans	#	Ans
1	3	37	1	73	4	109	1,2,5
2	3	38	3	74	1	110	1
3	2	39	3,4,5	75	3	111	2
4	1	40	1,2,3,4	76	1,2,4	112	3
5	1	41	1,2,4	77	4	113	2
6	2	42	2	78	2	114	3
7	1	43	3	79	3	115	1
8	2	44	1,2	80	1,2,3	116	1,2
9	2	45	1	81	2	117	1,3
10	1	46	2	82	2	118	1,2
11	1	47	4	83	3	119	3,4
12	1	48	4	84	1	120	2,3
13	1	49	2	85	2	121	6
14	2,3	50	4	86	4	122	1,2,3
15	1	51	3	87	1	123	2,3,4
16	3	52	4	88	2	124	1
17	2	53	1,2	89	1,2,4	125	1,2,3
18	2	54	1,3	90	1,2	126	1
19	2	55	5	91	1	127	2
20	1,4,5,6	56	1,2,3	92	1	128	3
21	1,3,5	57	1,2,4	93	1	129	5
22	1,3,4,6	58	1,2,4,5	94	6	130	1
23	1	59	1,2,3	95	3	131	3
24	1	60	5	96	1,2	132	2
25	1	61	1,2	97	3,4	133	1,3
26	1,2,4,5	62	2	98	4	134	3
27	1,2,5,6	63	1	99	1	135	2,3
28	1,3	64	1,2,3,4	100	1,2	136	2
29	1,2,3,4	65	1,2,4,5	101	1,2,3	137	1
30	1,3,4	66	5	102	1,3,4,5	138	2
31	1,3	67	1,2	103	1,3,4,5	139	2
32	1	68	1,2,3	104	2,3,4,5	140	2
33	2	69	2,4	105	2	141	2
34	1,2,3,6	70	1	106	5	142	1
35	1	71	1,2,3	107	1,2,3	143	3
36	1,3	72	1	108	3,4,6	144	1,2,4

145	1,2,3		**183**	1,3,4		**221**	1,4		**259**	1,2,3,4,5
146	5		**184**	1,2,3		**222**	1		**260**	2
147	2,3		**185**	1,2,3,5		**223**	4		**261**	1,2,3
148	1,2,3		**186**	1,3		**224**	1,3		**262**	1,2,3,6
149	1,3		**187**	1,2		**225**	1,2,3		**263**	1,2,3
150	1,3		**188**	2,4,5		**226**	1		**264**	1,2,4,5
151	1,2,3,5		**189**	1,2		**227**	2		**265**	1,2
152	4		**190**	3		**228**	1		**266**	1,2,3,4,5
153	5		**191**	1		**229**	2		**267**	1,3,4
154	1		**192**	2		**230**	1,2		**268**	4
155	3		**193**	2		**231**	1		**269**	1,2,4
156	2		**194**	1,2,3		**232**	1,2,3		**270**	1,3,4
157	4		**195**	3		**233**	1,2		**271**	2
158	2,3,5,6		**196**	1,2,3		**234**	2,3,4		**272**	3
159	2		**197**	1,3,5		**235**	1,2,3,4		**273**	1
160	2		**198**	3		**236**	1,2,3		**274**	2
161	2		**199**	2		**237**	1		**275**	1,2,4,5
162	3		**200**	4		**238**	2		**276**	3
163	5		**201**	1,2,4,5		**239**	3		**277**	1,2,3,6
164	1		**202**	1,3,5		**240**	3		**278**	1,4,5
165	5		**203**	1,4		**241**	1		**279**	1,2,4,5
166	4		**204**	2,3,5		**242**	3		**280**	2,3,5,6,7
167	1,2,3		**205**	1,2,3,5		**243**	2		**281**	1,2,5,6
168	1,2,3		**206**	1,3		**244**	3		**282**	1
169	2		**207**	1,3,4,5		**245**	1,2,3		**283**	1
170	1		**208**	1,2,3,5		**246**	1,3,4,5		**284**	1,6
171	3,4		**209**	1,2,4		**247**	1,2,3		**285**	1,3,4
172	1		**210**	1		**248**	2		**286**	1
173	1		**211**	1,3,4		**249**	1,2,3		**287**	3
174	2		**212**	1,3,4		**250**	1,3		**288**	1,3,4,5
175	1,2,4,5		**213**	1,3,4,5		**251**	1		**289**	1,2,3
176	3,4,5		**214**	2,3,4,5		**252**	1		**290**	1,2,3,4
177	1,2,4,5		**215**	2,4,5		**253**	3		**291**	1
178	1,2,4,5		**216**	2		**254**	2		**292**	1,2,3,4
179	1,2,3,4		**217**	2,3,5		**255**	1		**293**	1
180	1,2,3		**218**	1,4,5		**256**	4		**294**	1
181	1,3		**219**	4		**257**	2,3,4		**295**	1,2,3
182	1,3		**220**	1,2,3,5		**258**	4		**296**	5

297	3		**328**	2		**359**	1,3,4,5		**390**	1,3,5
298	1,3		**329**	1		**360**	1,2,3,4		**391**	1
299	1,2		**330**	2		**361**	1,2,4		**392**	1
300	1,2		**331**	1,2		**362**	1		**393**	1,3,4
301	3		**332**	1,2		**363**	1,2,3		**394**	1,2,5
302	2,3,4		**333**	2,3,4		**364**	1		**395**	8
303	1,5		**334**	1		**365**	3		**396**	1,2,3
304	1		**335**	2		**366**	2		**397**	1
305	1,3		**336**	3,4		**367**	1,5		**398**	1
306	1		**337**	1,2,5		**368**	2,5		**399**	1
307	1,2,3		**338**	3,4		**369**	1,3,4		**400**	1,3,4
308	1,2,3		**339**	1		**370**	1		**401**	1,2,3,4
309	1		**340**	2		**371**	1		**402**	1,4
310	2		**341**	5		**372**	2,3		**403**	1,2,3,4
311	1		**342**	1		**373**	3		**404**	1
312	1,2,3,4,5,6		**343**	2,3,4		**374**	1,2,3,4		**405**	2
313	1		**344**	3		**375**	4		**406**	1
314	5		**345**	1		**376**	1,3,4		**407**	3,4
315	1		**346**	1,2,3		**377**	1		**408**	1
316	3		**347**	1		**378**	2		**409**	1
317	1,5		**348**	1		**379**	2		**410**	1,2,3,4
318	2		**349**	1,4		**380**	1,2,3,4		**411**	1
319	1,3		**350**	1		**381**	2		**412**	2
320	5		**351**	1		**382**	2		**413**	2,4,5,6
321	1		**352**	1,2,3,4		**383**	5			
322	1,2,3,4		**353**	1		**384**	3			
323	1,3,4		**354**	3		**385**	1			
324	2		**355**	1,2,3		**386**	1			
325	1,3		**356**	1,2		**387**	1,2,5,6			
326	1		**357**	2		**388**	1,2			
327	1		**358**	1		**389**	1			