

Self-Assessment Quiz

The questions in this self-assessment quiz are based on the articles in this issue of the journal. Each of the questions or statements is followed by five possible answers or completions. Select all of the correct answers to each of the questions and circle the corresponding letters. The answers appear on the inside front cover of this issue.

As an organization accredited for continuing medical education, the American Academy of Pediatrics certifies that this continuing medical education activity, when used and completed as directed, meets the criteria for two hours of credit in Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association and two hours of PREP elective credit.

To earn two hours of Category I credit and two hours of PREP elective credit, you must be registered for PREP or subscribing to PEDIATRICS IN REVIEW. You have received a three-ring binder which contains a set of IBM computer cards and return envelopes. There are no monthly deadlines for the return of the computer cards, except that all cards must be returned by June 30, 1982 to ensure proper credit. Be sure that the date on the computer card corresponds with the date on each issue. Please do not write over the date or the ID number on the card.

We invite you to write specific comments about the relevance of each of the articles and any other comments you wish to make about the Journal on the back of each card.

1. A 36-year-old woman in your group practice is 16 weeks pregnant. Two years ago she was delivered of a 1,500-gm infant who had a difficult postnatal course and is now well. Which of the following should be evaluated now?

- A. Ultrasound examination.
- B. Fetal sex determination.
- C. α -Fetoprotein level.
- D. Amniotic L/S ratio.
- E. Parenting skills.

2. Transient tachypnea of the newborn (TTN) is characterized by:

- A. Low one-minute Apgar score.
- B. Low birth weight.
- C. Self-limited disorder.
- D. Hypoglycemia.
- E. No therapy required.

3. Risk of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) is increased in which of the following situations?

- A. Prolonged ruptured membranes.
- B. Prematurity
- C. Asphyxia.
- D. Maternal diabetes.
- E. Patent ductus arteriosus.

4. A 2-month-old infant is thought to have pneumonia due to *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Clinical findings consistent with this diagnosis are:

- A. Hyperinflation and patchy infiltrates on radiograph.
- B. Wheezing.
- C. Peripheral eosinophilia.
- D. Staccato cough.
- E. Moderate fever.

5. The management of *C trachomatis* pulmonary infection includes:

- A. Close observation only.
- B. Systemic erythromycin.
- C. Lung biopsy for culture.
- D. Evaluation of the parents.

E. Slit-lamp examination of the infant's eyes.

6. A 4-year-old girl has profuse mucopurulent vaginal discharge. The evaluation should include:

- A. Smear and culture for *Neisseria gonococcus*.
- B. Inspection and evaluation for a foreign body.
- C. Social service evaluation of the family.
- D. Culture for *C trachomatis*.
- E. Anal swab for pinworms.

7. An afebrile, 2-week-old infant has a two-day history of bilateral conjunctivitis with moderate inflammation, swollen eyelids, and a purulent discharge. Dignostic considerations include:

- A. Silver nitrate inflammation.
- B. Inclusion blennorrhoea.
- C. *Staphylococcus aureus* infection.
- D. Gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis.
- E. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis.

8. An 8-year-old boy has an acquired patchy hair loss (three 2-cm areas) on the anterior part of the scalp. The most appropriate initial steps in the evaluation would include:

- A. Perform a microscopic examination of hairs at the periphery of the lesion.
- B. Review the family history for baldness.
- C. Obtain a DTM culture.
- D. Perform a Woods lamp examination.
- E. Evaluate thyroid function.

9. If the Wood's lamp examination showed no fluorescence, the DTM culture media was red color, the family history for

baldness was positive, the thyroid function was normal, and the microscopic examination showed fractured hairs and hairs with clubs, the most likely diagnosis would be:

- A. Alopecia areata.
- B. Tinea capitis.
- C. Trichotillomania.
- D. Androgenic alopecia.
- E. *Candida* infection.

10. A 10-year-old boy is evaluated by you because of poor school performance. You diagnose learning disabilities with components of attention deficit disorder (ADD) and specific learning disability (SLD). Your management program should be to:

- A. Give a trial of a central nervous system stimulant to improve his handwriting.
- B. Restrict sugar in his diet.
- C. Recommend psychiatric counseling for the child.
- D. Initiate a remedial education program.
- E. Tailor activities to enhance self-esteem.

11. In discussing with the parents, the problems associated with the management, you would include the following TRUE statements:

- A. Drug medication will improve school performance.
- B. The Feingold diet is of value only for younger children.
- C. Behavior modification is a technique for the parents rather than the child.
- D. Side effects from the medications are an insignificant problem.
- E. Traditional responses to disciplinary problems may need to be altered.

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