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Discussion of some of the questions follows:

1. All the evidence suggests an acute hemorrhage without time to equilibrate the hemoglobin. EBF severe enough to produce shock at birth would be associated with anemia and probably hydrops.

2. The history is not suggestive of a hemolytic anemia. It is incorrect because intramuscular iron is of no proven benefit in the management of an acute blood loss and is potentially harmful, particularly in the newborn.

3. A, D, and E, see pages 42–43. B is incorrect because the history is not suggestive of a hemolytic anemia. E is incorrect because intramuscular iron is of no proven benefit in the management of an acute blood loss and is potentially harmful, particularly in the newborn.

4. A, C, and D, see pages 42–43. B is incorrect because the history is not suggestive of a hemolytic anemia. E is incorrect because intramuscular iron is of no proven benefit in the management of an acute blood loss and is potentially harmful, particularly in the newborn.

5. A, D, and E, see Table 2 (p. 41). B, see page 42. (Antepartum hemolysis, like other chronic hemolytic anemias, is associated with an elevated reticulocyte count.) C, see page 41.

6. The most effective accident prevention methods to date have been legislative action: safety caps, seat belts, infant car seats, and lowered temperature of hot water heaters. All of the other methods are theoretically effective but have rarely been proven.

7. Since motor vehicles cause the greatest mortality and morbidity among this list of accidents, high priority should be given to their reduction. Whether pediatricians' counsel is effective has not been shown.