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Pediatric quiz questions and answers

The MCQ's are based on recall from previous exams.Begin here MCQ quiz Set | 180 objective questions (MCQ) in pediatrics with answers Part 1 This post covers part 1 of around 180 Multiple choice questions in pediatrics that are commonly asked in exams. IgA is an immunoglobulin that plays a crucial role in providing immune protection in the mucosal surfaces of the body, including the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Still murmur ExplanationStill murmur is the most common innocent murmur of early childhood. Neonates are particularly susceptible to group B strep infection due to their immature immune systems. Begin here MCQ quiz - Pediatric Cardiology Multiple-choice based questions in cardiology covering cardiovascular physiology and congenital heart disease useful for DNB and MRCPCH part 1 examinations.Begin here Pediatric MCQs - Year wise MCQ quiz Set with answers | Dec 2018 part 2 This is the second part of 200 multiple choice questions in pediatrics, commonly asked in the exam. This is because by this age, the child's visual system has matured enough to accurately assess their visual acuity and detect any potential vision problems. ExplanationThe Moro reflex is a primitive reflex that is present in newborn babies and typically disappears by 3 months of age. Intussusception, intestinal obstruction, and GERD are not typically associated with bilious vomiting. Neomycin allergy ExplanationA contraindication to immunization with MMR vaccine is neomycin allergy. This antibody is specific to the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), which is the most common cause of mononucleosis. Administration of 1:1 solution of vinegar and 70% ethyl alcohol ExplanationAdministration of a 1:1 solution of vinegar and 70% ethyl alcohol is a preventative measure for otitis externa. It is a normal variation in infants and toddlers up to the age of 2. Testicular torsion ExplanationThe most likely diagnosis in this case is testicular torsion. Amoxicillin x 10 days ExplanationThe first-line treatment for acute otitis media is Amoxicillin for a duration of 10 days. Left ventricular hypertrophy ExplanationLeft ventricular hypertrophy is not a component of the tetralogy of Fallot. This solution helps to create an unfavorable environment for bacteria and fungi, which are common causes of the condition. 4 options are given, choose only one correct answer. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia ExplanationBronchopulmonary dysplasia is a chronic lung disease that primarily affects premature infants who have received mechanical ventilation and oxygen therapy. The penile length of 3cm also aligns with the development seen in Tanner stage II. Cocksackievirus ExplanationCocksackievirus is the causative organism of herpangina. Tanner II ExplanationTanner II is the correct answer because it describes the stage of puberty where a male begins to experience physical changes such as the growth of pubic hair and an increase in testicular volume. Physiologic jaundice ExplanationPhysiologic jaundice is the most likely diagnosis in this case. PTT measures the time it takes for blood to clot, and a prolonged PTT indicates a problem with the intrinsic pathway of the coagulation cascade, which is affected in hemophilia A. Correct Answer A. It is a medical emergency that requires immediate attention as it can cause swelling, pain, and potential damage to the penis if left untreated. Rubella, cocksacke virus, and rotavirus do not typically cause these specific symptoms and do not produce a gray pharyngeal membrane. When the baby experiences this stimulus, they will react by extending their arms and legs, arching their back, and then bringing their arms back in towards their body. Individuals with a known allergy to neomycin should not receive the MMR vaccine, as it may cause an allergic reaction. Correct Answer A. The MCQ's useful for DNB final and MRCPCH exams.Begin here Pediatrics Multiple Choice Questions and Answers for competitive exams. Normal PT suggests that the extrinsic pathway, which is measured by PT, is not affected. Group A beta hemolytic strep ExplanationGroup A beta hemolytic strep is the most common cause of glomerulonephritis in children. It is a soft, vibratory murmur that is usually heard best at the left lower sternal border and may disappear when the child is lying down. If the hip is flawed, it will dislocate. Additionally, the right ventricle may develop a ventricular septal defect, leading to a holosystolic murmur at the lower left sternal border. Itching is often worse at night when the female worms come out to lay eggs. Testicular torsion is a urologic emergency that occurs when the testicle rotates and twists the spermatic cord, leading to compromised blood flow to the testicle. Tetralogy of Fallot is a congenital heart defect characterized by four specific abnormalities: ventricular septal defect (VSD), pulmonary stenosis, overriding aorta, and right ventricular hypertrophy. It typically occurs after 24 hours of birth and resolves within a week without any treatment. This reflex typically appears around 9-12 months of age, which is later compared to other primitive reflexes such as the asymmetric tonic neck, Moro, and rooting reflexes. Prompt medical intervention is necessary to resolve the obstruction and prevent further complications. While alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency and cystic fibrosis are known causes of emphysema, they typically present in adulthood rather than childhood. When a person is infected with EBV, their body produces IgM antibodies against the viral capsid protein. Staphylococcus aureus, toxins, and Tylenol use are not typically associated with causing glomerulonephritis in children. This is a characteristic sign of diphtheria, caused by the bacteria Corynebacterium diphtheriae. This can occur when the foreskin is forcibly retracted and then becomes stuck in this position. Parachute ExplanationThe parachute reflex is the latest primitive reflex to appear. This bacterium is commonly found in the gastrointestinal and genital tracts of healthy adults, and can be transmitted to the baby during childbirth. Hepatitis A ExplanationDuring the 6-month well visit, the immunizations given typically include hepatitis B, rotavirus, and human influenza B. Other possible causes such as diarrhea, cleansing the area with hot water or strong soap, and yeast infections may also cause discomfort, but pinworms are the most prevalent cause. It is transmitted through respiratory droplets and can cause symptoms such as high fever, severe headache, stiff neck, and a rash. These MCQs are one-liners, and are based on a recall from the previous exams.Begin here MCQ quiz Set | June 2017 Part 2 Pediatric objective multiple choice questions for medical students. Barlow sign ExplanationThe Barlow sign is described by the given scenario. AML is a type of cancer that affects the myeloid cells in the bone marrow and blood, and the positive staining for peroxidase or Sudan black confirms the presence of these abnormal cells in the bone marrow aspirate. The MCQs are short one-liners, and are based on a recall from the previous exams. RSV can cause symptoms such as cough, wheezing, difficulty breathing, and fever. Therefore, detecting elevated levels of IgM capsid antibody in the blood confirms the diagnosis of mononucleosis. Slowly flexing the elbow then helps to guide the radial head back into its proper place, resulting in a clicking sensation. Left ventricular hypertrophy refers to an enlargement and thickening of the left ventricle of the heart, which is not a part of the tetralogy of Fallot. ExplanationRSV, or respiratory syncytial virus, is the most common cause of bronchiolitis. ExplanationSneeze: 2 (grinace) Active motion: 2 Pulse 95: 1 Respirations: 1 Color: 1 Correct Answer A. This is a milestone in their vocal development and is a result of their growing ability to control their tongue and mouth muscles. These seizures typically last between 15 to 90 seconds and are followed by confusion. The MCQs are short one-liners, and are based on a recall from the previous exams.Begin here MCQs in general pediatrics with answers | Part 1 | (one liners) This is a 1st part of set 200 Multiple choice questions (MCQ) in general pediatrics. As the baby's nervous system develops and matures, this reflex gradually disappears. ExplanationGenu varum, also known as bow legs, is a condition where the legs curve outward. It works by decreasing abnormal electrical activity in the brain, which helps to reduce the occurrence of seizures. It is characterized by inflammation and scarring in the lungs, leading to the destruction of lung tissue. 3 to 4 options are given, select a single right answer.Begin here MCQ quiz Set | June 2017 Part 1 Pediatric objective multiple choice questions for medical students. Answers are given.Begin here MCQ quiz Set with answers | Dec 2018 Part 1 This is the first with 100 multiple choice questions in pediatrics, commonly asked in the exam. Physiologic jaundice is a common condition in newborns where there is an increase in bilirubin levels due to the breakdown of red blood cells. However, in general, Amoxicillin alone is the preferred first-line treatment. Group B strep ExplanationGroup B strep is the most common cause of meningitis in neonates. 3-5 months ExplanationBabies typically start making raspberry sounds, also known as blowing bubbles, between 3-5 months of age. This means that the person experiencing the seizure remains aware and does not experience a period of confusion or disorientation after the seizure ends. Hemophilia A ExplanationHemophilia A is a bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency or dysfunction of factor VIII, a clotting protein. It is transmitted through close contact with an infected person or by coming into contact with contaminated surfaces or objects. Pulmonary atresia ExplanationPulmonary atresia is the correct answer because it is a congenital heart defect where the pulmonary valve does not form properly, leading to a complete blockage of blood flow from the right ventricle to the lungs. Place the elbow in full supination and extension and slowly flex until it clicks ExplanationThe maneuver to treat nursemaid elbow is to place the elbow in full supination and extension and slowly flex until it clicks. It may also involve complex automatisms, such as repetitive movements or throaty sounds. It is most common in infants and young children, especially during the winter months. The bacteria release toxins that can damage the glomeruli, leading to inflammation and impaired kidney function. Ethosuximide ExplanationEthosuximide is the correct answer because it is a medication commonly used to treat childhood absence seizures. Rebound morning hyperglycemia in response to nocturnal hypoglycemia ExplanationThe Somogyi phenomenon refers to rebound morning hyperglycemia in response to nocturnal hypoglycemia. ExplanationDuring breastfeeding, the mother passes on IgA antibodies to the baby. 3 years ExplanationA child should have his/her first formal visual screening evaluation at the age of 3 years. Parainfluenza virus is a common respiratory virus that can cause croup by infecting the upper respiratory tract and leading to swelling and narrowing of the airway, resulting in the characteristic symptoms of croup such as a barking cough and difficulty breathing. Prompt medical treatment is essential to prevent complications and spread of the infection. G6PD deficiency and hemolysis would usually present with higher TSB levels, while Crigler-Najjar syndrome is a rare genetic disorder that presents with severe jaundice in the first few days of life. This maneuver helps to relocate the subluxed radial head back into its normal position. Cocksackievirus belongs to the Enterovirus genus and is a common cause of hand, foot, and mouth disease as well. Still murmur is typically heard in children between the ages of 3 and 7 and is caused by the normal flow of blood through the heart. This occurs when blood sugar levels drop too low during the night, causing the body to release hormones that raise blood sugar levels, leading to hyperglycemia in the morning. Therefore, hemophilia A is the correct answer. These short objective type questions with answers are very ... Prompt diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics are crucial to prevent complications and reduce the risk of long-term neurological damage in affected infants. The parachute reflex is a protective reflex that causes the baby to extend their arms and legs when they feel like they are falling or losing balance. At this age, babies are also starting to experiment with different sounds and are becoming more aware of their own vocal abilities. IgA is particularly important for the baby's developing immune system, as it provides passive immunity until the baby's own immune system matures. ExplanationAcute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) is the form of leukemia that has a positive peroxidase or Sudan black in bone marrow aspirate. Other viruses like h influenza, RSV, and rhinovirus can also cause respiratory infections, but parainfluenza virus is specifically associated with croup. These MCQs are based on a recall from the DNB theory exam held in December 2018. ExplanationGNRH, also known as gonadotropin-releasing hormone, directly stimulates the secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) from the anterior pituitary gland. The MCQ's are based on recall from previous exams.Begin here MCQ quiz Set | Dec 2015 150 Multiple choice questions in pediatrics for DNB theory exams ExplanationBegin here MCQ quiz Set | June 2015 94 Multiple choice questions in pediatrics for DNB theory exams preparationBegin here MCQ quiz Set | Dec 2014 100 commonly asked one liner, Multiple choice questions in pediatrics for DNB and MRCPCH exams.Begin here MCQ quiz Set | Over 100 medical MCQ's This is a collection of more than 100 multiple choice questions (MCQ) in general pediatrics. It is important to prevent the spread of RSV by practicing good hand hygiene and avoiding close contact with infected individuals, especially for young children and those with weakened immune systems. This condition can lead to a partial or complete obstruction of the intestines, causing bile to accumulate in the stomach and leading to the characteristic bilious vomiting. These parasites lay their eggs around the anus, causing itching and discomfort. 3 to 4 options are given, select a single right answer.Begin here MCQs in general pediatrics with answers | Part 2 | (one liners) This is a second part of set of 200 Multiple choice questions (MCQ) in general pediatrics. Diphtheria ExplanationDiphtheria presents with symptoms of a sore throat, fever, and a gray pharyngeal membrane that bleeds when removed. However, hepatitis A is not given during this visit. In this case, the African American newborn presenting with jaundice at 48 hours of age and a total serum bilirubin (TSB) level of 5 suggests physiologic jaundice as the cause, as it is within the expected range for this condition. Augmentin, which is a combination of Amoxicillin and clavulanate, may be used in cases where the infection is suspected to be caused by resistant bacteria or in individuals who have recently been treated with antibiotics. Epididymitis, hydrocele, and orchitis are less likely diagnoses in this scenario. This is the 2nd part of 200 multiple choice question quiz. FSH plays a crucial role in the regulation of the reproductive system, particularly in the development and maturation of ovarian follicles in females and the production of sperm in males. In this stage, the pubic hair is still sparse and downy, and the testicular volume is within the range of 1.6-6ml. Paraphimosis ExplanationParaphimosis refers to a condition in which the foreskin of the penis becomes trapped behind the glans and cannot be reduced. This reflex is an involuntary response and is thought to be a protective mechanism that helps the baby respond to potential danger. Each MCQ is provided with an explanation including images. It is most commonly seen in infants and young children and can lead to severe abdominal pain, vomiting, and bloody stools. It is characterized by prolonged PTT (partial thromboplastin time) and normal PT (prothrombin time). Second-hand smoke inhalation can also contribute to the development of emphysema, but it is not the most common cause in childhood. Primitive reflexes are automatic movements that are present in infants and gradually disappear as the baby develops. Croup is a respiratory condition that mainly affects young children, causing inflammation and narrowing of the airways. Jun 25, 2023 Quiz Edited byProfs Editorial Team Pediatric MCQs - Topicwise MCQ quiz - Mixed bag with Answers and explanation | images (new) Take a Quiz. Click on the option to check your answers. The MCQ's are mostly one-liners, and are based on a recall from the previous examsBegin here MCQ quiz Set | Dec 2016 150 Multiple choice questions in pediatrics commonly asked in examsBegin here MCQ quiz Set | 180 objective questions (MCQ) in pediatrics with answers Part 2 This post covers part 2 of around 180 Multiple choice questions in pediatrics that are commonly asked in exams. RSV is highly contagious and spreads through respiratory droplets. This sign is used to assess for developmental dysplasia of the hip in infants. This staining technique helps in identifying the presence of myeloperoxidase, an enzyme that is characteristic of myeloid cells. 4 years ExplanationSurgery for an umbilical hernia is typically indicated if the hernia persists beyond the age of 4 years. meningitis is the most common cause of meningitis in infants through adolescence. Myelomeningocele ExplanationMyelomeningocele is a condition in which the unfused portion of the spinal column allows the cord to protrude through an opening covered by a membrane that encloses the spinal elements. Carbamazepine and phenytoin are more commonly used to treat other types of seizures, while topiramate can be used for various types of seizures but is not specifically indicated for childhood absence seizures. However, if the hernia does not resolve on its own by the age of 4, surgical intervention may be necessary to prevent potential complications such as incarceration or strangulation. This can result in sudden and severe scrotal pain. By fully supinating the forearm and extending the elbow, tension is released from the annular ligament, allowing the radial head to move freely. It involves attempting to push the femurs posteriorly while the patient is in a supine position with knees at 90 degrees and hips flexed. Innocent murmurs are harmless heart murmurs that are commonly found in children and do not indicate any underlying heart problems. Quiz Review Timeline + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Elevated IgM capsid antibody ExplanationThe elevated IgM capsid antibody is the definitive test for mononucleosis. This is the 1st part of 200 multiple choice question quiz. The high-riding testis, absent cremasteric reflex, and lack of pain relief with elevation are characteristic findings in testicular torsion. This is because Amoxicillin is effective against the most common bacteria that cause ear infections, and a 10-day course is necessary to fully eradicate the infection and prevent recurrence. The acidic nature of vinegar and the antimicrobial properties of ethyl alcohol help to prevent the growth and colonization of these microorganisms in the ear canal, reducing the risk of developing otitis externa. Partial seizure ExplanationA partial seizure involves any part of the body and spreads in a fixed pattern, but it does not result in a loss of consciousness or a postictal period. Bronchiolitis is an infection that affects the smallest air passages in the lungs, called bronchioles. Other tests such as the mono spot test, peripheral smear examination, and culturing for corynebacterium may provide supportive evidence but are not definitive for mononucleosis. Therefore, genu varum becomes an abnormality after the age of 2 when the legs should have naturally straightened. In this case, the patient has a fascial defect of about 1 cm and no signs of strangulation, indicating a relatively small hernia that is not causing immediate complications. As a child grows and starts to walk, the legs gradually straighten out. Intussusception ExplanationIntussusception is the most frequent cause of intestinal obstruction in the first two years of life. Pinworms ExplanationPinworms are the most common cause of anal itching in children. These antibodies help protect the baby from various infections and diseases by neutralizing pathogens and preventing their attachment to the mucosal surfaces. Therefore, FSH is the hormone that is directly stimulated by GnRH. Parainfluenza virus ExplanationParainfluenza virus is the most common causative organism of croup. Partial complex seizure ExplanationA partial complex seizure presents with various symptoms that can include an aura of an odd smell or taste, visual or auditory hallucinations, and a vague stare. Treatment typically involves manual reduction of the foreskin or, in severe cases, surgical intervention. This bacterium is known to cause infections such as strep throat and skin infections, which can lead to the development of glomerulonephritis. This bacterium is responsible for meningococcal meningitis, which is a serious infection that affects the lining of the brain and spinal cord. This causes blood to flow through alternative pathways, such as a patent ductus arteriosus, resulting in a blowing systolic murmur at the upper left sternal border. Answers are given.Begin here MCQ quiz Set and answer | Dec 2017 This is a set 75 Multiple choice questions in general pediatrics that are commonly asked in the exam. Neomycin is an antibiotic that is sometimes used in the manufacturing process of the MMR vaccine. N meningitides ExplanationN. This reflex is characterized by the baby's response to a sudden loud noise or a sudden movement. Making raspberry sounds is a fun and playful way for babies to explore their voice and engage with their environment. Intussusception occurs when one portion of the intestine slides into another, causing a blockage. Therefore, bronchopulmonary dysplasia is the most likely explanation for the given correct answer. Volvulus ExplanationBilious vomiting is typically associated with volvulus, which refers to the twisting or rotation of a segment of the intestine. Therefore, the correct answer is partial complex seizure. It is important to detect and address any vision issues early on to ensure proper development and to prevent any long-term visual impairments. Herpangina is a viral infection that primarily affects children and is characterized by small, painful ulcers or blisters in the back of the throat and on the roof of the mouth. 9-12 months Explanationterm infants are born with enough stored iron to prevent iron deficiency for the first 4-5 months of life; iron deficiency most common between months 6 and 24.

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