



Year 2021 – 2022	Pediatric medicine
Frist -term exam.	Third – Year
Date: 20/6/2022	Total Marks: 50
Time Allowed: 2 Hours	Prof. Nesrin Mosad Handoka

**Read each question carefully and circle the best answer from the choices following the question (1 marks for each question).**

1. The following serotype of group A beta-hemolytic streptococci can cause epidemics of nephritis after throat infections is:

- a) Serotype 1
- b) Serotype 6
- c) Serotype 12**
- d) Serotype 49
- e) Serotype 55

2. The minor manifestations of Jones criteria to diagnose rheumatic fever include all of the following except :

- a) Fever
- b) Arthralgia
- c) Prolonged PR intervals
- d) Elevated ESR
- e) Positive rapid streptococcal antigen test**

3. Approximately 80% of all asthmatic patients report disease onset prior to the age of

- a. 2 years
- b. 4 years
- c. 6 years**
- d. 8 years

4. The treatment option for Sickle cell anemia is :

- a) Whole blood transfusion
- b) Exchange transfusion
- c) Hydroxyurea**
- d) Splenectomy

5. Rheumatic fever is commonly associated with the following infection:

- a) Group A Streptococcus lower respiratory tract infection.
- b) Streptococcus pneumoniae upper respiratory infection.
- c) Adenovirus lower respiratory tract infection
- d) Staphylococcus aureus upper respiratory tract infection
- e) Group A Streptococcus upper respiratory tract infection**



6- Apgar evaluations of newborn infants include all of the following **except**:

- a) Color
- b) Heart rate
- c) Core temperature**
- d) Respiratory effort
- e) Response to catheter in nostril.

7. The following serotype of group A beta-hemolytic can cause epidemics of nephritis after skin infections is:

- a) Serotype 24
- b) Serotype 49**
- c) Serotype 55
- d) Serotype 57
- e) Serotype 59

8. The most common complication of acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis is:

- a) Hypertension**
- b) Seizures
- c) Cardiac failure
- d) Hyperkalemia
- e) Hyperphosphatemia

9. 7 years old male child presented with chronic pallor and splenomegaly, on frequent blood transfusion. Hb electrophoresis: Hb F: 90% HbA2: 8% Hb A: 2%. Most likely diagnosis:

- a) Thalassemia minor
- b) Thalassemia major**
- c) Sickle cell disease
- d) Sickle alpha thalassemia
- e) Hemoglobin SC disease

10. A 4-year-old black male appears pale. CBC reveals retic 12%, WBC 10,000, polymorphs 60%, lymphocyte 40%, hemoglobin 7, hematocrit 21, MCV 78, Hemoglobin electrophoresis test result reveals hemoglobin A 0%, hemoglobin A2 2%, hemoglobin F 4%, and hemoglobin S 94%. Most likely diagnosis:

- a) Sickle cell trait
- b) Thalassemia major
- c) Sickle cell disease**
- d) Sickle beta thalassemia
- e) Sickle alpha thalassemia



11. A 6-year-old boy presents with fever. Which of the following might contribute to a diagnosis of rheumatic?

- a. The finding of target lesions on the hands.
- b. The finding of tender nodules in the fingertips.
- c. A CRP of 10.
- d. **A prolonged PR interval on ECG.**
- e. Arterial blood gas

12. Migratory polyarthritis represents one of the major criteria for acute rheumatic fever, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Occurs in approximately 50% of patients
- B. Typically involves small joints
- C. Responds dramatically to salicylate therapy**
- D. Rheumatic arthritis is almost deforming
- E. There is often a proportional relationship between the severity of arthritis and the severity of cardiac involvement.

13. A child with a sickle cell disease should receive prophylactic therapy:

- a) Rifampin
- b) Zithromycin
- c) Erythromycin
- d) Penicillin**

14. Prophylaxis for people who have had acute rheumatic fever with carditis but without residual heart disease persist for

- A. 5 yr. or until 21 yr. of age, whichever is longer
- B. 10 yr. or until 21 yr. of age, whichever is longer**
- C. 5 yr. or until 40 yr. of age, whichever is longer
- D. 10 yr. or until 40 yr. of age, whichever is longer

15. An adult hemoglobin consist of:

- a) Alpha 2, gamma 2
- b) Beta 2, gamma 2
- c) Alpha 2, Epsilon 2
- d) Zeta 2, epsilon 2
- e) Alpha 2, beta 2**

16. Patients with acute rheumatic carditis and cardiomegaly should receive prednisone 2 mg/kg/day in 4 divided doses for

- A. 7-10 days
- B. 2-3 weeks**
- C. 6-8 weeks
- D. 2-3 months
- E. 4-6 months



17. Breast-feeding is not allowed when a mother is taking following medication:

- a) Amoxicillin
- b) Acyclovir
- c) Anticancer drugs**
- d) Antipyretic drugs

18. Colostrum is Breast milk secreted in the first post- natal:

- a. 2-4 days**
- b. one week.
- c. two days
- d. three weeks
- e. One month

19 .The following serotypes of group A Streptococcus more frequently cause rheumatic fever except :

- a) M type 24
- b) M type 18
- c) M type 6
- d) M type 5
- e) M type 2**

20. Breast feeding should begin preferably.

- a) Within 1 hour**
- b) Within 2 hour
- c) Within 3 hour
- d) Within 4 hour
- e) Within 6 hour

21. Thalassemia major is associated with which of the following

- a. Decreased level of HbA2
- b. A decreased level of erythropoietin
- c. An increased frequency of fractures**
- d. Increased excretion of indirect bilirubin

22. A child has Sydenham chorea. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Hyperthyroidism
- b) Cerebellar tumor
- c) Hypocalcemia
- d) Rheumatic fever**



23. The pathogenesis of rheumatic Carditis is:

- a) Autoimmune response of the connective tissue of the heart to Group D Streptococci.
- b) Autoimmune response of the connective tissue of the heart to Group B Streptococci.
- c) Autoimmune response of the connective tissue of the heart to Group A Streptococci.**
- d) Non- immunologically mediated of the connective tissue of the heart.
- e) Autoimmune response of the vascular system to Group A Streptococci.

24. The diagnostic criterion in patients with diabetes mellitus is:

- a) Random plasma glucose level is 190 mg/dL.
- b) Fasting plasma glucose level is 125 mg/dL.
- c) 2-hour plasma glucose during oral glucose tolerance test is 195 mg/dL.
- d) Fasting blood glucose level is 127 mg/dL**
- e) Random plasma glucose level is 199 mg/dL

25. Which of the following is a complication of post streptococcal glomerulonephritis?

- a. Acute renal failure**
- b. Pyelonephritis.
- c. Pulmonary embolism.
- d. Hypovolemic shock.
- e. Septicemia.

26- Complications of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus include:

- a. Mental retardation.
- b. Diabetic ketoacidosis.**
- c. Pathological calcifications.
- d. Heart failure.
- e. Uremic coma

27. Type 1 diabetes mellitus is not characterized by:

- a) Genetic susceptibility.
- b) Viral infections are common triggering factors for its onset.
- c) Is treated only by insulin.
- d) Oral hypoglycemic drugs have a therapeutic role.**
- e) Elevated Hgb A1c



28- One of the classical presenting features of type 1 diabetes mellitus is:

**A- Polydipsia.**

B- Diarrhea.

C- Weight gain.

D- Loss of appetite.

e- Decrease urination

29. Concerning childhood asthma:

a. **Inhaled steroids are useful treatment**

b. Hospitalization is usually needed.

c Exacerbations usually occur with food.

d. Sufferers are excluded from sports.

e. long term control medications include anticholinergics

30- Beta thalassemia major is characterized by:

A- Low serum iron.

B- Presentation before 6 months of age.

C- Narrow Medulla of long bones.

**D- Hemoglobin defects hemolytic anemia.**

31. The following teste is indicated when classified patients with asthma

**a) Pulmonary function test**

b) Blood pressure

c) Temperature

d) ECG

e) Throat swap

32- All of the following statements are correct about bronchial asthma **EXCEPT:**

a- **Long term control medications include anticholinergics**

b- Upper respiratory viral infection is a common triggering factor

c- Wheezes, intermittent dry cough are clinical manifestations

d- It is a disease of airway hyper-reactivity

e- Multifactorial disease

33. All of the following are complications of sickle cell anemia except :

a) Intraocular bleeding

b) Hematuria

c) Splenic infarcts at high altitude

**d) Hypersplenism**



34. The protozoal pathogen responsible for diarrhea in children is:

- a. Shigella.
- b. **Giardia lamblia.**
- c. Salmonella.
- d. Campylobacter.
- e. Vibrio cholera.

35- Persistent diarrhea is characterized by

- a. Acute onset and persists more than 7 days
- b. Acute onset and persists more than 10 days
- c. **Acute onset and persists more than 14 days**
- d. Gradual onset and persists more than 14 days
- e. Gradual onset and persists more than 30 days

36. Hypertensive encephalopathy is most commonly associated with the following disease:

- a) **Renal**
- b) Hepatic
- c) Adrenal
- d) Pituitary
- e) Thyroid

37. The curative therapy for patients with Thalassemia is:

- a) **Bone marrow transplantation**
- b) Whole blood transfusion
- c) Exchange transfusion
- d) Hydroxyurea

38-Standard treatment of acute asthmatic attack includes the following **except**:

- a. Anticholinergics.
- b. **Leukotriene modifiers.**
- c. Short acting B2 agonist nebulization.
- d. I.V. glucocorticoids.

39. Severely dehydrated baby with acute gastroenteritis. Which one of all the following findings is not noted?

- a) Lethargic
- b) Sunken eyes
- c) Unconscious
- d) Drinking poorly
- e) **Skin pinch goes back slowly**



40. Infants with gastroenteritis:
- In most instances not require treatment with Zinc.
  - Should be admitted to hospital if they are unable to tolerate fluid orally**
  - Bacterial diarrhea is most common in young children.
  - Metabolic Alkalosis is a complication

41- Recognized features of acute glomerulonephritis nephritis include the following EXCEPT:

- Hypertension.
- Normal urine volume.**
- Mild proteinuria.
- Microscopic hematuria.

42- The renal glomerulonephritis disease develops how many weeks after skin infection.

- 1-3 weeks
- 2-6 weeks
- 3-6 weeks**
- 4-8 weeks

43. A 6- year- old girl has had a dry cough without sputum for months. The cough is getting is getting worse after exercise and at night, Family history revealed that the parents have eczema. On physical examination, a wheeze in both lung fields is detected. What is the most likely diagnosis?

**A. Bronchial asthma.**

- Pertussis.
- Bronchiectasis.
- Interstitial pneumonia.
- Bronchitis

44- The colostrum is characterized by.

- Its pH is acidic.
- Higher Protein content than mature breast milk.**
- Higher Fat content than mature breast milk.
- Higher carbohydrate content than mature breast milk.
- Lower mineral content than mature breast milk.

45- The following is true about breast milk **except:**

- The production is independent of child birth.
- Is rich in secretory IgA.
- Has less phosphorus than cow's milk.
- The production is promoted by oxytocin.**





46. The newborn should be fed on the first day of life by:
- Glucose 5%.
  - Sweetened water.
  - Colostrum.**
  - Herbs as "Karawy"
47. Female patient of 5 years has gross hematuria, urine contains dysmorphic red cells, red cell casts. The following should be considered in the differential diagnosis:
- Post-streptococcal Glomerulonephritis**
  - Urinary tract infection
  - Ectopic ureter
  - Ureterocele
- 48- Asthma triggers include all the following **Except:**
- Viral respiratory infections.
  - Tobacco smoke.
  - House dust mite.
  - Steroids**
49. 8 years old male child with migratory arthritis with red, warm and swollen joints. he had pharyngeal streptococcal infection. What is the first step you will ask for ?
- Start steroid therapy
  - Ask for Erythrocyte Sedimentation rate, and ECG .**
  - Start intravenous digoxin
  - Start aspirin therapy
50. A child appears with a history of vomiting and diarrhea for the last 3 days. He has a moderate dehydration. All of the following findings are present except:
- Sunken eyes
  - Skin pinch goes back slowly
  - Thirsty
  - Irritable
  - Hypotension**

**Questions Ended**