

PEDIATRICS EMERGENCIES

- 1- Relative to the location of the adult airway in the neck, the child's airway is:
 - a. More anterior and higher
 - b. More posterior and higher
 - c. More posterior and lower
 - d. More anterior and lower

- 2- Which of the following drugs should NOT be administered via the endotracheal route?
 - a. Atropine
 - b. Calcium chloride
 - c. Epinephrine
 - d. Saloon

- 3- Which of the following is not a structural component of the Tetralogy of Fallot?
 - a. Pulmonic stenosis
 - b. VSD
 - c. LVH
 - d. Dextroposition and overriding of the aorta

- 4- INITIAL management of a hypercyanotic (Tet) spell in a child with Tetralogy of Fallot should include all of the following except:
 - a. Administration of supplemental oxygen
 - b. Placement of the child in the prone knee-chest position
 - c. Morphine 0.1 mg/kg IV, IM or SC
 - d. Propranolol 0.05-0.1 mg/kg IV

- 5- The presence of biphasic stridor on exam localized the airway obstruction:
 - a. Above the larynx
 - b. At the larynx
 - c. Below the larynx
 - d. Below the carina

- 6- Anticholinergic agents (atropine, ipratropium bromide) produce their beneficial effects in asthma by:
 - a. Increased cyclic GMP
 - b. Decreased cyclic GMP
 - c. Increased cyclic AMP
 - d. Increased cyclic AMP

- 7- All of the following poisoning may be associated with hyperpyrexia EXCEPT:
 - a. Atropine
 - b. Salicylates
 - c. Amphetamine
 - d. Acetaminophen

- 8- Under normal land conditions, the greatest amount of heat loss from the body occurs via:
 - a. Radiation

- b. Evaporation
 - c. Convection
 - d. Conduction
- 9- The most common causative organism of otitis media is:
- a. *Strep. Pneumoniae*
 - b. *H. influenzae* --- non-typeable
 - c. *Moraxella catarrhalis*
 - d. *Staph. Aureus*
- 10- The pathogens most often responsible for the production of pneumonia in children \geq 5 yrs. Old are:
- a. *H. influenzae* and *Strep. Pneumoniae*
 - b. *H. influenzae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
 - c. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and *Strep. Pneumoniae*
 - d. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and viruses
- 11- The most common bacterial pathogen in all groups beyond the newborn period is:
- a. *strep. Pneumoniae*
 - b. *H. influenza Type B*
 - c. *Staph. Aureus*
 - d. *Group B strep.*
- 12- In children, cardiac arrest is most commonly due to:
- a. A primary cardiac event
 - b. Respiratory arrest
 - c. Shock
 - d. None of the above
- 13- The *sine qua non* of Reye's Syndrome is:
- a. Bilirubin > 3.0
 - b. Prolongation of PT(INR)
 - c. Elevation of blood NH₃ level
 - d. Hyperglycemia
- 14- The most important complications of Kawasaki's disease are:
- a. Hematologic
 - b. Gastrointestinal
 - c. Cardiovascular
 - d. Neurologic
- 15- Which of the following is not one of the criteria used to diagnose Kawasaki syndrome?
- a. Fever ≥ 5 days
 - b. ECG changes
 - c. Polymorphous rash
 - d. Bilateral nonsuppurative conjunctivitis
- 16- The most appropriate management for a young child with Kawasaki syndrome is:
- a. Admission for IV gamma globulin and high dose ASA therapy

- b. Admission for IV antibiotics and steroids
 - c. Discharge on high dose ASA therapy with follow-up in 2-3 days
 - d. Discharge on high dose ASA therapy and an oral second-generation cephalosporin
- 17- All of the following are characteristics of simple febrile seizures EXCEPT:
- a. Duration < 15 min
 - b. Generalized convulsions
 - c. Multiple episodes in a 24-hour period
 - d. Absence of focal postictal neurologic deficit
- 18- The agent of choice for rapid sequence intubation of an asthmatic in respiratory failure is:
- a. Succinylcholine
 - b. Midazolam
 - c. Ketamine
 - d. Pancuronium
- 19- What is the most common cause of CHF in infants and young children?
- a. Congenital heart disease
 - b. Dysrhythmias (VT, VT)
 - c. Kawasaki syndrome
 - e. Severe anemia
- 20- The drug of choice for the treatment of SVT in children is:
- a. Adenosine
 - b. Propranolol
 - c. Verapamil
 - d. Procainamide
- 21- The major cause of CSF shunt-associated mortality is:
- a. Infection
 - b. Obstruction
 - c. Disconnection
 - d. Slit ventricle syndrome
- 22- The organism(s) most commonly responsible for causing CSF shunt infections are:
- a. Staph. Species
 - b. Klebsiella
 - c. Gram –ve organisms
 - d. Group A strep.
- 23- The sign/symptom most commonly present in association with CSF shunt infections is:
- a. Headache
 - b. Lethargy
 - c. Fever
 - d. Meningism