

MCQs

Instruction:

1. Please use pencil to shade the box for the best and correct answer (only one answer for each question).
 2. Send back the answer sheet (see loose leaf page) to the Hong Kong College of Paediatricians. One point will be awarded to each article if ≥ 3 of the 5 answers are correct. The total score of the 4 articles will be 4 CME points.
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(A) A Report of Infant Urolithiasis in a Tertiary Hospital

1. Which of the following is related with childhood urolithiasis?
 - a. Genetic inheritance
 - b. Nutrition
 - c. Metabolic abnormalities
 - d. Environmental factors
 - e. All of the above
2. Which of the following metabolic risk factor is not related with urolithiasis?
 - a. Hypercalciuria
 - b. Hyperoxaluria
 - c. Hypermagnesuria
 - d. Hyperuricosuria
 - e. Hypocitraturia
3. Which is the most common metabolic abnormality in both adult and child urolithiasis?
 - a. Hypocitraturia
 - b. Hypercalciuria
 - c. Hypomagnesuria
 - d. Hyperuricosuria
 - e. Hyperoxaluria
4. What is wrong about comparison of breast milk and formulas?
 - a. Calcium content of breast milk is higher than formulas.
 - b. Phosphorus is low in breast milk.
 - c. Phosphorus is high in formulas.
 - d. Absorption of calcium in breast milk is higher than formula
 - e. Absorption of calcium and phosphorus in formula is lower
5. Which of the following can be related with infant urolithiasis?
 - a. Irritability/restlessness
 - b. Urinary tract infection
 - c. Abnormal urine odour or colour
 - d. Asymptomatic infant
 - e. All of the above

(B) Vitamin D and Nutritional Status of Children Evaluated via Bioelectric Impedance Analysis

1. According to the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists, which level is sufficient for vitamin D?
 - a. 30 ng/mL or above
 - b. 20 ng/mL or above
 - c. 10 ng/mL or above
 - d. 50 ng/mL or above
 - e. 100 ng/mL or above
2. How many years after children do the impact of gender appear more pronounced in their body composition?
 - a. After age 1
 - b. After age 5
 - c. After age 10
 - d. After age 15
 - e. After age 18
3. Which vitamin supplement is important in obese individuals with nutritional regulation?
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin B
 - c. Vitamin C
 - d. Vitamin D
 - e. Vitamin K
4. Which of the following is not one of the methods used to evaluate body composition?
 - a. Bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA)
 - b. Dual-Enerji X-Ray absorptiometry (DEXA)
 - c. Skin fold thickness measurement
 - d. Calculation of body mass index
 - e. Vitamin D level
5. Which of the following is more likely to have a deficiency of vitamin D than the others?
 - a. Preschool girls
 - b. Adolescent girls
 - c. Preschool boys
 - d. Adolescent boys
 - e. No difference risks between them

(C) Depression and Eating Disorders in Children with Type 1 Diabetes

1. Type 1 diabetes mellitus is characterised by?
 - a. Deficiency in insulin production
 - b. Deficiency in leptin production
 - c. Increasing in obesity
 - d. Deficiency in glucagon production
 - e. Impaired adiponectin control
2. Which one is a factor that lead to increased risk of depression in Type 1 diabetes mellitus?
 - a. Insulin dependency
 - b. Fear of hypoglycemia
 - c. Desire of maintenance the ideal body weight
 - d. Certain eating patterns
 - e. All above of them
3. Diabetic individuals are an important risk group in terms of psychological problems. Which psychological problem is not associated with this disease according to article?
 - a. Depression
 - b. Agoraphobia
 - c. Eating disorders
 - d. Anxiety
 - e. Mood disorders
4. Which one is not a symptom of Type 1 diabetes mellitus?
 - a. Impaired glucose levels
 - b. Increased HbA1C levels
 - c. Decreased serum glucose levels
 - d. Deficiency in insulin production
 - e. Destruction in pancreatic beta cells
5. Which methods are used to provide metabolic control in Type 1 diabetes mellitus?
 - a. Insulin resistance/glucose tolerance test
 - b. Insulin resistance/carbohydrate counting
 - c. Insulin pump/glucose tolerance test
 - d. Insulin pump/carbohydrate counting
 - e. None above of them

(D) Antiemetics to Control Vomiting in Children: A Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Trial

1. In children with dehydration from gastroenteritis, which of the following is the first line therapy recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics?
 - a. Intravenous fluid
 - b. Oral rehydration therapy
 - c. Intravenous antiemetics
 - d. Oral antiemetics
 - e. None
2. Which of the following is the most common reason why antiemetic agents are not preferred by paediatricians in the treatment of dehydration?
 - a. Difficult to reach
 - b. High cost
 - c. Adverse effect
 - d. Not taking part in primary care
 - e. Lack of experience
3. Which of the following metoclopramide treatments is most often associated with extrapyramidal symptoms?
 - a. High dosage
 - b. Orally given
 - c. Rapid infusions less than 15 minutes
 - d. Combined with ondansetron
 - e. None
4. Which of the following is the reason why paediatricians do not prefer to select ondansetron as the first line therapy for dehydrated children?
 - a. Difficult to reach
 - b. High cost
 - c. Lack of experience
 - d. Limited randomised controlled studies
 - e. a and b
5. Which of the following is wrong about the treatment of vomiting in children?
 - a. Antiemetics were superior to the placebo in terms of vomiting control after discharge and which reduced the rate of re-admission
 - b. The incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms due to metoclopramide depends on the rate of drug infusion
 - c. The most common cause of vomiting in older infants and children is infectious gastroenteritis
 - d. In the guidelines published before 2008, antiemetic therapy was not recommended as the first line therapy for dehydration
 - e. Dystonia is the most common extrapyramidal symptom associated with the use of metoclopramide

Answers of October issue 2018

(A) 1. e; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a

(B) 1. d; 2. e; 3. c; 4. b; 5. c

(C) 1. e; 2. d; 3. e; 4. e; 5. c

(D) 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. d; 5. b