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.

(A) Impact of Minor Blood Group Incompatibility Versus ABO and Rh Blood Group Incompatibility in Newborns With Indirect Hyperbilirubinaemia: A Single-Centre Clinical Experience

1. What could severe early jaundice associated with isoimmunisation cause in newborn?
   a. Erythrocyte enzymatic defect
   b. Fetal-maternal blood group incompatibility
   c. Cephalohematoma
   d. Disorder of conjugation
   e. Polycythemia

2. When do we need to investigate for minor blood group incompatibility?
   a. Requirement of exchange and/or erythrocyte transfusions
   b. Prolonged jaundice
   c. Anaemia
   d. Rebound elevation of serum bilirubin
   e. All of above

3. According to the management of hyperbilirubinemia, how should haemolytic disease be evaluated in patients?
   a. Total serum bilirubin
   b. Reticulocyte
   c. Direct Coombs test
   d. Erythrocyte morphology on peripheral blood smear
   e. All of above

4. Which of the following statements is the correct conclusion of this manuscript?
   a. IVIG is the best treatment for neonatal isoimmunisation with minor blood group incompatibility
   b. Significant difference was found in the laboratory findings between groups
   c. The frequency of minor blood group incompatibility was 12%
   d. The rate of intravenous fluid needed was lower in groups with minor blood group incompatibility and ABO+Rh blood group incompatibility when compared with other groups.
   e. The rate of exchange transfusion requirement was 5% for all groups

5. Which of the following types of minor blood group incompatibility has the highest frequency?
   a. C
   b. c
   c. E+c
   d. E
   e. Kell

(B) *Escherichia coli* Meningitis in Neonatal Intensive Care Units: A Five Years Study

1. Which of the following statement is true
   a. *E. coli* is always pathogenic
   b. K1 capsular antigen is present in all *E. coli*
   c. The amount of K1 antigen in the CSF is linked to the disease severity in the neonates
   d. Only 5% of the *E. coli* in maternal vagina can express K1 antigen
   e. *E. coli* strain with K1 capsular antigen is always more susceptible to antimicrobial and never has the ESBL enzyme

2. Which of the following is false?
   a. More than 30% of all community-acquired *E. coli* infections were ESBL producing in United States
   b. More than 25% of all community-acquired *E. coli* infections were ESBL producing in Hong Kong in 2015
   c. More than 50% of the local live pigs had faecal carriage of ESBL-producing *E. coli* in Hong Kong
   d. The use of antibiotics in livestock farming has no relation with the ESBL *E. coli* infection in the community
   e. Global prevalence of infection caused by ESBL producers is increasing

3. Concerning the neonatal infection: Hong Kong started to have Universal Group B Streptococcus screening among pregnant ladies since
   a. 1992
   b. 1996
   c. 2002
   d. 2005
   e. 2012

4. Which of the following is true?
   a. Hong Kong has a registry on the neonatal *E. coli* infection since 2012
   b. The estimated prevalence of neonatal *E. coli* meningitis in this study was 0.02%
   c. This study showed less than 20% of the *E. coli* meningitis were ESBL producing
   d. This study showed a statistical significant relationship between IAP and neonatal ESBL *E. coli* meningitis
   e. If neonates has microbiological evidence of Gram negative bacterial meningitis, antibiotic should be narrowed down to gentamicin only

5. In this study, which of the following is true
   a. *E. coli* meningitis in neonates always has abnormal CSF glucose and protein
   b. In this study, all neonates with neonatal meningitis had elevated CRP
   c. In those neonates suffered from ESBL positive *E. coli* infection, the symptoms onset days were later than the ESBL negative *E. coli* infection group in this study
   d. None of the mother had ESBL *E. coli* in the placental swab in this study
   e. Female babies were predominant in this study with statistical significance

(C) Non-nutritive Sucking and Nesting Greatly Reduces Pain During Retinopathy Screening in Premature Infants

1. In which group of premature infants is incidence of ROP high?
   a. Birth weight <2000g
   b. Gestational age <35 weeks
   c. Birth weight >2500g
   d. Gestational age<34 weeks
   e. A and B

2. Non-pharmacological interventions to alleviate pain in preterm infants do not include:
   a. Oral sucrose
   b. Oral glucose
   c. Breast feeding
   d. Keep warm
   e. NNS

3. What items are not included in the PIPP score?
   a. Behavioural status
   b. Blood pressure
   c. Heart rate
   d. Oxygen saturation
   e. Gestational age

4. What is the incidence of ROP in China amongst high risk premature newborns?
   a. 10.0%
   b. 15.8%
   c. 17.8%
   d. 20%
   e. 25%

5. Which value was considered to be indicative of significant pain with PIPP evaluation?
   a. <7
   b. 7 to 12
   c. >12
   d. >15
   e. None of the above

(D) Clinical Manifestations and Outcomes of Cardiac Tumours in Children

1. Which of the following is the most common cardiac tumour in children?
   a. Angiosarcoma
   b. Fibroma
   c. Rhabdomyosarcoma
   d. Rhabdomyoma
   e. Myxoma

2. Which of the following is the most probable cardiac tumour that could be associated with tuberous sclerosis?
   a. Fibroma
   b. Angiosarcoma
   c. Rhabdomyoma
   d. Rhabdomyosarcoma
   e. Fibrosarcoma

3. Which of the following is the most probable drug to be useful in cardiac tumours associated with tuberous sclerosis?
   a. Tacrolimus
   b. Everolimus
   c. Infliximab
   d. Imatinib
   e. Estrogen

4. Which of the following is the most common indication for surgery in rhabdomyoma in this study?
   a. Arrhythmia
   b. Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction
   c. Huge pericardial effusion
   d. Embolic phenomenon
   e. Sepsis

5. Which of the following is the most common feature at diagnosis in this study?
   a. Cardiac murmur
   b. Chest pain
   c. Seizure
   d. Fetal diagnosis
   e. Incidental diagnosis

Answers of April issue 2019

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

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