

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) Prevalence of Vitamin D Deficiency and Insufficiency and Its Risk Factors in Paediatric Patients with Epilepsy on Anti-epileptic Drugs

1. Vitamin D status in a person could be affected by?
 - a. Skin pigmentation
 - b. Underlying liver and kidney diseases
 - c. Amount of sun exposure
 - d. Dietary vitamin D intake
 - e. All the above
2. Our body's source of vitamin D are **largely** derived from?
 - a. Dermal synthesis following sunlight exposure
 - b. Taking food containing vitamin D naturally
 - c. Taking food products fortified with vitamin D
 - d. Synthesis from other vitamins
 - e. All the above
3. Severe vitamin D deficiency could result in?
 - a. Hypocalcaemia
 - b. Hypophosphatemia
 - c. Osteoporosis
 - d. Rickets
 - e. All the above
4. What is the postulated mechanism of long-term use of anti-epileptic drugs (AED) in affecting bone health?
 - a. Decrease levels of parathyroid hormone
 - b. Inhibition of prolactin secretion
 - c. Hepatic cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzyme-inducing AEDs enhance hepatic metabolism of 25-OHD, which would then be converted into inactive metabolites
 - d. Inhibition of dermal synthesis of vitamin D
 - e. All the above

5. In this study, what is the potential risk factor identified in multivariate logistic regression analysis that was associated with vitamin D insufficiency?
 - a. Dietary intake of vitamin D
 - b. Fraction of body surface area exposed to sunlight
 - c. Sun index
 - d. Enzyme-inducing AEDs
 - e. Lack of recent holiday trip abroad within 3 months

(B) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Paediatric Patients with Malignant Hematologic Diseases or Epilepsy: Experience at a Tertiary Care Hospital in Korea

1. Which of the followings findings was not common among children with ADHD?
 - a. Careless mistake in schoolwork
 - b. Forgetting in daily activities
 - c. Excessive talking
 - d. Depressive mood
 - e. None of the above
2. Which of the followings was not significant contributing factors to attention deficit in children with hematologic malignant diseases?
 - a. Cranial radiation
 - b. Intrathecal chemotherapy
 - c. Surgery
 - d. Duration of the disorder
 - e. None of the above
3. Which of the followings was not significant contributing factors to attention deficit in children with epilepsy?
 - a. Recurrent seizures
 - b. Medical treatment
 - c. Treatment duration
 - d. Seizure type
 - e. None of the above

4. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about ADHD?
 - a. Estimated ADHD prevalence during paediatric period has shown wide variation around the world, ranging from 0.9% to 20%.
 - b. Survivors of paediatric malignancies are at risk for lasting cognitive impairment attributable to disease and treatment that can affect central nervous system.
 - c. The rate of symptoms of ADHD in survivors of MHD is higher than that in healthy controls.
 - d. Paediatric patients with epilepsy are more likely to have difficulties with "attention problems" than healthy controls.
 - e. All of the above
5. Which of the following statement(s) is/are wrong about ADHD?
 - a. Children surviving cancer frequently experience deficits in attention, learning, and memory, that are secondary to the disease process itself and requisite treatment.
 - b. Among children with epilepsy, the prevalence of ADHD is much higher than that among the general paediatric population, ranging widely from 8 to 77%.
 - c. Paediatric patients with epilepsy or malignant hematologic diseases (MHD) are at increased risk of mental health problems compared to the general population.
 - d. Patients with epilepsy and concomitant ADHD show significantly poorer response to epilepsy treatment compared to patients without ADHD.
 - e. None of the above

(C) Comparison of Alcohol and Phenol Neurolysis in Children with Spasticity: A Pilot Matched Controlled

1. Which of the following is false about spasticity?
 - a. Results from the loss of inhibition of motor neurons
 - b. Velocity-dependent
 - c. Characterised by abnormal increase of muscle tone
 - d. The increased tone remains constant throughout the range of movement of the joint
 - e. Best assessed using rapid movement
2. Spasticity can cause
 - a. Pain
 - b. Joint deformity
 - c. Pressure sore
 - d. Increase risk of fracture
 - e. All of the above
3. Which of the following is/are treatment options for spasticity?
 - a. Physiotherapy
 - b. Local injections by phenol, alcohol or botulinum toxin
 - c. Selective dorsal rhizotomy
 - d. Intrathecal baclofen
 - e. All of the above
4. Modified Ashworth scale
 - a. Is a scale for assessment of spasticity
 - b. Tests resistance to a passive movement about a joint with fixed velocity
 - c. A score of 1 indicates no increase in tone
 - d. Scores range from 0-6, with 6 choices
 - e. Instrumentation is required for the assessment
5. Targeted injection of neurolytic agents
 - a. Can help provide focal spasticity relief
 - b. Has a permanent effect
 - c. Cannot be used in combination with oral medications for spasticity
 - d. cause significant bleeding side effect
 - e. commonly cause allergic reaction

(D) Tolerability and Efficacy of Racecadotril in Acute Diarrhoea, A Prospective, Randomised, Parallel Study in an Indian Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

1. Which of these is a common cause of diarrhoea in children?
 - a. Contaminated food or water
 - b. Viral infection
 - c. Bacterial infection
 - d. Intolerance to milk
 - e. All of the above
2. Which is the most common viral cause of diarrhoea in under five children?
 - a. Rotavirus
 - b. Enterovirus
 - c. Calicivirus
 - d. Norwalk virus
 - e. Adenovirus
3. Which etiological agent causes severe watery diarrhoea?
 - a. E. Coli
 - b. Shigella
 - c. Rotavirus
 - d. Entamoeba
 - e. Salmonella

4. Which is true about pharmacological mechanism of action of Racecadotril?
- a. Racecadotril is an anti-secretory agent
 - b. Racecadotril inhibits enkephalinase
 - c. Inhibits cell membrane peptidase enzyme
 - d. Racecadotril also termed as Aceterphan
 - e. All of the above
5. Which statement is true regarding effect of Racecadotril in children with diarrhoea?
- a. Racecadotril reduces duration of diarrhoea
 - b. Racecadotril reduces stool output
 - c. Racecadotril reduces duration of hospitalisation
 - d. Racecadotril use in Rotaviral diarrhoea reduces stool output
 - e. All of the above

Answers of April issue 2021

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

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

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

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