

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) Predictors of Remission in Childhood Immune Thrombocytopenia

1. Which of the following conditions can cause thrombocytopenia?
 - a. Malignancy
 - b. Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - c. Bone marrow failure
 - d. Medication
 - e. All of the above
2. What level of platelet count is associated with mucosal bleeding?
 - a. $\leq 10 \times 10^9/L$
 - b. $\leq 20 \times 10^9/L$
 - c. $\leq 30 \times 10^9/L$
 - d. $\leq 50 \times 10^9/L$
 - e. $\leq 100 \times 10^9/L$
3. Which of the following feature(s) is/are associated with remission in children with newly diagnosed immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)?
 - I. Platelet count $\leq 10 \times 10^9/L$
 - II. Acute onset of symptoms
 - III. Age ≤ 24 months
 - a. I only
 - b. I and II
 - c. I and III
 - d. II and III
 - e. I, II and III
4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Childhood ITP affects females predominantly.
 - b. Intracranial bleeding develop in up to 10% of children with newly diagnosed ITP.
 - c. Primary ITP was defined as peripheral blood platelet count $< 10 \times 10^9/L$ in the absence of other causes or disorders associated with thrombocytopenia.
 - d. All children with ITP and a platelet count $< 10 \times 10^9/L$ should receive active treatment.
 - e. The majority of children with ITP develop chronic symptoms.
5. Which of the following statements is false?
 - a. Occurrence of newly diagnosed ITP shows a seasonal pattern in some countries.
 - b. For older children with insidious symptoms of ITP, regular platelet count monitoring should continue for at least 12 months after the initial presentation.
 - c. A minority of children with chronic ITP develop SLE at a later stage of life.
 - d. About 50% of children with chronic ITP has ANA titre $> 1:80$.
 - e. IVIG and steroids are the two most commonly used medications in childhood ITP.

(B) Are the Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte, Platelet-to-lymphocyte and Monocyte-to-lymphocyte Ratios Predictive Factors for the Retinopathy of Prematurity?

1. What is the primary cause of preventable vision loss worldwide in infants?
 - a. Norrie disease
 - b. Retinoblastoma
 - c. Retinopathy of prematurity
 - d. Congenital cataract
 - e. Glaucoma
2. Which one is not related the progression of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)?
 - a. Sepsis
 - b. Maternal cytokines
 - c. Necrotising enterocolitis
 - d. Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH)
 - e. Systemic inflammation
3. Which one is not related the severity of ROP?
 - a. Gestational age
 - b. Gestational weight
 - c. Oxygen intake
 - d. Duration of the stay in neonatal intensive care unit
 - e. Gender
4. White blood cells are not contain?
 - a. Platelets
 - b. Neutrophils
 - c. Lymphocytes
 - d. Monocytes
 - e. Eosinophils

5. Which one is not an inflammatory marker?
- Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio
 - C reactive protein
 - Red blood cell count
 - Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio
 - Monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio

(C) Hereditary Spherocytosis in an Asian Children's Hospital

- Which of the following conditions is not a cause of early jaundice in the first few days of life?
 - G6PD deficiency
 - Hereditary Spherocytosis
 - ABO incompatibility
 - Breast milk jaundice
 - Rhesus incompatibility
- Which of the following is not an indication for splenectomy in a child with Hereditary Spherocytosis?
 - Frequent transfusion requirements
 - Age more than 10 years
 - Recurrent cholecystitis from gallstones
 - Pain from splenomegaly
 - Chronic haemolysis resulting in growth failure
- Which of the organisms below is most commonly associated with aplastic crisis in a child with Hereditary Spherocytosis?
 - Influenza virus
 - Dengue virus
 - Coronavirus
 - Pneumococcus
 - Parvovirus
- Which of the following statements about Hereditary Spherocytosis (HS) is false?
 - HS can be diagnosed from osmotic fragility test and eosin-5-maleimide (EMA) assay
 - HS can only be diagnosed with certainty from genetic testing
 - HS is due to a red cell membrane disorder
 - HS is a cause of early neonatal jaundice
 - Patient should receive pre-operative vaccination and antibiotic prophylaxis post-splenectomy
- The following are common presenting features of HS, except:
 - Joint pain
 - Jaundice
 - Splenomegaly
 - Positive family history
 - Anaemia

(D) Percentage of Children and/or Adolescents of All COVID-19 Cases: A Meta-analysis

- Which genus does novel coronavirus 2019 belong to?
 - α - coronavirus
 - β - coronavirus
 - γ - coronavirus
 - Single molecule negative strand RNA viruses
 - None of the above
- What is the purpose of this study?
 - This article was to assess the incidence rate of COVID-19 in adults.
 - This study was aimed to specifically assess the percentage of children and/or adolescents of all patients diagnosed with COVID-19.
 - This study was to compare the incidence rate of COVID-19 between children and adults.
 - The purpose of this study was to evaluate the mortality of COVID-19 in adults.
 - The purpose of this study was to evaluate the mortality of COVID-19 in children and/or adolescents.
- What is the type of this study?
 - An overview
 - A case control study
 - A meta-analysis
 - A cohort study
 - A case report
- According to this article, what are the possible reasons for the low proportion of COVID-19 among children or adolescents?
 - Infants and children might display reduced susceptibility to infection compared with adults.
 - Mild or asymptomatic disease manifestation in children escaped detection, resulting in an underestimation of the real rate of infection
 - ACE-2 is not mature in young children and hence may not function as a receptor for SARS-CoV-2.
 - The higher number of CD4 cells and the lower number of CD8 T lymphocytes in children or adolescents.
 - All of above.
- What are the exclusion criteria in this study?
 - A study irrelevant to the research direction
 - A study without related data or duplicate data or duplicate studies
 - A letter or medical record report
 - Reviews, and specified age or age groups that did not meet the requirements.
 - All of above.

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

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

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

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