

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 4 answers are correct. The total score of the 5 articles will be 5 CME points.

(A) Asymmetric Papilloedema or Normal Cerebrospinal Fluid Pressure Do Not Rule Out Pseudotumour Cerebri

1. Which of these symptoms are seen in increased intracranial pressure?
 - I. Headache
 - II. Fever
 - III. Vomiting
 - IV. Blurred vision
 - V. Temporary vision loss
 - a. I and II
 - b. II and III
 - c. I, II and IV
 - d. I, III and IV
 - e. I, III, IV and V
2. Which one of the followings is not included in modified Dandy criteria?
 - a. Signs of intracranial hypertension
 - b. Absence of localising signs in the neurological examination, except for the sixth cranial nerve
 - c. Presence of pathological neuroimaging findings
 - d. Increased cerebrospinal fluid pressure >25 cmH₂O, with normal composition
 - e. No other identifiable causes of intracranial hypertension
3. Which one of the following drugs is used as a first-line drug in the treatment of pseudotumour cerebri syndrome?
 - a. Acetazolamide
 - b. Furosemide
 - c. Topiramate
 - d. Corticosteroids
 - e. Furosemide-corticosteroid combination
4. Which of the followings is wrong about clinical manifestations of pseudotumour cerebri syndrome?
 - a. Most common presenting symptom is headache.
 - b. Asymmetric (unilateral) papilloedema is never seen.
 - c. Blurred vision may be the only symptom that also may accompany the headache.
 - d. Visual loss due to severe papilloedema is the worst and the most serious complication if no timely treatment is available.
 - e. Rarely, cerebrospinal fluid opening pressure during lumbar puncture may be normal in pseudotumour cerebri patients.

(B) Evaluation of Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* Bloodstream Infections in the Children with Gastrointestinal Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* Colonisation

1. What is the mechanism of resistance of *Enterobacteriaceae* to the carbapenems?
 - a. *Enterobacteriaceae* possess carbapenemase
 - b. *Enterobacteriaceae* possess a β -lactamase, combined with porin mutations, which can render an organism non-susceptible to carbapenems
 - c. A and B
 - d. Mutation in penicillin binding proteins
 - e. Mutations in ribosomes
2. What are the risk factors for colonisation with Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) in patients hospitalised in intensive care units?
 - a. Antipseudomonal antibiotic exposure within the previous three months
 - b. Previous surgery procedure
 - c. Receiving mechanical ventilation
 - d. Nasogastric tube requirement
 - e. All of above
3. Which of the sentences below has the wrong content about CRE?
 - a. CRE has emerged as a significant public health threat worldwide.
 - b. Infections due to CRE in adult populations have been associated with poor clinical outcomes.
 - c. CRE is the most common cause of diarrhoea in children.
 - d. Bloodstream infections with CRE are associated with significantly higher mortality rates than observed with carbapenem-susceptible *Enterobacteriaceae*.
 - e. *Enterobacteriaceae* may develop resistance to carbapenems by establishing carbapenemase.
4. What is the most significant risk factor for CRE associated bacteraemia?
 - a. CRE colonisation in gastrointestinal system
 - a. To have comorbid disease
 - c. Antipseudomonal antibiotic exposure
 - d. Prolonged hospitalisation
 - e. Male gender

(C) Correlating Caretakers' Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Hygiene and Continued Breastfeeding with Infants' Gross Motor Development Delay

1. The risk factors associated with early child development include?
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Malnutrition
 - c. Unstimulating home environments
 - d. Improper child feeding practices
 - e. All of the above
2. The six gross motor development milestones do not include?
 - a. Rolling over
 - b. Sitting without support
 - c. Hands-and-knees crawling
 - d. Walking with assistance
 - e. Standing alone
3. The WHO recommends mothers to exclusively breastfeed infants for?
 - a. 4 months
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 8 months
 - d. 12 months
 - e. 15 months
4. WHO recommends mothers to practice continued breastfeeding of infants up to?
 - a. 6 months or beyond
 - b. 8 months or beyond
 - c. 1 year or beyond
 - d. 1.5 years or beyond
 - e. 2 years or beyond

(D) The Effects of Quarantine or Hospitalisation on Mental Health of Children and Parents with the COVID-19 Suspicion: A Case-Control Study

1. Which is an accurate statement for the results obtained from studies on COVID-19 symptoms, parent and child mental health during the pandemic period?
 - a. Children are at higher risk of developing severe symptoms compared to adults.
 - b. Most studies of mental health symptoms in the COVID-19 pandemic are studies investigating its effects on parents and their children.
 - c. According to parent reports, the most common symptoms in children are difficulty concentrating, boredom, irritability and anxiety.

- d. According to a 2013 study, PTSD symptoms in quarantined parents and children were similar to those in non-quarantined ones.
 - e. During the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CDC recommended that people suspected of the disease remain isolated for at least 28 days.
2. Which one is accurate about the clinical findings in children who were sampled with suspected COVID-19 in our study?
 - a. The most positive test results in the family were children.
 - b. More than 50% of the children showed no signs of illness.
 - c. The most common symptoms were nausea and vomiting.
 - d. More than 70% of the children were started on medical treatment.
 - e. Death was reported in 2% of children.
 3. Which one is true about the results of the study about mental health in children?
 - a. Sleep problems were reported in 30% of all children.
 - b. 10% of all children met the diagnostic criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder according to DSM-V.
 - c. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of anxiety scores and cases above the cut-off value for anxiety in children.
 - d. Case numbers above the cut-off value for depression in children were statistically significantly higher in the group swabbed with suspicion of COVID-19.
 - e. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups about the rates of meeting the diagnostic criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder in the parents.
 4. Which one is false for the risk of anxiety and depression in children during the COVID-19 pandemic?
 - a. In our study, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in the rates of cases above the cut-off value for anxiety and depression.
 - b. In a study conducted with 8079 adolescents aged 12-18 years, the prevalence of depression and anxiety were found to be 43.7% and 37.4%, respectively, during the pandemic period.
 - c. In a review of sixty-three studies, the duration of loneliness and isolation have been reported as important risk factors for the development of depression and anxiety in adolescents.

- d. In a study measuring the anxiety levels of 745 adolescents aged 12-18 years in quarantine, it was found that anxiety scores increased 2.41 times, and 3.81 times if there were a relative with a positive COVID-19 test result in the family.
- e. In a study examining the levels of mental illness in 176 students who were under quarantine and 243 students who were not in quarantine during the H1N1 pandemic, the rate of positive results in screening scales was found to be significantly higher in those who were in quarantine.

(E) Perinatal Testicular Torsions: 21 Years Clinical Experience

1. Which is the most correct option for the age period when testicular torsion is common?
 - a. Newborns
 - b. Infants
 - c. Toddlers
 - d. Adolescent
 - e. Newborns and adolescent
2. What is the clinical finding in neonatal testicular torsion?
 - a. All are symptomatic
 - b. Scrotal skin colour is normal
 - c. Testicle consistency is normal
 - d. The swelling is very painful
 - e. The skin of the scrotum is adhered to the mass
3. Neonatal testicular torsion is better defined by which imaging method?
 - a. Magnetic resonance imaging
 - b. Plain roentgenogram
 - c. Ultrasonography
 - d. Colour doppler ultrasonography
 - e. Computed tomography
4. Should testicular fixation be done in perinatal testicular torsions?
 - a. Yes to the retained testis
 - b. Yes to both testicles
 - c. No to both testicles
 - d. Yes to contralateral testis
 - e. According to ischaemia

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

- (C) 1. b; 2. c; 3. c; 4. c; 5. b
 (D) 1. e; 2. b; 3. e; 4. c; 5. e