

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) Impacts of the Pandemic Lockdown on Childhood Home Injuries and Injury Prevention

1. Which of the following is not among the types of injuries seen at home?
 - a. Falling
 - b. Poisoning
 - c. Traffic accident
 - d. Burning
 - e. Suffocation
2. In which age group are childhood home accidents most common?
 - a. Neonatal period
 - b. 0-6 years
 - c. 7-12 years
 - d. 12-14 years
 - e. 14-18 years
3. Which of the following is/are among the reasons why children are prone to home injuries?
 - a. Children spend most of their time at home
 - b. Children being active
 - c. Children are curious
 - d. Children are not developmentally competent
 - e. All of the above
4. Which of the following is not among the social restrictions made to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic?
 - a. Curfews
 - b. Restrictitons on travels
 - c. Closing of hospitals
 - d. Restrictions on meetings
 - e. School closures

5. Which of the following is/are among the factors that may cause an increase in home injuries in children during the COVID-19 pandemic period?
 - a. Spending more time at home
 - b. Increased child care needs
 - c. Deficiencies in supervision
 - d. Restriction of living spaces
 - e. All of the above

(B) Parents' Attitudes Towards Childhood Vaccines, and Related Factors

1. Which of the following is associated with childhood vaccination hesitancy in Turkey?
 - a. Parent's age
 - b. Place of residence
 - c. Previous experience of vaccine side effects in their children
 - d. Perceived economic status
 - e. Number of children
2. Which of the following is the most important source of information about childhood immunisations for parents in Turkey?
 - a. Books
 - b. Nurse-Midwife
 - c. Physician
 - d. Internet
 - e. Neighbour-Friend
3. Which of the following is the main reason given by parents for refusing vaccination?
 - a. Health status of the child
 - b. Vaccinations are not legally compulsory
 - c. Not thinking that vaccines are safe/side effects
 - d. Not believing that vaccines are protective against diseases
 - e. Lack of trust in the health personnel who will administer the vaccine

4. Which of the following is not one of the reasons why parents in Turkey do not receive all recommended vaccinations?
 - a. Forgetfulness
 - b. Not believing that vaccination protects against diseases
 - c. Lack of trust in the health personnel who will administer the vaccine
 - d. Side effects of the vaccine
 - e. Health status of the child
5. Which of the following is a measurement tool that assesses parents' attitudes towards childhood vaccinations in Turkey?
 - a. Parents Attitudes about Childhood Vaccines Scale (PACV)
 - b. Vaccine Confidence Scale (VCS)
 - c. Vaccination attitudes scale (CVAS)
 - d. Vaccine Hesitancy Scale (VHS)
 - e. Vaccination Attitudes Examination Scale (VAX)
4. Which of the following findings are more commonly in adults compared to paediatric patients in our study?
 - a. Erythema nodosum, vascular involvement, neurological involvement
 - b. Musculoskeletal involvement, mucosal involvement, neurological involvement
 - c. Mucosal involvement, uveitis, gastrointestinal involvement
 - d. Gastrointestinal involvement, neurological involvement, uveitis
 - e. Erythema nodosum, musculoskeletal involvement, mucosal involvement
5. Which treatment is most commonly preferred in both paediatric and adult patients in our study?
 - a. Corticosteroids
 - b. Methotrexate
 - c. Azathioprine
 - d. Colchicine
 - e. Biologic agents

(C) Comparison of Clinical Features with Behçet's Disease Between Paediatrics and Adults Patients

1. Which of the following HLA associations increases the risk of Behçet's disease?
 - a. HLA-B27
 - b. HLA-B51
 - c. HLA-DR2
 - d. HLA-DQ2
 - e. HLA-Cw6
2. Which of the following is the most common type of uveitis in adult Behçet's patients?
 - a. Anterior uveitis
 - b. Intermediate uveitis
 - c. Posterior uveitis
 - d. Panuveitis
 - e. Diffuse uveitis
3. What is the most common symptom in both paediatric and adult Behçet's patients in our study?
 - a. Skin lesions
 - b. Joint pain
 - c. Oral ulcers
 - d. Eye inflammation
 - e. Digestive problems

(D) Non-tuberculous Parapneumonic Effusion in Children and Adolescents Who Required Chest Tube Drainage: A 10-year Multi-centre Retrospective Study

1. Which of the following is the most common causative bacteria in moderate-to-severe parapneumonic effusion in children and adolescents Hong Kong, apart from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*?
 - a. Haemophilus influenzae
 - b. Moraxella catarrhalis
 - c. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - d. Staphylococcus aureus
 - e. Streptococcus pyogenes
2. Which of the following tests has the highest positive detection rate in moderate-to-severe pneumococcal parapneumonic effusion in children and adolescents?
 - a. Blood bacterial culture
 - b. Pleural fluid bacterial culture
 - c. Pleural fluid PCR test for pneumococcus
 - d. Sputum bacterial culture
 - e. Urine bacterial culture

3. Which of the following tests is the most useful in predicting the outcome, including failure of chest tube drainage and duration of hospitalisation, in moderate-to-severe parapneumonic effusion in children and adolescents?
- Blood bacterial culture
 - Pleural fluid glucose
 - Pleural fluid lactate dehydrogenase
 - Pleural fluid pH
 - Pleural fluid protein
4. Which of the following is not an important factor to consider when we decide whether to put in a chest drain for bacterial parapneumonic effusion in children and adolescents?
- Poor clinical response (like persistent fever) to antibiotic therapy after 2-3 days
 - Presence of respiratory compromise
 - Presence of septation or loculation in the effusion
 - Size of the parapneumonic effusion
 - Type of the bacteria causing the pneumonia
5. Which of the following statement is true in paediatric parapneumonic effusion?
- A large drain is preferable than a small one for enhancing the resolution of parapneumonic effusion.
 - Antibiotics should only be used in selected cases during the initial management, as it is common that positive evidence of bacterial infection cannot be found eventually.
 - Computed tomography of thorax is always necessary.
 - Diagnostic thoracocentesis should always be performed during the initial management.
 - If a patient has persistent fever despite chest tube drainage and intrapleural fibrinolysis of a few days, surgical treatment should be considered.

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

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

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

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