

MCQ

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.
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(A) Prolactinomas in Adolescents: A Long-term Follow-up Study

1. The following is the presenting features of prolactinoma in adolescents
 - a. Abdominal pain
 - b. Pathological bone fracture
 - c. Secondary amenorrhoea, headache
 - d. Hypokalaemic paralysis
 - e. Palpitation and hand tremor
2. Which of the followings would be the initial work up for prolactinoma?
 - a. Screening for anterior pituitary hormone function and MRI of pituitary region
 - b. CT scan of thorax
 - c. Bone marrow examination
 - d. MRI of breasts
 - e. Endocrine evaluation of gonads
3. The followings is the local complications of prolactinoma
 - a. Brain necrosis
 - b. Hydrocephalus, visual field defect
 - c. Arterio-venous malformation
 - d. Aneurysm of intra-cranial blood vessels
 - e. Brain metastasis
4. Which of the following is the preferred first line treatment for prolactinoma?
 - a. Radiotherapy
 - b. Prednisolone
 - c. Vincristine
 - d. Bromocriptine
 - e. Surgical removal
5. A patient with prolactinoma may be taking the following drug(s) for the disease
 - a. Cabergoline, sex hormone replacement
 - b. Propranolol
 - c. Simvastatin and metformin
 - d. Warfarin
 - e. Vitamin C supplement

(B) The Quality of Life and Depression Status of Healthcare Workers' Children in the COVID-19 Pandemic

1. Which assessment tool was utilised to measure depression levels in children of healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic?
 - a. Beck Depression Inventory
 - b. Children's Depression Inventory (CDI)
 - c. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale
 - d. Depression Scale for Children and Adolescents
 - e. Emotional Status Scale
2. Which instrument was employed to evaluate the quality of life of healthcare workers' children in the study?
 - a. Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL)
 - b. KIDSCREEN
 - c. Child Health Questionnaire (CHQ)
 - d. KINDL
 - e. WHO-5 Well-being Index
3. In the study, what was the relationship between the children of healthcare workers' exposure to COVID-19 through their parents and their psychological well-being, as measured by the CDI and PedsQL scores?
 - a. Children with parents who were infected with COVID-19 showed higher CDI scores and lower PedsQL scores.
 - b. Children with non-infected parents had significantly higher CDI scores.
 - c. Exposure to COVID-19 did not affect the CDI and PedsQL scores of children.
 - d. Only the physical health component of the PedsQL was affected in children with COVID-19 infected parents.
 - e. Children's CDI scores were lower if their parents were healthcare workers, regardless of COVID-19 infection.

4. What finding was observed regarding the impact of fear of COVID-19 on healthcare workers' children?
 - a. Fear of COVID-19 improved the children's quality of life.
 - b. Fear of COVID-19 reduced the children's psychosocial health scores.
 - c. Fear of COVID-19 enhanced the children's physical health scores.
 - d. Fear of COVID-19 improved the children's academic performance.
 - e. Fear of COVID-19 developed the children's social skills.
5. In research, what effect was observed of having siblings on the quality of life of healthcare workers' children?
 - a. The presence of siblings reduced the children's quality of life.
 - b. The presence of siblings had no impact on the children's quality of life.
 - c. The presence of siblings enhanced the children's quality of life.
 - d. The presence of siblings increased the children's depression scores.
 - e. The presence of siblings decreased the children's physical health scores.
3. How long does it take for 90% of extremely low birth weight (ELBW) infants to pass meconium?
 - a. 1 day after birth
 - b. 3 days after birth
 - c. 6 days after birth
 - d. 9 days after birth
 - e. 12 days after birth
4. Which of the following medical conditions is associated with delayed meconium passage in ELBW infants?
 - a. Congenital infection
 - b. Hyperparathyroidism
 - c. Intracranial haemorrhage
 - d. Cardiovascular anomaly
 - e. Twin to twin transfusion syndrome
5. Which of the following is associated with delayed meconium passage in ELBW infants without serious medical conditions?
 - a. Female
 - b. Breast feeding
 - c. High APGAR score
 - d. Lower gestational age
 - e. Large for gestational age

(C) The First Stool Passage Time in Extremely Low Birth Weight Infants

1. How long does it take for 90% of healthy newborns to pass meconium?
 - a. 6-hour after birth
 - b. 12-hour after birth
 - c. 24-hour after birth
 - d. 48-hour after birth
 - e. 96-hour after birth
 2. Which of the following medical conditions is associated with delayed meconium passage in newborns?
 - a. Breast feeding
 - b. Hypercalcaemia
 - c. Hyperthyroidism
 - d. Urinary tract infection
 - e. Hirschsprung's disease
- (D) Impact of Prolonged Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes on Respiratory Support in Very Low Birth Weight Preterm Newborns**
1. Which of the following best describes the prolonged preterm premature rupture of membranes (P-PPROM)?
 - a. Premature rupture of membranes before 30th week and 18 hours before delivery
 - b. Premature rupture of membranes before 30th week and 24 hours before delivery
 - c. Premature rupture of membranes before 34th week and 24 hours before delivery
 - d. Premature rupture of membranes before 37th week and 18 hours before delivery
 - e. Premature rupture of membranes before 37th week and 24 hours before delivery
 2. Which of the following is not considered as risk factors for respiratory distress syndrome and requirement of invasive mechanical ventilation?
 - a. Prematurity
 - b. Lack of antenatal glucocorticoids
 - c. Prolonged rupture of membranes
 - d. Chorioamnionitis
 - e. Perinatal asphyxia

3. Which of the following(s) is a hypothesis explaining P-PPROM's impact on neonatal lung?
 - a. Increases inflammation in lung by affecting type 2 alveolar cells through proinflammatory cytokines
 - b. Increases inflammation and accelerates lung maturation
 - c. Prevents respiratory distress syndrome development by increasing surfactant proteins and lipids
 - d. Disrupts alveolar/vascular structure through inflammation
 - e. All of the above
4. Which of the following describes the use of logistic regression analysis?
 - a. Logistic regression analysis is used to examine the association of (categorical or continuous) independent variable(s) with one dichotomous dependent variable
 - b. Logistic regression analysis is used to compare two or more independent samples of equal or different sample sizes.
 - c. Logistic regression analysis is used to compare the means between two unrelated groups on the same continuous, dependent variable
 - d. Logistic regression analysis is used to used to compare two samples or groups
 - e. None of the above
5. Which of the following is true for P-PPROM?
 - a. P-PPROM may decrease inflammation and lung maturation
 - b. P-PPROM may increase requirement for invasive mechanical ventilation in the first days of life
 - c. Premature rupture of membranes should be managed by antenatal corticosteroids and antibiotics
 - d. P-PPROM is strongly associated with high rates of mortality in preterm neonates.
 - e. Impact of P-PPROM on neonates still debated, but current studies suggest that P-PPROM has protective effect against respiratory distress syndrome and invasive pulmonary support requirements but long term effects are remains unknown.

Answers of October issue 2023

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

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

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

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